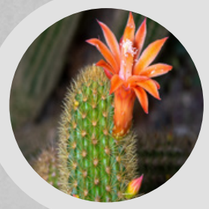
ENVIRONMENTAL
RESPONSIBILITY



BUILDING
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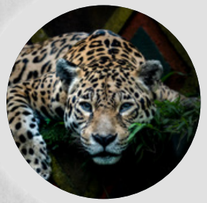

CLEAR
ANALYSIS

REPORT ON NATURE AND
BIODIVERSITY-RELATED RISKS
AND OPPORTUNITIES (TNFD)

We Focus ON THE VALUE OF OUR Relationship WITH Nature

GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE

125 aniversario

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Letter From The Chairman Of The Board

Banorte has placed sustainability at the heart of its operations. It is part of our DNA, and we are proud to contribute to sustainable development and help others to move toward positive outcomes.

Since our involvement in the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in 2020, we have made a commitment to incorporating the risks and opportunities that relate to nature and biodiversity into our decisions, because we know that protecting ecosystems means protecting the future.

Banorte has placed sustainability at the heart of its operations.

Today, I am proud to present Grupo Financiero Banorte's first TNFD report, which reflects a more conscious and transparent management approach more closely aligned with the environmental challenges we face.

This commitment to nature is reflected in many facets of our business model. We have applied a cross-cutting strategy that positions sustainability as a guiding principle, strengthened by the incorporation of nature-related risks through our Socio-Environmental Risk Management System (SEMS).

In 2025, we strengthened our capabilities for analyzing nature-related and biodiversity risks, which allowed us to make progress in managing these risks. In addition, we announced our commitment to high-impact initiatives, such as the forest restoration project in partnership with 1t.org, and rolled out a robust training agenda on biodiversity and nature aimed at all areas of our Group.

Mexico is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, making our commitment to responsible action all the more compelling. At GFNorte, we are moving towards a more sustainable economy by assessing our nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities, with a view to channeling financial flows towards activities and projects that are good for biodiversity and natural capital. In a world where environmental risks are at the top of the global agenda, protecting ecosystems is not just a strategic decision; it is an urgent necessity to ensure a better future for all.

Thank you very much

Carlos Hank González
Chairman of the Board of Directors of GFNorte

Overview

GFNorte reaffirmed its commitment to the environment in 2020 when it joined the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in 2020. **This global initiative seeks to redirect financial flows toward nature-positive outcomes, and represents a key step in the transition to a more sustainable economy.**

Since joining, we have begun the analysis and progressive disclosure of our own nature-related risks and opportunities, following the TNFD's recommendations. This approach allows us to incorporate sustainability into our financial decisions, aware that the health of ecosystems is fundamental to economic stability.

Since 2023, we have been analyzing the nature-related risk exposure of the most relevant industries in our corporate and business portfolio, the results of which have been published in a section of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report. In 2024, we completed the first stage of our strategy, focusing on strengthening the pillars of governance and strategy. In this process, we found that our **Natural Capital Policy** required an update, along with adjustments to various internal processes to improve our performance and align ourselves with international best practices.

In 2025, we redoubled our efforts to focus on collecting georeferenced data from customers located in environmentally significant areas and incorporating a biodiversity loss analysis for sensitive industries.

In addition, we developed and implemented the nature-related risk analysis strategy in three priority industries defined in the previous stage: infrastructure, agriculture, and mining.

Together with some of our strategic partners, we held specialized workshops for various areas of the Group. These workshops covered everything from general concepts such as nature, biodiversity, and ecosystems to detailed analysis of a sample of customers in priority industries, including the application of metrics to identify impacts and dependencies.

At the same time, we worked on updating our Natural Capital Policy, incorporating requirements from different stakeholders. This policy is currently under review for approval and publication. We also made progress in developing industry-specific policies as part of the continuous improvement of our institutional processes, with the aim of incorporating nature-related risk analysis.

Finally, to participate in the global *One Trillion Trees* initiative, we pledged to support the growth of one million trees in various states of the Mexican Republic between 2025 and 2030. In 2025 we were able to plant

241,561

trees, exceeding our target for that year.

These actions not only promote the recovery of strategic ecosystems, but also have significant benefits in terms of CO_2e capture, soil retention, and water infiltration. In addition, they strengthen ties with local communities and indigenous peoples, benefits that will be reported by area in accordance with the global project framework.

Introduction

According to the World Economic Forum[1] (WEF), more than half of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) depends on nature and the ecosystem services it provides, such as water, pollination, climate, and soil fertility.

When these services deteriorate, companies face direct impacts, resulting in lower productivity, higher operating costs, legal risks, and reputational damage.

Natural capital is defined as a country's natural wealth, consisting of a variety of ecosystems, animal and plant species, and microorganisms. Mexico is an especially biodiverse region of the planet, home to nearly 70% of earth's plant and animal species, ranking it fifth among the world's 17 megadiverse countries. In addition, it ranks second in the world in reptile diversity, third in mammals, fourth in amphibians, fifth in vascular plants, and eighth in birds. It also has a high proportion of endemic species, meaning species that are only found in its territory, which increases its ecological significance[2].

In recent years, however, various social and economic phenomena have caused an accelerated loss of land-based ecosystems in Mexico, mainly due to their transformation into agricultural fields or urban areas, which has led to a significant decline in our natural capital.

The magnitude and speed of these transformations have accelerated the loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of ecosystem services, such as water availability, climate regulation, soil erosion, habitat fragmentation, and desertification.

Indigenous peoples and local communities also have a close relationship with the environment, as much of the planet's natural assets are found in their territories. It is estimated that such communities share their territory with approximately 80% of the world's biodiversity[3]; however, they are losing both land and biodiversity due to economic growth caused by the destruction, overexploitation, and pollution of natural resources **(Annex 1).**

GFNorte is committed to the environment, as reflected in various initiatives and partnerships with different organizations that address issues related to nature.

[1]World Economic Forum. 2020. Half of World's GDP Moderately or Highly Dependent on Nature Says New Report. Half of World's GDP Moderately or Highly Dependent on Nature Says New Report > Press releases | World Economic Forum (weforum.org).
[2]National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity. 2023. Megadiverse Mexico. Megadiverse Mexico | Mexican Biodiversity
[3]Morales Flores Haydée & Valdivia Dounce Teresa. (2023). Companies megaprojects and power versus indigenous rights: cases of the Zapotec of Oaxaca and the Guarijío of Sonora Mexico. Annals of Anthropology 57(1) 123-135. Epub January 20 2025.https://doi.org/10.22201/iia.24486221e.2023.82083

FIGURE 1. PATH OF COMMITMENTS TO CLIMATE AND NATURE

2011

2012

Red México APOYAMOS

Investor Signatories

EQUATOR PRINCIPLES

Natural Capital Finance Alliance

2013

UNEP FINANCE INITIATIVE

2014

EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES — UN WOMEN — UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT

2015

GEI 2 Mexico

ABM Asociación de Bancos de México

Sustainability Protocol

2016

AMEBIN

Co-Chair Founder

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

Group Commitment

2017

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

Afore XXI Banorte

2018

UN environment programme | finance initiative — Principles for Responsible Banking

Founding Member

2019

Climate Action 100+

Afore XXI Banorte

2020

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

Operadora de Fondos Banorte

TCFD

UNEP FI 3rd Pilot Program/ TCFD Supporter

TNFD

Informal Working Group Co-chair

2021

PACTA Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment

ABM Pilot Programe

Net-Zero Banking Alliance

Steering Committeé member

Net-Zero Banking Alliance

Founding Member

2022

PCAF Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials

2023

PCAF Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials

Climate Date Working Group

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

Group's Targets Validation

UN environment programme | finance initiative — Principles for Responsible Banking

Core Group PRB

TNFD

2024

1t.org

BIOFIN finanzas para la Biodiversidad

Nature-related financial disclosures

GFNorte took on the task of analyzing and gradually disclosing nature-related risks and opportunities starting in 2026, with data from fiscal year 2025, following TNFD recommendations. **This framework is structured around four fundamental pillars: governance, strategy, risk and impact management, and metrics and targets.** Based on these pillars, the offers 14 recommendations **(Annex 2)** for disclosure, with the goal of incorporating nature into financial decision-making.

FIGURE 2. TNFD RECOMMENDATIONS

G GOVERNANCE

Disclose the organization's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

A. Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

C. Describe the organization's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organization's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

S STRATEGY

Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organization's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.

A. Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.

B. Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.

C. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.

D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.

R RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

Describe the processes used by the organization to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

A(i). Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.

A(ii). Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).

B. Describe the organization's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organization's overall risk management processes.

M METRICS

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

A. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

B. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.

C. Describe the targets and goals used by the organization to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.

These pillars are aligned with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in 2022 by the international community. In particular, they relate to Target 15, which establishes the need for companies, especially transnational corporations and financial institutions, to regularly monitor and assess their risks, dependencies, and impacts on nature and thus to progressively reduce negative impacts, enhance positive impacts, reduce associated risks, and develop and promote more sustainable production methods.

This synergy strengthens GFNorte's vision of incorporating nature and biodiversity into its strategic decisions, actively contributing to the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable development of the country.

The TNFD defines nature-related risks as threats arising from the dependencies and impacts that organizations and society as a whole have on natural capital. Dependencies are the elements of the environment and ecosystem services on which an organization's functioning depends, while impacts refer to qualitative or quantitative changes in the state of nature that can alter its ability to provide social and economic functions caused by an organization's operations. Impacts can be:

- **Direct:** involving a change in the state of nature caused by a business activity with a direct causal link.
- **Indirect:** when a change in the state of nature occurs that is caused by a business activity with an indirect causal link, such as climate change generated by greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Cumulative:** these arise due to the interaction of direct or indirect activities of different agents operating in a landscape or freshwater or marine area.

Briefly put, nature-related risks and opportunities are derived from an organization's dependencies and impacts.

Nature-related risks are generated by changes in the state of nature, caused by both human activities and external factors, which alter the functioning of ecosystems or increase dependence on nature, affecting the flow of essential ecosystem services such as water, pollination, or climate regulation.

Nature-related opportunities, on the other hand, can be found in activities that generate positive results for both organizations and nature, whether by creating favorable impacts, mitigating negative effects on nature, or reducing dependence on nature.

We recognize the urgency of measuring and managing nature-related risks, both in our direct operations and in those we finance. This commitment allows us to make more informed, responsible, and sustainability-aligned decisions, contributing to a resilient future for people, the planet, and the economy.

GOVERNANCE

WE FOCUS ON

Leading with environmental responsibility

We strengthen our governance structure to oversee nature-related risks and opportunities, integrating them into our strategic decision-making.

555k

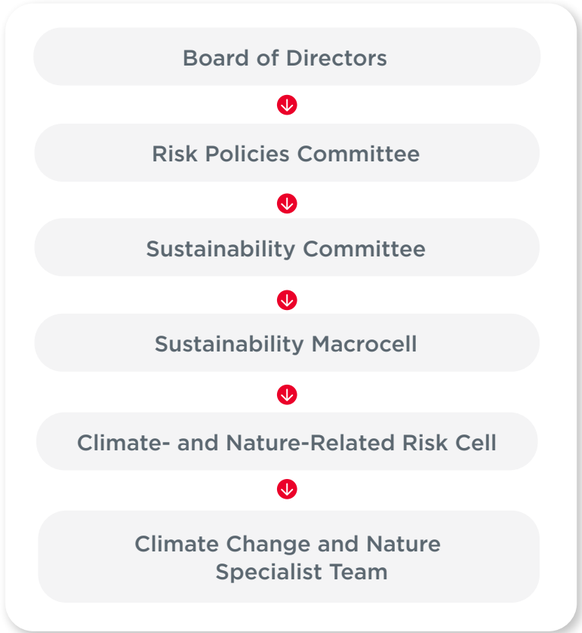
555k

Governing Bodies

At GFNorte, we are convinced that strong corporate governance is the foundation for building trust and ensuring the sustainable growth of our institution. This includes a thorough understanding of the potential threats posed by nature-related risks arising from the dependence and impacts that both our organization and society have on natural systems.

In order to ensure robust management aligned with international standards, we have established a governance framework for nature-related risks with clearly defined responsibilities and a hierarchical structure that ensures oversight at the highest levels of decision-making, which is structured as follows:

FIGURE 3. GFNORTE'S CLIMATE AND NATURE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



This comprehensive approach allows us not only to anticipate and mitigate negative impacts, but also to identify opportunities that generate financial, environmental, and social value, thus consolidating our leadership in sustainable finance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the highest supervisory body at GFNorte and plays a key role in ensuring sound corporate governance. Its main responsibility is to look after the interests of all the groups with which the organization interacts: shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, and communities.

Currently, the Board is made up of 14 members, of whom 9 are independent and 3 are women, reflecting a commitment to diversity and independence in decision-making. To strengthen communication between the organization and the Board, some of its members actively participate in strategic committees such as the Risk Policies Committee (RPC) and the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee (ACPC).

The Board meets on a quarterly basis or as often as necessary in extraordinary cases, when requested by the Chairman of the Board, 25% of the owners, or the Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee.

For more information on the composition of the Board and the Group's governance structure, please refer to the **following link.**

RISK POLICIES COMMITTEE (RPC)

The Risk Policies Committee (RPC) is responsible for managing the risks to which the institution is exposed, ensuring that operations are aligned with strategic goals, internal policies, and procedures established for comprehensive risk management. It also oversees compliance with the overall risk exposure limits approved by the Board of Directors.

This Committee meets monthly and is composed of at least two standing board members, as well as alternate board members, the Chief Executive Officer, the head of the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit, the Chief Internal Audit Officer, and other executive directors. Guests may also participate, with the right to speak but not to vote.

In 2025, among other topics, the committee reviewed progress on the implementation of the TNFD nature-related risk management framework. It also received a presentation on the Target Markets methodology for incorporating a nature-related risk metric into the calculation of industry-specific appetite for wholesale portfolio credit placement in industries with attractive economic, credit, and socio-environmental characteristics. Finally, the committee

discussed progress in 2025 against the guiding pillars of our climate transition strategy.

These results reflect the strengthening of the sustainability approach in risk management, aligned with institutional commitments and international standards.

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE (SC)

GFNorte's Sustainability Committee (SC) is responsible for defining the Group's sustainability strategy, aligning it with corporate goals, and implementing it through ESG initiatives led by its constituent strategic departments.

The SC oversees the incorporation of ESG aspects as an integral part of the organization's processes, the management of environmental and social risks and impacts in decision-making, and the application of best corporate governance practices, encouraging the involvement of Group leaders at all levels.

The SC meets three times a year and reports to the Risk Policies Committee, which in turn reports to the Board of Directors. Similarly, the Committee authorizes and reviews proposals from the Sustainability Macrocell, the Climate- and Nature-Related Risk Cell, and the Climate Change and Nature Specialist Team.

In 2025, the SC addressed the following nature-related topics:

TABLE 1. SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE 2025

SESSIONS	ISSUES REVIEWED
Second **September 1 2025**	• 2025 TNFD Report • 2025 Reforestation Update
Third **December 9 2025**	• 2025 TNFD Report • 2025 Reforestation Update

By 2026, the SC plans to address priority issues such as issuing the first report under the TNFD framework, thereby consolidating its role as a key body in the incorporation of sustainability into corporate strategy.

SUSTAINABILITY MACROCELL

The cell-based working system is a multidisciplinary and innovative partnership format within the Group that ensures the achievement of institutional goals. The Sustainability Macrocell was created by the Sustainability Department, in coordination with the Customer Experience Department, to coordinate and monitor sustainability-related projects in the newly created cells, as well as those currently in operation. The purpose of this Macrocell is to address the institution's priorities, including climate- and nature-related risks.

The Macrocell is composed of four implementation cells:

- Sustainable Financing Cell
- Climate- and Nature-related risk Cell
- Financial Literacy Cell
- Operational Eco-efficiency Cell

The Macrocell meets monthly and reports to the Sustainability Committee. In 2025, more than 32 value deliveries were reported in the execution cells, contributing to the advancement of strategic issues. Among the milestone achievements were the Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) certification in Banorte branches; purchases in the Wholesale Electricity Market (MEM) as sources of clean energy; and the installation of charging stations for plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles in corporate buildings.

Progress was presented on strategic nature-related initiatives. One of the highlights was the launch of a multidisciplinary effort aimed at identifying and assessing nature-related risks. This initiative triggered the start of a series of specialized workshops that seek to strengthen internal capacities for the implementation of the TNFD

framework, positioning GFNorte as a leader in environmental risk management. Another key area discussed was progress and environmental and social indicators of a project aligned with the global One Trillion Trees initiative, which seeks to actively contribute to the restoration of ecosystems and the conservation of biodiversity in Mexico.

These advances reflect a comprehensive vision of sustainability, in which concrete actions are devised to mitigate environmental impacts, strengthen organizational resilience, and generate long-term value for all stakeholders.

CLIMATE- AND NATURE-RELATED RISK CELL

The purpose of the Climate and Nature-related Risk Cell is to manage climate- and nature-related risks in the Group's portfolio and financial instruments. To this end, it focuses on creating and validating databases, and on developing methodologies, models, internal processes, and regulations. In addition, this unit actively contributes to the improvement of the climate and nature strategy, the development and execution of the transition plan, and the initiatives proposed by the Climate Change and Nature Specialist Team, through regular feedback from the various areas of the Group, which it requested according to its specific goals.

In 2025, key nature-related risk issues were addressed, the most relevant of which are the update of the 2025 reforestation program; updating progress on specialized workshops on nature; assessing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; analyzing water stress and biodiversity loss for priority industries; reviewing a sample of customers in priority industries, along with metrics to identify impacts and dependencies; identifying environmentally significant areas for our direct operations; and preparing and issuing the TNFD report.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURE SPECIALIST TEAM

At GFNorte, the Climate Change and Nature Specialist Team (CCNST) is responsible for proposing GFNorte's climate and nature strategy, as well as the corresponding plans and actions, in order to achieve the proposed goals, based on knowledge and best practices aligned with international initiatives, such as:

- **Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)**
- **Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)**
- **Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)**
- **Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)**
- **One Trillion Trees, an initiative of the World Economic Forum (WEF)**

The CCNST is made up of representatives from GFNorte's Risk and Sustainability departments, with a complementary and comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing climate and nature-related risks.

Capacities and Roles in Climate and Nature Governance

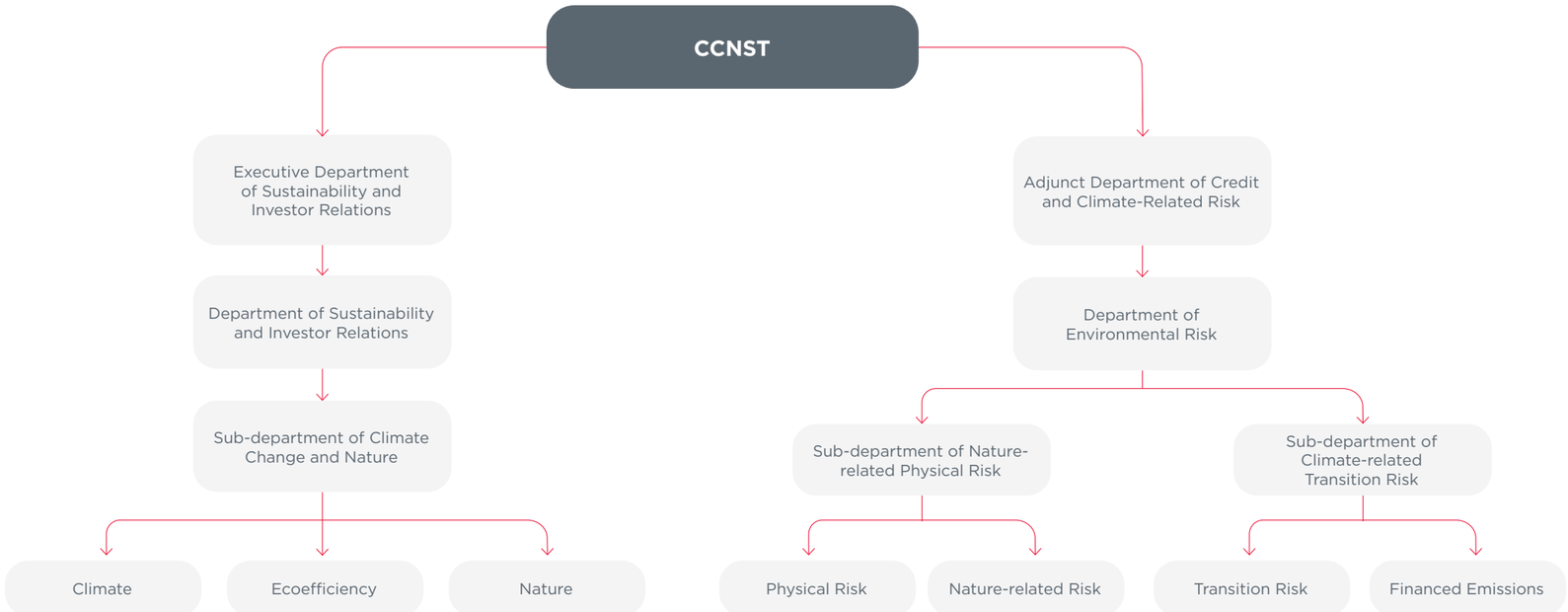
Nature-related risks require organizations to strengthen their internal capacities and clearly define the roles responsible for their management. In this context, nature governance has become a strategic cornerstone which underpins the Group's capacity to provide an effective and coordinated response to nature-related risks and opportunities.

Nature-related risk requires informed and committed leadership from the highest levels of governance. GFNorte's Board of Directors and Senior Management play a key role in overseeing and directing the organization's response to these risks, in line with the nature-related financial disclosure framework.

Aware of this responsibility, the Group has strengthened leadership capabilities to understand, evaluate, and make decisions aligned with the organization's natural capital goals, as well as with international regulatory and reporting frameworks.

In 2024, the Sustainability area created a new sub-department responsible for coordinating the Group's efforts on climate change and nature, ensuring that consistent progress in our alignment with international standards. In 2025, the Environmental Risk Department was created as part of the Adjunct Department of Credit and Climate-Related Risk, which includes teams specialized in identifying dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities of GFNorte's direct and indirect activities on nature and biodiversity, as well as in methodologies and models for assessing nature-related risk.

FIGURE 4. CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURE SPECIALIST TEAM (CCNST) STRUCTURE



With these institutional changes, the environmental risk management system can be fully incorporated into GFNorte's current efforts by 2026.

TRAINING

GFNorte is committed to developing internal capacities by which it can respond effectively to challenges associated with nature. To this end, we have organized a series of training programs aimed at strengthening our employees' knowledge and skills in key areas such as social and environmental risk management.

These initiatives seek not only to anticipate risks, but also to identify strategic opportunities, through the incorporation of sustainability as an essential part of our daily operations.

As part of our strategic alliances, in 2025 GFNorte, in partnership with the Finance for Biodiversity Initiative (BIOFIN) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Mexico, implemented a series of specialized workshops focused on strengthening the internal capacities of the institution's employees in the management of nature and biodiversity.

The main goal of these workshops was to train our employees in the identification, assessment, and management of impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to natural capital. The participation of 266 employees from different areas of the Group reflected the institutional commitment to sustainability and the incorporation of environmental criteria into financial decision-making. In total, these activities represented 7 hours of specialized training per employee.

The content covered in the workshops included:

- Introduction to nature-related risks
- Biodiversity metrics
- Results of metric quantification and goal setting
- Implementation of LEAP approach (localizing the link with nature, assessing nature-related impacts and dependencies, analyzing risks and opportunities, and preparing to report), the TNFD recommendations, and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) guidelines

Complementing this online training, we encouraged employees to access a variety of free, specialized virtual and in-person courses, to continue developing technical skills in key areas such as nature-related risks, environmental management, and financial sustainability. These actions added up to a total of 734.5 additional hours of training, building a solid knowledge base for better socio-environmental risk management within the bank.

TABLE 2. TRAINING IN NATURE-RELATED RISK 2025

TYPE OF TRAINING	HOURS ALLOCATED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Specialized	643	309
Mandatory	91.5	67
Total	734.5	376

NATURE-ALIGNED INCENTIVES

Motivating and incentivizing teams and areas that contribute to the fulfillment of nature-based goals has become essential to GFNorte. These incentives are a strategic tool for strengthening organizational culture, promoting commitment, responsibility, and action toward achieving sustainability and climate transition targets.

To this end, the Group has a monetary and non-monetary incentive scheme for employees whose institutional goals involve execution of the climate and nature strategy.

Monetary incentives are assigned based on targets defined by the departments in question, and are incorporated into the internal performance evaluation platform, which allows for regular monitoring of progress toward these goals.

TABLE 3. MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY INCENTIVES FOR NATURE-RELATED RISK

POSITION	TYPE OF INCENTIVE	GOALS				
		GOVERNANCE	STRATEGY	RISK MANAGEMENT	METRICS AND TARGETS	ACCOUNTABILITY
Executive Management of Investor Relations and Sustainability	Monetary	X	X			X
Management positions in the Sustainability Department	Monetary		X		X	X
Deputy General Directorate for Credit and Climate-Related Risk	Monetary	X	X	X	X	X
Management positions in the Deputy Directorate General for Credit and Climate-Related Risk	Monetary		X	X	X	X
Climate Change and Nature Specialist Team	Non-Monetary	X	X	X	X	X

The scope of the goals for each position depends on its specific functions and may include the following aspects:

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE
Design and update institutional policies, as well as develop and deliver training and awareness programs related to nature-related risk and biodiversity loss.

CLIMATE STRATEGY
Defining, validating, implementing, and monitoring the Group's climate strategy, ensuring its alignment with institutional commitments and international best practices.

NATURE-RELATED RISKS
Development, continuous improvement, and validation of methodologies, internal models, and processes for managing physical and transition risks under different nature and biodiversity loss scenarios, including the execution of stress tests.

METRICS AND TARGETS
Definition, monitoring, and setting of targets and other established climate goals.

ACCOUNTABILITY
Preparation, review, and approval of mandatory and voluntary reports on environmental matters, ensuring the transparency and traceability of the information reported.

Human Rights and Communities

At GFNorte, respect for and promotion of human rights are fundamental principles. Through the General Management and the Executive Management of Sustainability and Investor Relations, policies and procedures are promoted to protect these rights at all levels, including employees, suppliers, customers, and other stakeholders.

We have a Human Rights Policy, currently being updated, with the goal of incorporating best practices and strengthening the incorporation of participation activities related to the assessment and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities linked to nature. This update includes a special focus on indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and other key groups.

With the goal of ensuring respect for these rights and encouraging community participation in project planning and execution, the Environmental and Social Management System (SEMS) provides ongoing advice throughout the financing cycle of various projects. This support seeks to ensure regulatory compliance and promote responsible practices through a comprehensive assessment that considers, among other aspects, the monitoring of reputational risk.

In this context, the Socio-Environmental Risk Area (ARSA) conducts a monthly analysis of the reputational risk associated with customers and projects evaluated under the Equator Principles. This analysis allows for the identification of potential controversies on environmental and social issues, relying on artificial intelligence tools for continuous monitoring.

When relevant findings are detected, ARSA contacts the parties involved to clarify the situation or, where appropriate, define conditions that contribute to mitigating the identified risks and impacts. As part of this assessment, information may be requested regarding hiring policies and working conditions; Social Impact Assessments (SIAs); land acquisition and voluntary resettlement processes; grievance mechanisms; public consultation processes; and compliance with the principle of free, prior, and informed consent, among other key aspects.

The SEMS allows for the incorporation of a comprehensive view of human rights linked to the natural environment by assessing how projects may affect equitable access to natural resources, the integrity of ecosystems, and the cultural and spiritual relationship that communities have with their territory. This perspective recognizes that environmental degradation can result in violations of fundamental rights, such as the right to water, health, food, and a healthy environment.

STRATEGY

WE FOCUS ON

Integrating nature into our business strategy

We integrate nature into our strategic planning to drive responsible and sustainable growth.

Strategy for Nature

The global economy is deeply dependent on nature; more than 50% of global gross domestic product (GDP)[4] is directly linked to the ecosystem services it provides, such as water supply, pollination, climate regulation, and soil fertility. These benefits mainly support primary industries such as agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, as well as the extraction of natural resources, including minerals and oil. However, this dependence also carries economic and social risks arising from overexploitation of resources, environmental degradation, and climate change, which can translate into direct impacts for companies, ranging from lower productivity to higher operating costs, legal risks, or reputational damage.

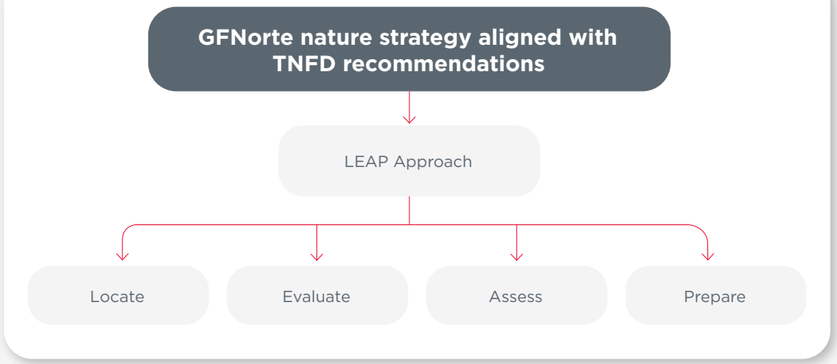
This being the case, GFNorte is committed to progressively reducing negative impacts on biodiversity, magnifying positive impacts, and reducing related risks, as well as supporting sustainable production methods. To this end, we have implemented a nature and biodiversity strategy based on the TNFD recommendations, using the LEAP approach, named for its four phases: Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare.

[4]World Economic Forum. 2025. To grow the technology industry must address its impact on and dependencies in nature. https://es.weforum.org/stories/2025/07/para-crecer-el-sector-tecnologico-debe-abordar-su-impacto-y-dependencias-en-la-naturaleza/

LEAP Methodology

The TNFD proposes this methodology to help companies and financial institutions identify, evaluate, and manage their risks and opportunities related to nature and biodiversity.

FIGURE 5. NATURE STRATEGY



LOCATE THE INTERFACE WITH NATURE

The LEAP approach begins by locating the organization's relationships with the natural environment and identifying the organization's assets in the territory, along with the activities it carries out directly and indirectly (i.e., through suppliers and/or customers). It then uses this information to calculate the demand for ecosystem goods and services, as well as the generation and release of waste, emissions, and general environmental degradation into the environment. This tells us about the effect of these relationships on ecosystems, as well as the susceptibility of impact in areas of priority interest due to their ecological and biological importance.

GFNorte began by creating a database of locations of our direct operations and customers involved in priority industries. We then georeferenced these locations against biodiversity-sensitive areas, delimiting an area of influence of 5 km around each point. We could thus calculate how many customers and operations are located within or near these areas.

This involved incorporating territorial layers to facilitate the visualization of ecologically sensitive areas and their relationship with our operations, allowing us to identify critical areas for conservation and guide financial decision-making toward the protection of natural capital.

We adapted the LEAP methodology to assess the impacts and dependencies related to the nature of our direct operations and value chain, and to prioritize the risks and opportunities associated with our financed operations.

Priority areas

We have established that nature and biodiversity criteria are today a necessary and integral part of financial decision-making, especially in the analysis of associated risks and opportunities. In this regard, the georeferencing process for our operations and loan portfolio includes the evaluation of various territorial layers.

Each of these layers represents geographic information that allows us to visualize different types of spatial data. By incorporating all these different types of information, we gain a more complete view of the territory, which facilitates analysis and strategic decision-making.

The selected layers will allow us to identify sensitive areas from a biodiversity perspective, as well as priority areas for conservation **(Annex 1).**

The detailed spatial analysis we obtain through this process helps us to pinpoint areas of high ecological value, and to assess our exposure and the possible impact of our operations and loan portfolio in sensitive territories. This type of information is key to strengthening environmental management, anticipating risks associated with biodiversity loss, and making more responsible and sustainable decisions in the development of our activities.

EVALUATE DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS

In the evaluation component of the methodology, we prioritize aspects of corporate importance, including relevant industries, processes, and activities, as well as the priority ecosystem services associated with them. We take into account the role of nature in providing ecosystem services to support business processes that not only produce products or services but ultimately drive revenues and create value for the company.

By observing nature-related dependencies and impacts in each priority area, we explicitly identify the environmental assets and ecosystem services on which the company depends and which generate financial value for it. Revealing dependencies in business and investment decision-making is a crucial first step in better understanding nature-related risks. Similarly, identifying the impact factors that cause changes in natural capital can help organizations assess the resulting loss.

To evaluate dependencies and impacts on nature, we used the **ENCORE** tool to visualize the relationship between economic activities and ecosystem services, and thus to determine the level of materiality by industry and activity. This initial analysis was complemented by a review of a sample of customers engaged in priority industries, evaluated under frameworks such as the Equator Principles, the IFC Performance Standards, and the SEMS Assessment.

Once the sample was selected, specific information was collected for each customer, including geographic location, production processes, and environmental reports. This information was used to georeference any operations they might have in sensitive areas, so that we could standardize the impacts and dependencies identified and assign a level of materiality when necessary. In this process, we found some coincidences, along with some variations depending on the geographical context and environmental sensitivity.

This evaluation [the “evaluate” phase of the LEAP approach] requires targeted analyses of dependencies and impacts, reflecting their interrelationships. These analyses should be conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively to assess the severity of impacts and the extent of the dependencies involved.

ANALYZE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

An organization's nature-related material risks and opportunities will arise from its dependencies and impacts on nature. Dependencies and impacts can create nature-related risks through changes in the state of nature, the flow of ecosystem services, and the repercussions on society these business impacts might have.

Measuring nature-related risks provides an understanding of how potential threats are projected onto an organization and arise from its dependencies and impacts, and conversely those of society on nature. Therefore, in this phase, we must analyze physical, transition, and systemic risks relating to nature.

Nature-related opportunities, on the other hand, can be found in the possibility of avoiding or reducing negative impacts, while improving nature through regeneration and restoration, strategic transformation of business models, products, services, and investments, and operational management focused on operational efficiency, innovation, and access to new markets.

PREPARE TO RESPOND AND REPORT

The final phase—“Prepare”—involves organizing the information gathered in the previous phases to issue reports aligned with TNFD recommendations, facilitating transparency for investors, regulators, and other stakeholders. In addition, this phase will include implications for strategy, resource deployment, and capital allocation at both the business unit and enterprise levels of the organization, under short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. The final product of this phase is the TNFD report itself, a key input for strategic decision-making, accountability, and strengthening corporate governance on nature.

Scope

This report is limited to the analysis of nature-related risks and opportunities in our operations and a sample of our customers, in line with the TNFD recommendations. In the first phase of the project, which we completed in 2024, we set guidelines for assessing our portfolio's exposure to nature-related risks. We identified three priority industries: mining, infrastructure, and agriculture, all of which have particularly marked dependences on and impacts on natural resources. We selected them not only for their relevance in terms of nature-related credit risk, but also for the environmental and social risks they could pose to the organization. Building on this phase, we could then initiate an in-depth analysis of risks and opportunities, aligned with international best practices, to strengthen the sustainable management and resilience of our operations.

Nature-exposed industries

As part of the strategy for managing nature-related risks, we prepared a mapping of industries according to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), which is now part of the IFRS Foundation, to determine the portfolios that we would analyze under TNFD guidelines.

Sustainable Industry Classification System

The Sustainable Industry Classification System (SICS) developed by SASB, classifies companies based not only on revenues and economic activity, but also on their sustainability profile, i.e., the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities they face. The classification is organized into

11 sectors

77 industries

detailed in **Annex 3,** which serve as a reference for the analysis recommended by the TNFD.

GFNorte's corporate and business loan portfolio at the end of September 2025 amounts to MXN426.50 billion. Under the SASB classification, infrastructure is the most prominent industry, with the highest exposure **at 41.87%, followed by food and beverages at 7.40%, and extractives and mineral processing with 5.49%.**

FIGURE 6. PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN

FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY	**7.40%**
HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY	**1.71%**
CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY	**4.60%**
INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY	**41.87%**
EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY	**5.49%**
RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY INDUSTRY	**0.10%**
SERVICES INDUSTRY	**20.19%**
TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY	**0.15%**
TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY	**2.66%**
TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY	**5.00%**
FINANCIAL INDUSTRY	**10.83%**

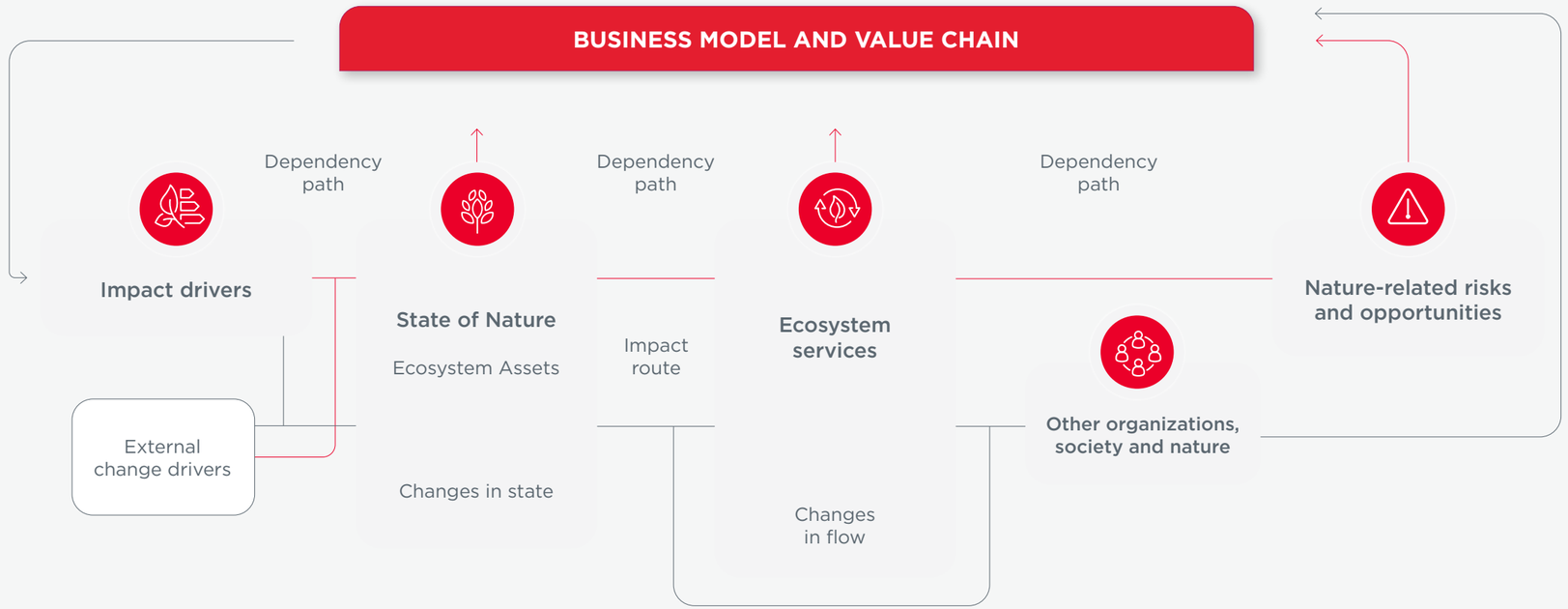
We used the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) as a basis for our analysis of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. The ISIC provides for 21 industries, 88 divisions, and 271 activities, which are detailed in **Annex 4.** This classification allows for a precise assessment of each activity's exposure to ecosystem services and natural pressures.

In addition, in 2025, we created an Industry Classification Catalog to align the various current systems, including five international classifications: the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); the North American Industry Classification System, Mexico (SCIAN); the Climate Policy Relevant Industries (CPRS); the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC); and the Sustainable Taxonomy (TAX), to meet the requirements of various environmental initiatives.

Business model and value chain

A company's business model and value chain are linked to ecosystem services, as these provide essential resources and functions for its operation. Some of these services include water availability and quality, pollination, and carbon capture and sequestration, among others.

FIGURE 7. BUSINESS MODEL AND VALUE CHAIN



Time horizons

Time horizons for assessing nature-related risks are defined in alignment with ecosystem dynamics and projected regulatory and physical scenarios. As these risks often materialize beyond traditional planning cycles, specific horizons are established to analyze physical and transition risks related to nature. This allows the anticipation of impacts and supports the development of resilient strategies for the short, medium, and long term.

Under the TNFD framework there are three recommended horizons: short term (aligned with budget cycles), medium term (linked to investment and transition plans), and long term (associated with structural changes and sustainability goals).

TABLE 4. TIME HORIZONS FOR NATURE-RELATED RISK ANALYSIS (TNFD)

HORIZON	FROM	TO
Short	1 year	3 years
Medium	3 years	10 years
Long	>10 years	

The time horizons for nature-related risks may vary by industry because the speed and impacts on ecosystems and value chains are not the same across all economic activities.

Dependencies and impacts

For companies to take action on environmental degradation, it is essential that they understand their interrelationships with nature. This understanding allows them to identify and reduce negative impacts, manage associated risks, and, above all, incorporate the value of nature into their decision-making processes.

The goal is to move toward an economy that is good for nature, which means pursuing the global aim of halting and reversing biodiversity loss for the benefit of both humans and the planet. This involves not only avoiding and minimizing negative impacts, but also generating positive impacts through actions such as conservation, regeneration, and ecological restoration.

To achieve this, companies must systematically assess their impacts and dependencies on natural systems and incorporate this approach into their corporate strategies, business models, and operational decisions. In this context, dependencies on nature are understood as the ecosystem services and environmental assets that the organization requires for its operation, that is, those elements that it demands from nature in order to operate. Impacts, meanwhile, are the effects generated by the company's activities on nature which alter its balance and functionality. These impacts can be quantitative or qualitative and are divided into direct, indirect, and cumulative.

The TNFD recommends that impacts and dependencies be identified and measured using dependency and impact pathways that take into account: impact drivers and external factors, changes in the state of nature, and changes in the availability of ecosystem services.

Impact drivers are measurable quantities of natural resources that are used as inputs in the production of business activities that affect nature. These are grouped into five drivers of change in nature, which can generate positive or negative impacts.

FIGURE 8. IMPACT DRIVERS

- Climate change
- Change in the use of land / freshwater / oceans
- Use / disposal of resources
- Pollution / eliminating pollution
- Introducing / eliminating exotic invasive species

Identification of dependencies and impacts

Following the LEAP methodology, GFNorte identified the level of nature-related dependencies and impacts of both its direct operations and the relevant industries with which it interacts. This allowed us to calculate the materiality associated with the dependence on certain ecosystem services, as well as the impacts on environmental components such as water, soil, the atmosphere, and biodiversity, derived from by-products and effects on the use of natural resources.

We calculated materiality on a five-step scale according to the degree of relevance of each interaction, considering both the magnitude of the impact and the importance of the dependency in production processes.

The five levels of materiality are: very high, high, medium, low, very low, and none.

Very high impacts or dependencies are those that can generate significant risks to business continuity or ecosystem integrity and require priority attention and immediate action.

High materiality refers to relevant interactions that can cause significant impacts in the medium term if not managed properly.

Medium refers to moderate impacts or dependencies with the potential to generate risk under certain conditions, but which can be managed with standard measures.

Low refers to all minor interactions that have limited effects on ecosystems and a low probability of generating significant risks.

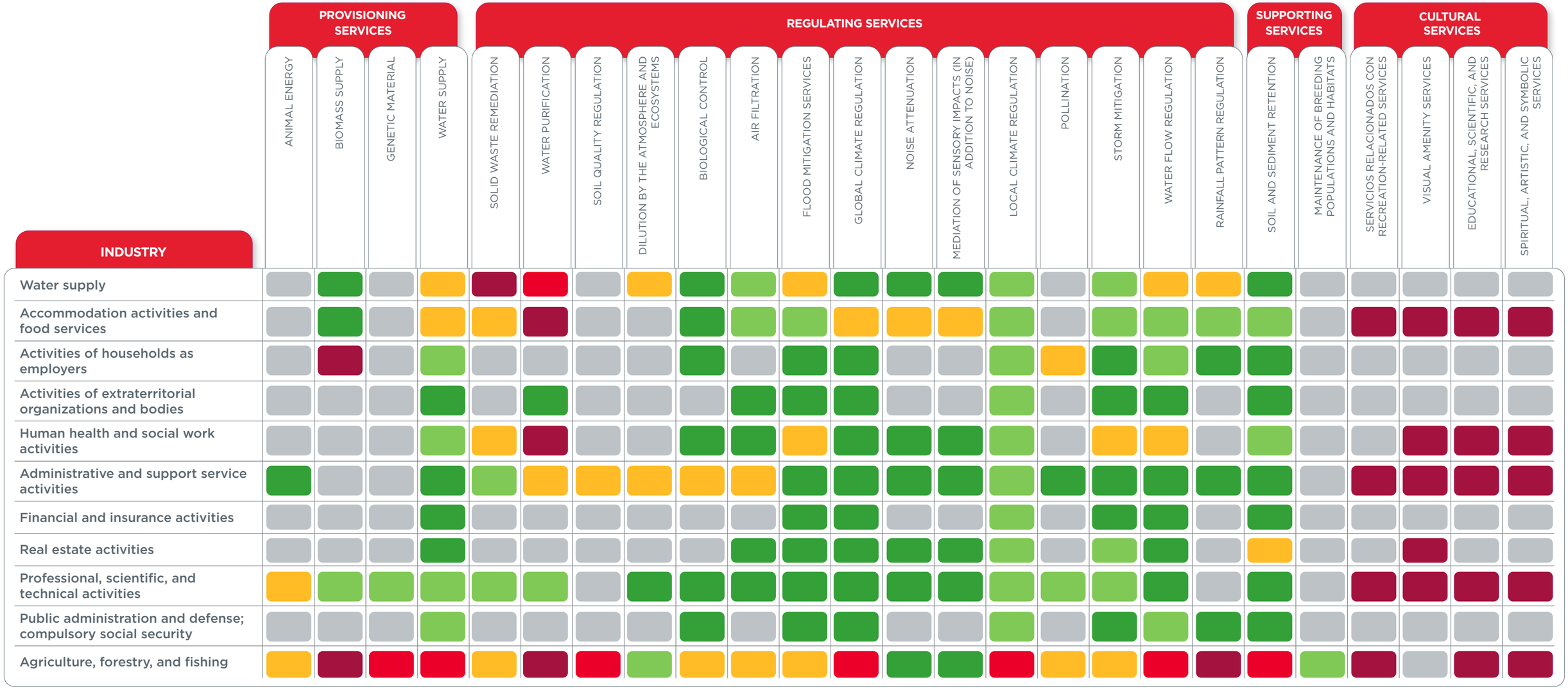
Very low corresponds to impacts or dependencies that have no relevant implications for operations or ecosystem services.

None in cases where there are no recorded impacts and/or dependencies on nature..

The materiality level of dependencies was assigned considering:

- Results of the ENCORE analysis by industry and economic activity.
- Specific customer information such as location, production processes, and assessments under frameworks such as the Equator Principles, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, and the Environmental and Social Management System (SEMS).
- Geographic context and environmental sensitivity of the areas where customers operate.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRY DEPENDENCIES ON NATURE



Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLES 6. INDUSTRY DEPENDENCIES ON NATURE

INDUSTRY	PROVISIONING SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES														SUPPORTING SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
	ANIMAL ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	MEDIATION OF SENSORY IMPACTS (IN ADDITION TO NOISE)	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	SERVICIOS RELACIONADOS CON RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Medium	Low	None	Very low	Low	Very low	Very low	None	Very low	Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Low	Very low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very high	Very high	None	Very high
Wholesale and retail trade	None	None	None	Low	None	None	None	None	Very low	Very low	Medium	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	None	Low	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	Very high	Very high	None	None
Construction	Very low	None	None	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	Low	None	Very low	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Low	None	Medium	Medium	High	Very high	None	None	None	None	None
Education	None	None	Very low	Very low	Very low	None	None	None	Very low	Very low	Medium	Very low	Very low	None	Low	None	Medium	Low	Very low	Low	None	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Manufacturing	None	None	Very high	Medium	Low	Medium	None	Low	Very low	Very low	Medium	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	None	None	None	Very high	Very high
Information and communication	None	None	None	Very low	None	None	None	None	Very low	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low	None	Low	None	Low	Very low	Very low	Low	None	None	Very high	Very high	None
Mining and quarrying	Low	Low	Very low	High	Low	High	None	Medium	Very low	Very low	High	High	Very low	Low	Low	None	Medium	High	High	Medium	None	None	None	None	None
Other service activities	None	None	None	Low	Very low	None	None	None	Very low	Very low	Low	Very low	None	None	Low	None	Low	Very low	Very low	Very low	None	None	None	None	None
Energy supply	None	High	None	Medium	Low	Medium	None	Very low	None	Very low	Medium	Low	Very low	None	Low	None	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	None	None	None	None	None
Transportation and storage	Medium	None	None	Very low	None	Medium	None	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low	Very low	None	Low	None	Low	Low	Medium	Low	None	Very high	Very high	None	None

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The ecosystem services on which the industries analyzed were found to be most dependent were water, climate regulation, and soil quality (Figure 9). This pressure increases their vulnerability to events that affect them, such as overexploitation of water, climate change, soil erosion, and water, air, and soil pollution.

FIGURE 9. MOST MATERIAL DEPENDENCIES

- Water supply
- Flood mitigation services
- Global climate regulations
- Local climate regulations
- Storm mitigation
- Regulation of water flows
- Soil and sediment retention

Although many industries depend on nature for ecosystem goods and services, they also employ practices that can be bad for the environment. These can jeopardize the availability of the services that sustain the industry's productive activities, affect other productive systems, compromise the stability of ecosystems, and harm the populations that depend on these environmental services.

Some of these impacts which are exerted by our own activities and the industries we finance are shown in the following table:

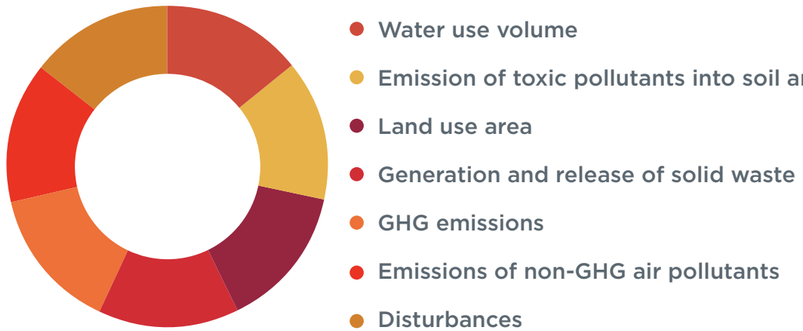
TABLE 6. IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIES ON NATURE

INDUSTRY	WATER		WATER-SOIL			SOIL			FLORA-FAUNA		AIR		GENERAL
	FRESHWATER USE AREA	WATER USE VOLUME	EMISSIONS OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	NUTRIENT POLLUTANT EMISSIONS INTO SOIL AND WATER	SEABED USE AREA	LAND USE AREA	GENERATION AND RELEASE OF SOLID WASTE	EXTRACTION OF OTHER ABIOTIC RESOURCES	EXTRACTION OF OTHER BIOTIC RESOURCES	INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES	GHG EMISSIONS	EMISSIONS OF NON-GHG AIR POLLUTANTS	DISTURBANCES
Water supply	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	High
Accommodation and food service activities	Low	Low	Low	Low	None	Low	Medium	None	None	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Household activities as employers	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	None	Low	Low	Medium	Very high	Medium	Very high	Very high	Medium
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	None	Very high	Very high	None	None	Very high	Very high	None	None	None	Very high	Very high	Very high
Human health and social work activities	None	Low	Low	None	None	Low	Medium	None	None	Low	Very high	Low	Low
Administrative and support service activities	Low	Low	Very high	Low	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	Medium	Very high	Very high	Very high
Financial and insurance activities	None	Very high	Low	None	None	Low	Very high	None	None	None	Low	Very high	Low
Real estate activities	None	Low	Low	None	None	Low	Very high	None	None	None	Very high	Very high	Low
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	None	Low	Very high	Very high	None	Medium	Low	None	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	None	Medium	Low	None	None	Medium	Medium	None	None	None	Low	Low	Low
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	None	Very high	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Medium	Low	None	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low
Wholesale and retail trade	None	Medium	Low	None	None	Low	Very high	None	None	High	Medium	Low	Low
Construction	Medium	Low	High	None	Medium	Low	Medium	None	None	Low	Medium	Low	Very high
Education	None	Low	Low	Low	None	Low	Medium	None	None	None	Low	Very high	Low
Manufacturing	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	None	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Information and communication	Low	Low	Low	None	Low	Low	Very high	None	None	None	Low	Very high	Low
Mining and quarrying	High	Medium	High	None	High	Medium	Medium	High	None	Very high	High	High	High
Other service activities	None	Medium	Low	None	None	Medium	Low	None	None	Very high	Low	Low	Low
Energy supply	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	None	Medium	None	Medium	Medium	Medium
Transportation and storage	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	None	None	High	Medium	Low	Medium

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The areas of impact where the stresses are greatest are water, land use, GHG emissions, non-GHG pollutants, waste generation, and disturbances (Figure 10). This stress makes industries more vulnerable to events that may affect them, such as overexploitation of water, climate change, soil erosion, and water, air, and soil pollution.

FIGURE 10. MOST MATERIAL IMPACTS



Risks and opportunities

Nature-related risks are defined as potential, current, or future threats arising from failures in the interrelationships between companies' dependencies and impacts on nature.

Types of risk

These risks are classified into the following groups:

Physical risks

These risks are linked to the degradation of nature, either through acute processes, which occur in the short term as a result of specific events, or chronic processes, when they stem from gradual and persistent changes in ecosystems.

In relation to physical risks, GFNorte assessed three types of risks: water, biodiversity, and fire.

Water risk

The water footprint is an indicator that measures the total volume of fresh water used to produce goods and services throughout their life cycle. This measure considers the water used in different processes, from agricultural and livestock production to the manufacture of industrial products.

The water footprint is divided into three components:

- **Green water footprint:** this is rainwater that is stored in the soil and used by plants. It refers to water that evaporates or transpires from plants.
- **Blue water footprint:** this is water extracted from surface or underground sources for use in production. It includes water used for irrigation and other industrial processes.
- **Gray water footprint:** this represents the volume of water needed to dilute pollutants and maintain water quality, i.e., the water needed to restore a water resource that has been damaged by pollution.

By understanding the water footprint, we can better manage water resources and promote more sustainable practices in production and consumption.

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A water risk assessment covers:

- **Physical risk to the basin:** represents both natural conditions and those induced by industrial activity in river basins. It comprises five risk categories covering different aspects of physical risks: water scarcity, drought, flooding, water quality, and the state of ecosystem services.

- **Regulatory risk:** closely linked to the concept of good governance and the prosperity of companies in a stable, effective, and properly implemented regulatory environment. It comprises four risk categories: enabling environment, institutions and governance, management tools, and infrastructure and finance.

- **Reputational Risk:** represents stakeholder and local community perceptions about whether companies conduct their business in a sustainable or responsible manner in relation to water. It comprises four risk categories: cultural importance of water to local communities, importance of freshwater biodiversity, media scrutiny/coverage of water-related issues, and risk of hydro-political conflicts in river basins.

Mexico faces numerous challenges in water resource management, including water scarcity, pollution, poor infrastructure, and inadequate management. These problems are exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and increased water demand from various industries..

Biodiversity risk

The effects of biodiversity loss are not limited to the environment. It is widely recognized that the social well-being and economic development of nations, particularly developing countries and the most vulnerable communities, depend on the continuity of the environmental services provided by ecosystems and their biodiversity.

Biodiversity risk assessment:

- **Physical landscape risk:** the way in which businesses depend on nature and how this interaction can be affected by natural and anthropogenic conditions in terrestrial and marine landscapes. It covers five categories of risk: provisioning services, regulating and supporting services, regulating services, cultural services, and pressures on biodiversity. Physical risks therefore reflect the state of the ecosystem services on which companies or their suppliers depend.

- **Reputational risk:** results from a company's actual or perceived impacts on nature and people. Reputational risk represents the perception of stakeholders and local communities as to whether companies operate sustainably or responsibly with respect to biodiversity, and can ultimately affect brand value and market share, among other factors. It comprises the following risk categories: environmental factors, socioeconomic factors, and additional reputational factors.

Areas with the greatest biodiversity (rainforests and humid forests) face the most severe risks, which could lead to accelerated loss of species and ecological functions.

Wildfire risk

A fire is defined as an uncontrolled blaze that can damage and even destroy natural and anthropogenic structures. Although there are many types of fires, wildfires are considered particularly dangerous due to their potential to affect the environment and their possible economic, social, and political impacts on the territory.

At the national level, CONAFOR is the entity responsible for recording and classifying wildfires, determining their cause, extent of damage, duration, affected land use, and other characteristics of interest.

Risk thresholds were determined using percentiles based on historical wildfire data from 2015 to 2024 at the municipal level.

Transition risks:

These risks arise from changes in political or market climate, technology, or social responsibility and corporate reputation standards associated with the transition to a nature-positive economy. In relation to this risk, in this first effort, GFNorte conducted an analysis using climate scenarios linked to the agricultural industry, in order to anticipate possible economic losses that could originate in nature and be transferred to the financial system, ultimately to enhance its institutional resilience.

As part of this analysis, various forward-looking scenarios were defined to assess the potential impact of the deterioration of nature in the coming years. The focus was on projecting financial statements and analyzing how different agricultural productivity trajectories would affect customers' interest payment capacity in specific industries. These were useful in quantifying financial vulnerabilities to transition risks by incorporating assumptions about commodity prices, costs, and regulatory adjustments.

For this analysis, we relied on the Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM) and NGFS long-term scenarios (Phase V), which are helpful in measuring the potential deterioration of liquidity and solvency and developing mitigation strategies to preserve financial stability. They also yielded more detailed assessment of the effects of climate policies and shadow carbon prices on financial projections.

Using GCAM, we modeled the Current Policies, Net Zero 2050, Delayed Transition, and Fragmented World scenarios to estimate their effects on customers' financial accounts. Using a bottom-up projection approach we applied macroeconomic, financial, climate, and nature assumptions to assess the impact on financial statements, particularly the interest coverage ratio and its expected deterioration.

Systemic risks:

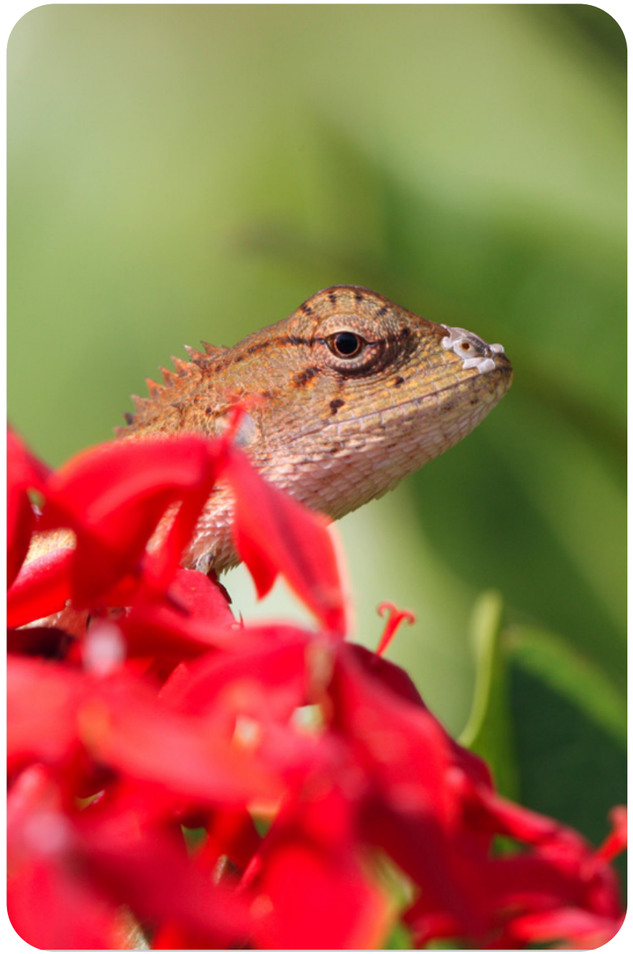
These risks arise when elements of the natural system, the financial system, or both collapse simultaneously, compromising the ability to continue providing the ecosystem and financial services necessary for organizations to function.

Despite their importance, however, the incorporation of nature into business strategies is recent, so methods for linking systemic risks, especially in the financial system, remain scarce and are incipient. GFNorte is continuously monitoring emerging methodologies proposed by academe and international consortia such as TNFD and NGFS. Nature-related systemic risks are undeniably relevant, and we know that incorporating them into our management is crucial for ensuring transition to a resilient and sustainable business model.

Risk assessment within GFNorte

In general, nature-related risks arise mainly from the extent to which industries depend on ecosystem resources and services. The greater this demand, the more vulnerable the industry becomes to the decline in the quality and quantity of these resources, as well as to the ecosystems' vulnerability to natural disasters that only exacerbate these risks, which can compromise the operational continuity and infrastructure of companies.

Added to this vulnerability is the cumulative impact that organizations have on nature through the intensive use of resources and the transformation of the land. These impacts do not occur in isolation, but are amplified when they interact with the demands of other industries and local communities, generating systemic risks that affect economic and social stability, as well as the environmental system itself.



The following table shows an overview of the physical, transition, and systemic risks, as well as the opportunities identified for each segment of the portfolio. The following sections provide more details on the risks and opportunities for each of the strategic industries covered in this report.

TABLE 7. NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

INDUSTRY	PHYSICAL RISKS	TRANSITION RISK	SYSTEMIC RISK	OPPORTUNITIES
Direct Operations				
GFNorte	2	4	-	4
Indirect operations				
Agriculture	8	6	3	4
Commercial Real Estate	6	11	-	9
Coal	2	3	-	4
Construction	4	4	-	5
Energy	3	7	-	6
Mining	3	8	2	5
Oil and Gas	2	5	-	4
Water services	3	4	-	3
Transport	5	5	-	4
Totals	**38**	**57**	**5**	**48**

Nature-related physical risks reflect the impacts of natural capital degradation, meaning the dwindling availability and quality of resources to support economic activities. These risks can result in operational disruptions, higher production costs, or reduced productivity, affecting organizations' continuity and performance. Representative examples include water scarcity, soil deterioration, and the reduction of biological species that are fundamental to certain industries, such as pollinators in agriculture, whose loss can have systemic effects on value chains and the stability of business models.

On the transition risk side, most of the impact is likely to come from new policies aimed at environmental care. These would generate considerable increases in operating costs across all industries, whether to conform to new regulations, adopt new technologies that improve production practices while reducing their environmental impact, or even to cover litigation costs arising from the impacts of operations in areas of high environmental value.

When nature-related risks, whether physical or transitional, manifest themselves on a larger scale and/or simultaneously across multiple territories, industries, or value chains, they are referred to as systemic risks. Because of the interdependence between their various components, these risks can compromise the stability of entire ecological, economic, and financial systems. For example, the impact on a key resource such as water in the agricultural industry can generate cascading effects that spread throughout the value chain. Water scarcity can reduce crop productivity, put pressure on production costs and producers' revenues, and affect the food industry, with broader repercussions on markets and the local and regional economy.

In the face of these risks, opportunities or avenues of action open up: adaptation to new conditions, whether physical or transitional, can drive the development of technologies, procedures, or actions generally aimed at reducing an industry's negative impacts in the face of these risks, whatever they may be. This makes companies and industries more resilient and enables their own survival, but also contributes to the conservation and protection of nature, promoting responsibility and social commitment.

By identifying such risks and opportunities, Banorte can develop mitigation strategies which not only assist and support its customers in their transition to sustainable business models, but can increase their profitability and thus strengthen their resilience in the long term.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Studies on the impact of climate change have been expanded to incorporate a variety of transmission channels between transition risk shocks and those derived from physical and systemic risks. Climate-related risk is increasingly recognized as being tied up with the health of natural ecosystems, as these are two highly interdependent phenomena whose individual processes can reinforce one another. This is known as the Climate-Nature Nexus. Today there is a growing awareness that we must address these two dimensions simultaneously, with the intention of avoiding an acceleration of both phenomena derived from a feedback loop between them.

This also presents a series of opportunities for the financial system. Addressing the climate crisis and environmental degradation at the same time will require financing for innovative projects that not only create business opportunities but help preserve the natural resources on which the activities of GFNorte-financed companies depend.

We continue to strengthen the measurement of environmental risks and will be incorporating them into the strategic planning of all business areas.

Risk analysis

For the three priority industries mentioned above (infrastructure, extractives and mineral processing and agriculture), the LEAP methodology was applied to assess risks related to nature and biodiversity.

Agriculture Industry

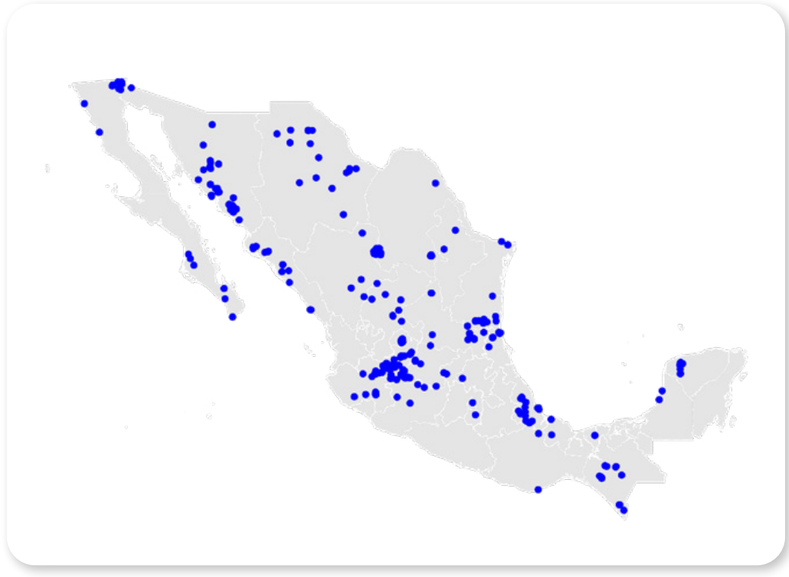
Locate

In this phase we analyzed the risk of primary activities and their impact on nature and biodiversity using the production locations of farms, industrial plants, or customers' private homes. The food and beverage industry portfolio dedicated to primary activities had a balance of MXN10.15 billion at the end of September 2025 and is classified in the subsectors of agriculture, poultry farming, livestock farming, aquaculture, and fishing.

TABLE 8. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE	LOCATIONS	BALANCE (%)
Agriculture	227	24%
Poultry farming	130	52%
Livestock farming	158	22%
Aquaculture and fishing	11	2%
Total	**526**	**100%**

MAP 1. GEOLOCATION OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY PORTFOLIO 2025



● Locations of customers in the agriculture industry ● States

Agriculture involves the cultivation of plants, seeds, and fruits to supply food for humans and livestock, as well as to provide raw materials for industry. This subsector is responsible for generating most of the food and agricultural resources through land exploitation.

The main plant crops in our portfolio are cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, asparagus, potatoes, tomatoes, nuts, and agave for making mezcal and tequila. The main animal products are eggs, chicken, beef, milk, pork, shrimp, and fish.

We divided up food and beverage industry operations in our portfolio by subsector (agriculture, poultry, livestock, aquaculture, and fishing, Map 1) to determine their presence in environmentally significant areas (Map 2), ecosystems (Map 3), and sustainable capital index (Map 4). Within these subsectors we analyzed their impact on nine categories of environmentally significant areas (Table 9).

TABLE 9. ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMERS IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY WITH AN IMPACT ON SENSITIVE AREAS

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA	FINANCED CUSTOMERS AFFECTED	
	2024	2025
Agriculture		
Federal Protected Natural Areas	1	0
State Protected Natural Areas	0	0
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	7	6
Priority Hydrological Regions	25	70
Priority Marine Regions	3	3
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	10	22
Ramsar Sites*	0	0
Biological corridors	3	5
Poultry farming		
Federal Protected Natural Areas	0	4
State Protected Natural Areas	0	1
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	2	13
Priority Hydrological Regions	8	19
Priority Marine Regions	2	3
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	1	4
Ramsar Sites	1	0
Biological corridors	1	4

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA	FINANCED CUSTOMERS AFFECTED	
	2024	2025
Livestock (cattle sheep and pigs)		
Federal Protected Natural Areas	0	0
State Protected Natural Areas	0	0
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	3	13
Priority Hydrological Regions	24	39
Priority Marine Regions	10	19
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	6	15
Ramsar Sites	0	2
Biological corridors	0	3
Aquaculture and fishing		
Federal Protected Natural Areas	0	0
State Protected Natural Areas	0	0
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	0	0
Priority Hydrological Regions	2	0
Priority Marine Regions	4	4
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	1	0
Ramsar Sites	1	0
Biological corridors	0	0

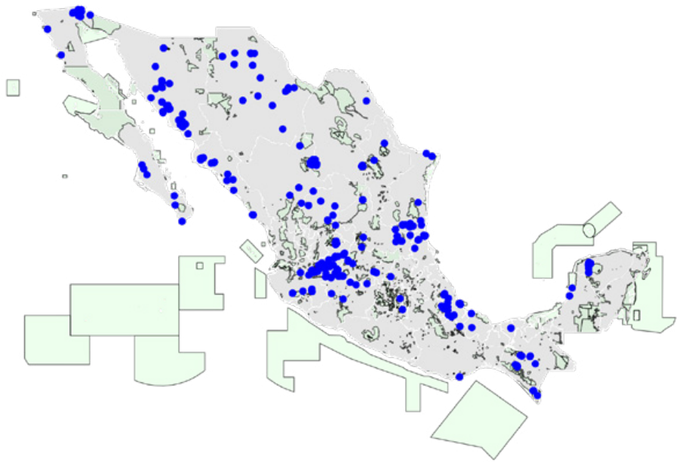
*Wetlands of international importance

Specifically, based on the number of customers financed within Protected Natural Areas, the agricultural subsector has been responsible for the most pressure over the last ten years, although it accounts for just 0.72% of the total for the industry, and this will be reduced by 2025 with to the Group's incorporation of stricter environmental criteria (Map 2).

Financed activities in the agriculture industry are concentrated primarily (75%) in urban ecosystems and agroecosystems, indicating that a large portion of the portfolio operates in already transformed territories. However, 25% of customers are located in ecosystems not classified as agriculture, including remnants of rainforest, scrubland, dry forest, temperate forests, and grasslands, where activities such as pig, cattle, and poultry production are carried out, as well as the cultivation of sugarcane, asparagus, nuts, cotton, and soybeans.

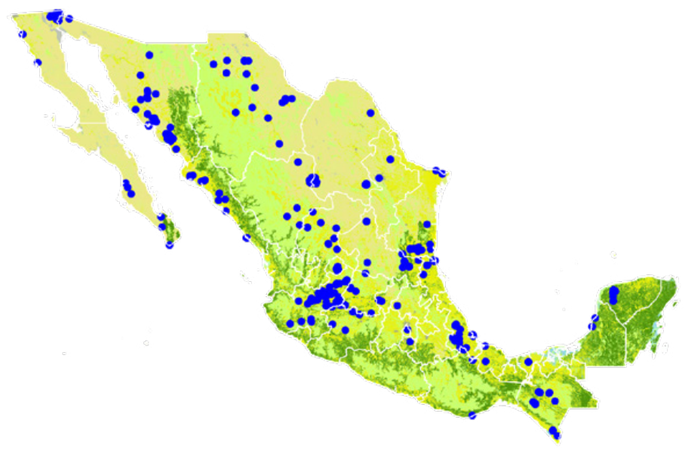
On the other hand, the results for customers in the agriculture industry reveal that 75% of operations were concentrated in municipalities classified as unsustainable. This means that given the level of environmental impact, there is a future risk that ecosystems will not be able to sustain the demand for goods and services, affecting both economic activities and the local population. This risk is particularly high in the agriculture industry, given its high dependence on environmental services. Only 11% of financed agricultural operations were located in territories considered sustainable, characterized by greater resilience to human impacts.

MAP 2. ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY



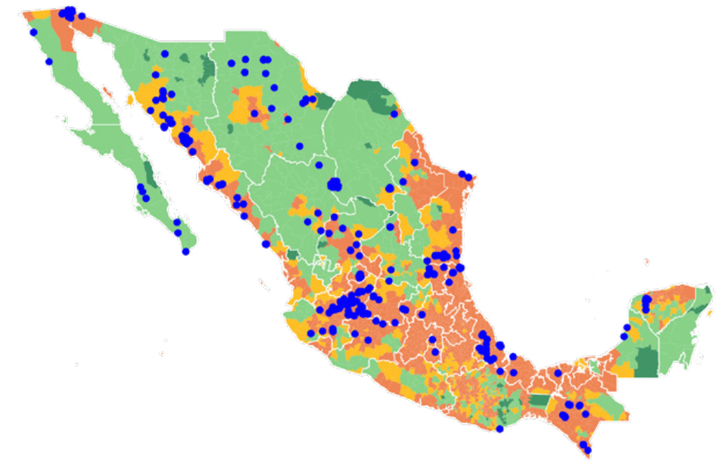
Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) States,
Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

MAP 3. TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY



Lake system Urban Mangrove Agroecosystem Forest Jungle
Scrubland Grassland Coastal dune Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

MAP 4. NATURAL CAPITAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX FOR THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY



Irreplaceable Sustainable At risk Not sustainable Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

In Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTRs), the poultry and livestock subsectors have the greatest presence in these areas (Map 5).

In Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR), pressure comes from a combination of the agriculture and livestock subsectors, concentrated in the northern, western, and Gulf river basins (Map 6).

In Priority Marine Regions (PMR), the livestock subsector shows the highest incidence toward the end of September 2025 (Map 7).

MAP 5. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY TERRESTRIAL REGIONS (PTR)

Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTR), States, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

MAP 6. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY HYDROLOGICAL REGIONS (PHR)

Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR), States, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

MAP 7. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY MARINE REGIONS (PMR)

Priority Marine Regions (PMR), States, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

In Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, agricultural activities are the subsector that exerts the greatest pressure (Map 8).

In Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance), although the direct impact is lower compared to other areas, the indirect pressure is significant, mainly from the aquaculture/fishing and livestock subsectors (Map 9).

Finally, in biological corridors (Map 10), the impact is zero for the aquaculture/fishing subsector, and for the agricultural, poultry, and livestock subsectors it is lower compared to other areas.

MAP 8. CUSTOMERS OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN IMPORTANT BIRD AND BIODIVERSITY AREAS(AICA)

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (AICA), States
Locations of customers from the agriculture industry

MAP 9. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS IN RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar sites, States, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

MAP 10. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS IN BIOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

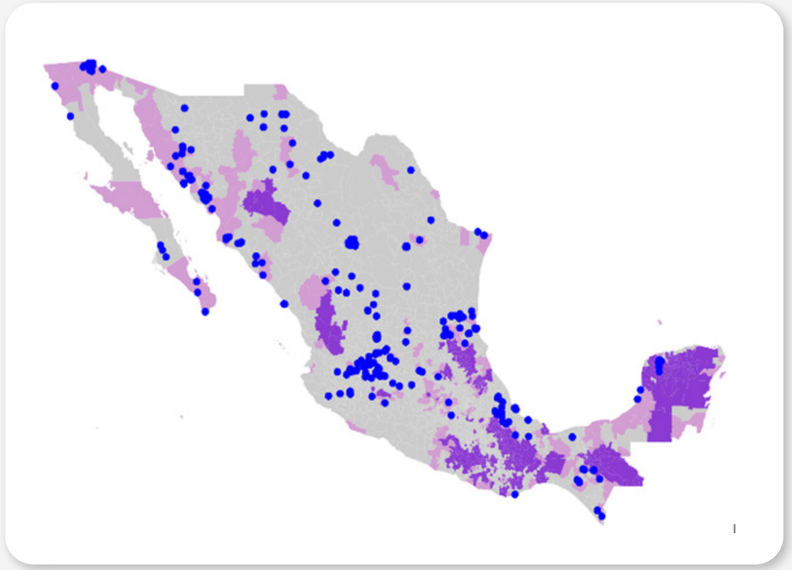
Biological corridors, States, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

Indigenous peoples and local communities

Of the total number of agricultural operations financed by Banorte at the close of September 2025, on average, 59% were located in municipalities with no registered indigenous population; 40% in municipalities where the indigenous population represents less than 39.9% of the total; and only 1% in municipalities with more than 40% of the population belonging to indigenous communities.

Operations in municipalities with a predominant indigenous presence are mainly concentrated in Acaxochitlán (Hidalgo); Umán, Abalá, Xocchel, Hoctún, and Bokobá (Yucatán); and San Cristóbal de las Casas (Chiapas), areas inhabited by the Nahua, Maya, Mam, Tseltal, and Tsotsil communities, respectively.

MAP 11 . FINANCED OPERATIONS IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO INDIGENOUS MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH AN INDIGENOUS PRESENCE



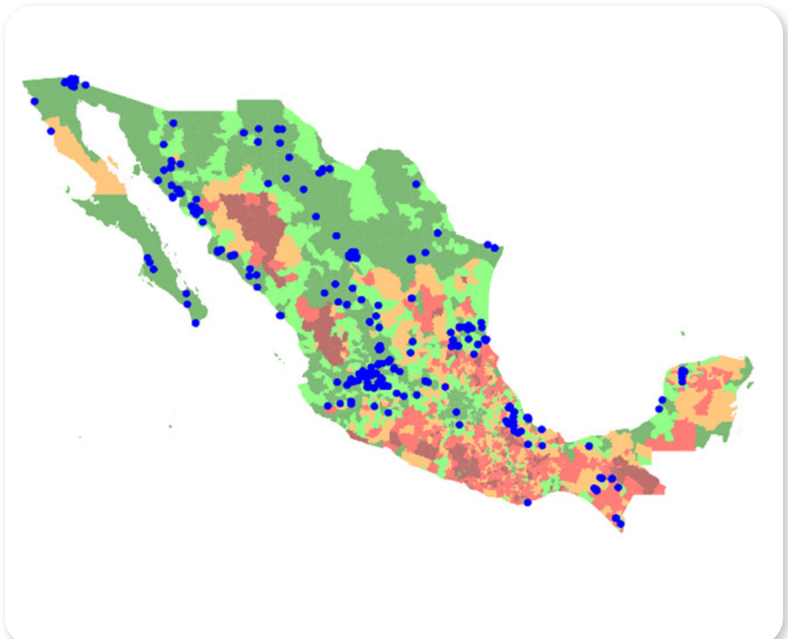
Indigenous municipality, Municipality with indigenous presence
Municipality without indigenous presence, Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

Analyzing the presence of customers in this industry in marginalized areas according to the CONAPO index, we found that 73% of them operate in territories with a very low level of marginalization, where there is no significant level of want. However, a small percentage (4%) are located in communities with high and very high marginalization rates, located in municipalities in Chiapas, Hidalgo, Yucatán, Veracruz, and San Luis Potosí. In these territories, and in relation to the previous component, indigenous populations are present to some extent.

The predominant activities in these highly marginalized areas include sugarcane cultivation and sheep and pig breeding and fattening. Due diligence processes are required to ensure that these operations do not jeopardize natural capital or generate negative impacts on the territories, but coexist harmoniously with the environment and local communities.

It is important to note that, as shown in the figure (Map 12), certain agriculture industry operations are located in areas that are not classified according to CONAPO's marginalization rate because they correspond to fishing activities in marine waters outside municipal boundaries and, therefore, outside the segmentation of this socioeconomic indicator.

MAP 12. MARGINALIZATION RATES IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY GFNORTE



Very high High Medium Low Very low
Locations of customers in the agriculture industry

Evaluate dependencies and impacts

The agriculture industry is the most dependent on ecosystem goods and services, exerting considerable pressure on the Regulating services that maintain the natural balance, especially rainfall regulation and water purification. Within this industry, agriculture is the most dependent subsector, as it requires services that regulate soil quality, atmospheric chemistry, water availability, and sediment retention factors that are essential for ensuring temperature, humidity, and nutrients for crops. Livestock farming, on the other hand, depends mainly on rainfall regulation, soil quality, and water purification and flow, which are necessary to ensure basic inputs such as water for livestock. Finally, fisheries and aquaculture are less dependent, although they require services related to rainfall regulation, water purification, and sediment retention to ensure water quality and avoid problems such as eutrophication and siltation in production systems.

TABLE 10. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY DEPENDENCIES

	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES														SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
INDUSTRY	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATIO	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Agriculture	Medium	Very high	High	High	Medium	Very high	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Very low	Very low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very low	None	None	High	Very high

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The agriculture industry has a very strong impact on freshwater use, water use volume, emissions of toxic and nutrient pollutants into soil and water, and land use, due to the intensity of agricultural and livestock farming activities. It also has a strong impact on the introduction of invasive species, which affects biodiversity. Non-GHG air pollutant emissions are high, while GHG emissions are moderate. Solid waste generation and environmental disturbances show moderate impacts, reflecting the transformation of natural ecosystems into productive areas.

TABLE 11. IMPACTS OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	WATER		WATER-SOIL			SOIL			FLORA-FAUNA		AIR		GENERAL
	FRESHWATER USE AREA	WATER USE VOLUME	RELEASE OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	RELEASE OF NUTRIENTPOLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	SEABED USE AREA	LAND USE AREA	SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND RELEASE	EXTRACTION OF OTHER ABIOTIC RESOURCES	EXTRACTION OF OTHER BIOTIC RESOURCES	INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)	EMISSIONS OF NON-GHG AIR POLLUTANTS	DISTURBANCES
Agriculture	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	None	Very high	Medium	Medium	High	Medium

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

ANALYZE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

This industry is one of the most exposed to nature-related physical risks because of its high dependence on ecosystem services such as water, fertile soil, and pollination. As a primary industry, its production supports various production chains, which increases systemic risk. Physical risks such as droughts and loss of pollinators materialize in the short and medium term, while soil degradation and biodiversity loss constitute systemic risks in the long term.

Water risk in agriculture affects biodiversity by reducing the availability of water for ecosystems, which can lead to the loss of habitats and species, especially in areas where intensive agriculture consumes large amounts of water. In addition, climate change, which often exacerbates water stress, can alter rainfall and temperature patterns, further affecting the distribution and survival of species.

Below are the results of the water stress analysis for the physical risks of the basin, regulatory risks, and operational risks of customers in the agriculture industry focused on primary activities.

TABLE 12. WATER RISK FOR THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.01	2.9
Regulatory	2.89	2.9
Reputational	3.18	3.3
Water risk	3.03	3.1

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

TABLE 13. INDICATORS FOR WATER RISK IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

RISK	INDICATORS	AGRICULTURE	LIVESTOCK	POULTRY	AQUACULTURE AND FISHING
Physical	Water availability	●	●	●	●
	Frequency of drought	●	●	●	●
	Flood risk	●	●	●	●
	Risk of pesticide contamination	●	●	●	●
	Surface water quality index	●	●	●	●
	Degradation of ecosystem services in river basins	●	●	●	●
Regulatory	Wetland degradation	●	●	●	●
	State of freshwater policy	●	●	●	●
	Water Management Tools	●	●	●	●
	Access to Basic Drinking Water	●	●	●	●
	Access to Basic Sanitation	●	●	●	●
Reputational	State of the Ecosystem	●	●	●	●
	Human and Labor Rights	●	●	●	●
	Risk Preparedness	●	●	●	●

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

Water risk indicators are calculated to determine the water footprint in the agriculture industry. Agriculture presents mostly medium risks (identified with yellow squares) in almost all calculated indicators, reflecting moderate vulnerability. Animal breeding and export activities such as livestock and poultry farming stand out for having several high-risk indicators (red), especially in physical aspects such as water stress and water pollution, indicating high exposure and dependence on water resources. Aquaculture and fishing meanwhile show a more balanced profile, with a predominance of low risk (green) in physical and regulatory indicators, although they maintain some medium risks in governance and risk preparedness, with drought being the most representative risk for this subsector (Map 13).

MAP 13. WATER RISK FOR CUSTOMERS IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

Administrative Hydrological Regions, I: Baja California Peninsula, II: Northwest, III: North Pacific, V: Balsas, V: South Pacific, VI: Rio Grande, VII: Northern Central Basins, VIII: Lerma-Santiago-Pacific, IX: North Gulf, X: Central Gulf, XI: Southern Border, XII: Yucatán Peninsula, XIII: Waters of the Mexico City metropolitan area.

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

Water footprint is a key indicator for assessing the impact of water consumption on food production and related resources. Crucial in this regard is the fact that agricultural and livestock production requires large amounts of water, both for irrigation and to feed livestock and process their products. Reducing the water footprint in this industry involves optimizing water use through sustainable agricultural practices, efficient technologies, and changes in consumption patterns.

The cumulative risk to biodiversity from agriculture shows a significant concentration of very high risk points in regions covered by jungle and forest, especially in the southeast of the country (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and the Yucatán Peninsula). This suggests that the most biodiverse and fragile ecosystems are under greater pressure, which is consistent with agricultural, livestock, and urban expansion in these areas.

The results of the biodiversity risk analysis for physical landscape risks and reputational risk for customers in the agriculture industry focused on primary activities are shown below.

TABLE 14. BIODIVERSITY RISK IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.39	3.97
Reputational	3.96	3.93
Biodiversity risk	**3.96**	**3.93**

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

The most biodiverse regions (rainforests and humid forests) are those that face the highest levels of risk, which could lead to accelerated loss of species and ecological functions. For the agriculture industry, productive areas are exposed to increasing risks from environmental degradation, which can affect the resilience of agricultural systems and increase the economic vulnerability of rural communities.

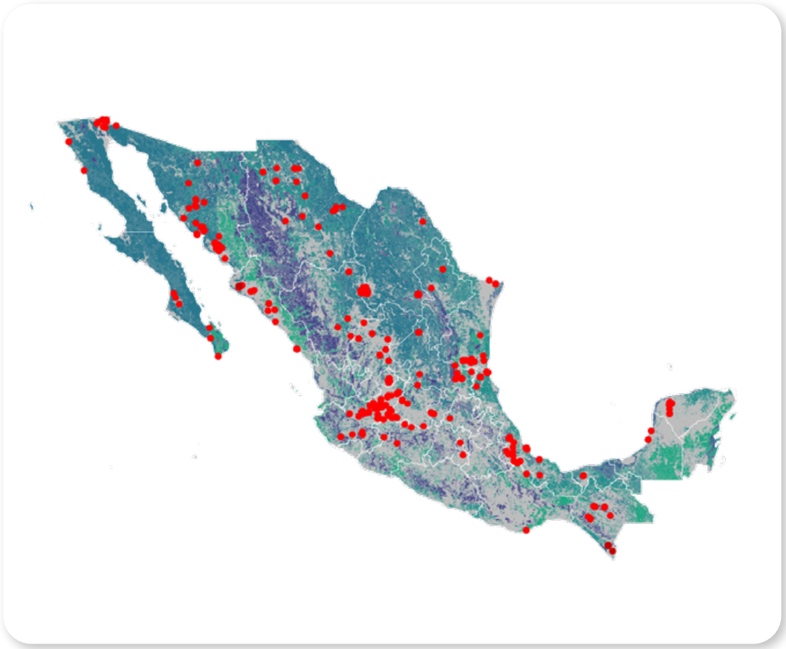
TABLE 15. BIODIVERSITY RISK INDICATORS FOR THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

RISK	INDICATORS	AGRICULTURE	LIVESTOCK	POULTRY FARMING	AQUACULTURE AND FISHING
Physical	Water availability	Medium	High	Medium	High
	Pollution	High	Medium	Medium	None
	Pests and diseases	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Extreme heat	High	High	Medium	High
	Tropical cyclones	High	High	High	High
	Loss of forest canopy	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	Invasive species	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Pollution	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Reputational	Protected/conserved areas	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Key areas for biodiversity	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Ecosystem status	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Indigenous peoples	High	High	High	Medium
	Labor and human rights	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Risk preparedness	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

The indicators for calculating biodiversity risks show a medium risk (yellow) in the agriculture industry, with peaks of high risk (red) in extreme heat, tropical cyclones, and loss of forest canopy for agriculture, livestock, and poultry farming. Aquaculture and fishing face high physical risks in water availability and pollution, with water being the main input for this activity. On the other hand, neither of these depends on pollination (gray). In terms of reputation, all four subsectors are classified primarily as medium risk, although livestock and poultry show high risk in indigenous communities, which means greater pressure and a significant challenge for community engagement (Map 14).

MAP 14. RISK TO BIODIVERSITY FOR CUSTOMERS IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY



Land use: Forest, Mangrove-Semi-aquatic, Scrubland, Grassland, Jungle

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

Many areas with grasslands and shrublands also present medium to high risk, indicating that the food and beverage industry is exposed to the degradation of the ecosystems that support its productivity. This can result in the loss of key ecosystem services, such as soil fertility, water availability, and pollination.

Wildfire risk refers to the possibility that a widespread fire would destroy large amounts of crops and degrade soil quality. In the case of livestock, a wildfire can destroy large areas of grassland, creating food shortages for large products that depend on the resources available in their area of activity, not to mention the potential impact on breeding populations.

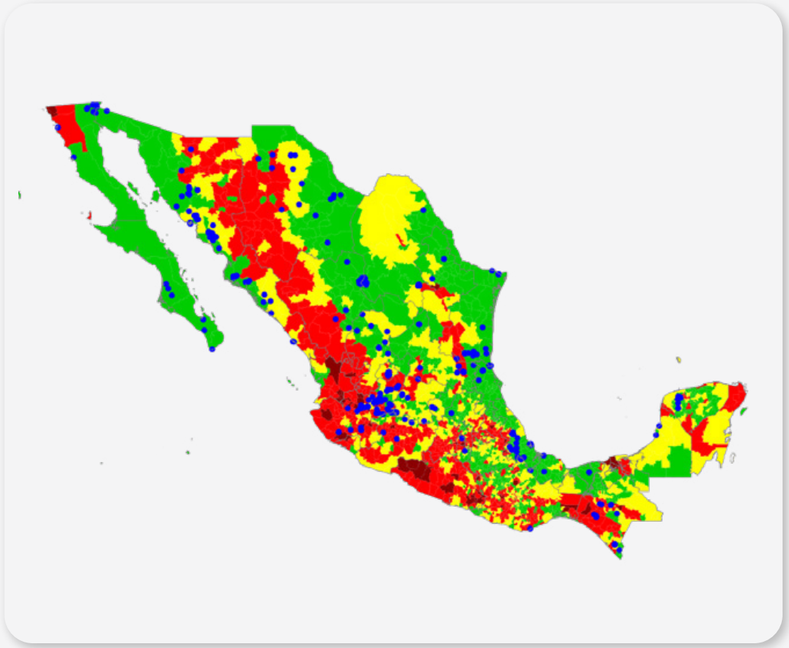
Around 45.8% of the portfolio in this segment is at low risk and only 0.6% is at very high risk, as of September 2025.

TABLE 16. FIRE RISK IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

RISK LEVEL	TRAFFIC LIGHT	DIC-24	SEP-25
Low		44.5%	45.8%
Medium		34.4%	41.2%
High		20.3%	12.4%
Very high		0.7%	0.6%

Map 15 shows the location of customers in the agriculture industry in relation to fire risk for September 2025.

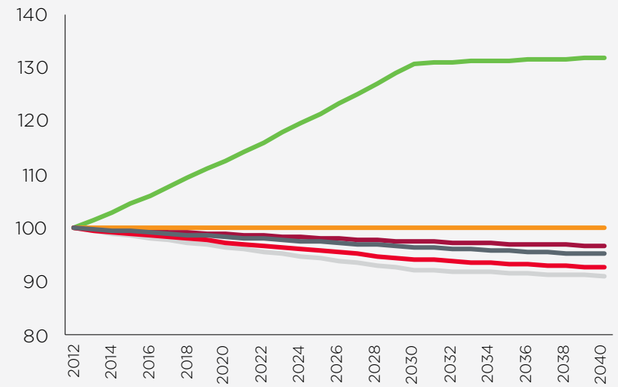
MAP 15. AGRICULTURE SECTOR WILDFIRE RISK

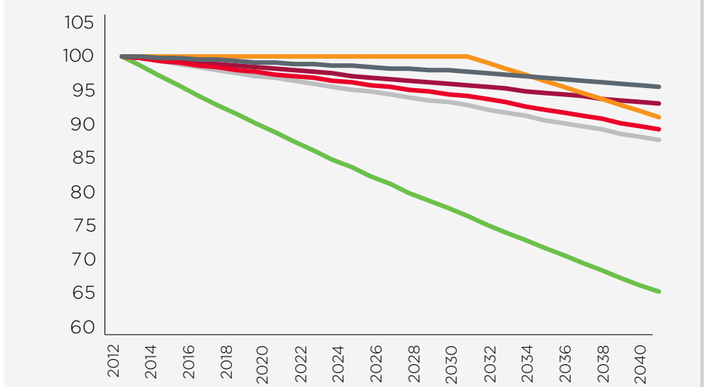


Risk: None, Low, Medium, High
Agriculture industry locations

For the transition risk analysis, we analyzed the extent to which customer productivity and hence solvency and payment capacity could be affected by climate change. We considered potential impact of climate change scenarios for a set of crops that are particularly significant in Mexico. We found that productivity could be severely affected by the effects of climate change and the resulting environmental degradation. The following graphs (Figure 11) show these trajectories for rice, sugarcane, corn, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat. The impact on productivity is less under a low-emission scenario, especially in the long term, which is when the worst chronic effects of environmental degradation materialize.

FIGURE 11. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY TRAJECTORIES. BASE, 2012 = 100





Besides the impact of lower agricultural productivity on customers' liquidity and solvency, we also examined transition elements such as impacts on carbon prices, input costs, and regulatory adjustments. With this, we projected financial statements, particularly the interest coverage ratio. As we did in our Climate-Related Risk and Opportunities report, the exercise was carried out for the following scenarios:

1. Current Policies: assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks and zero transition risks.

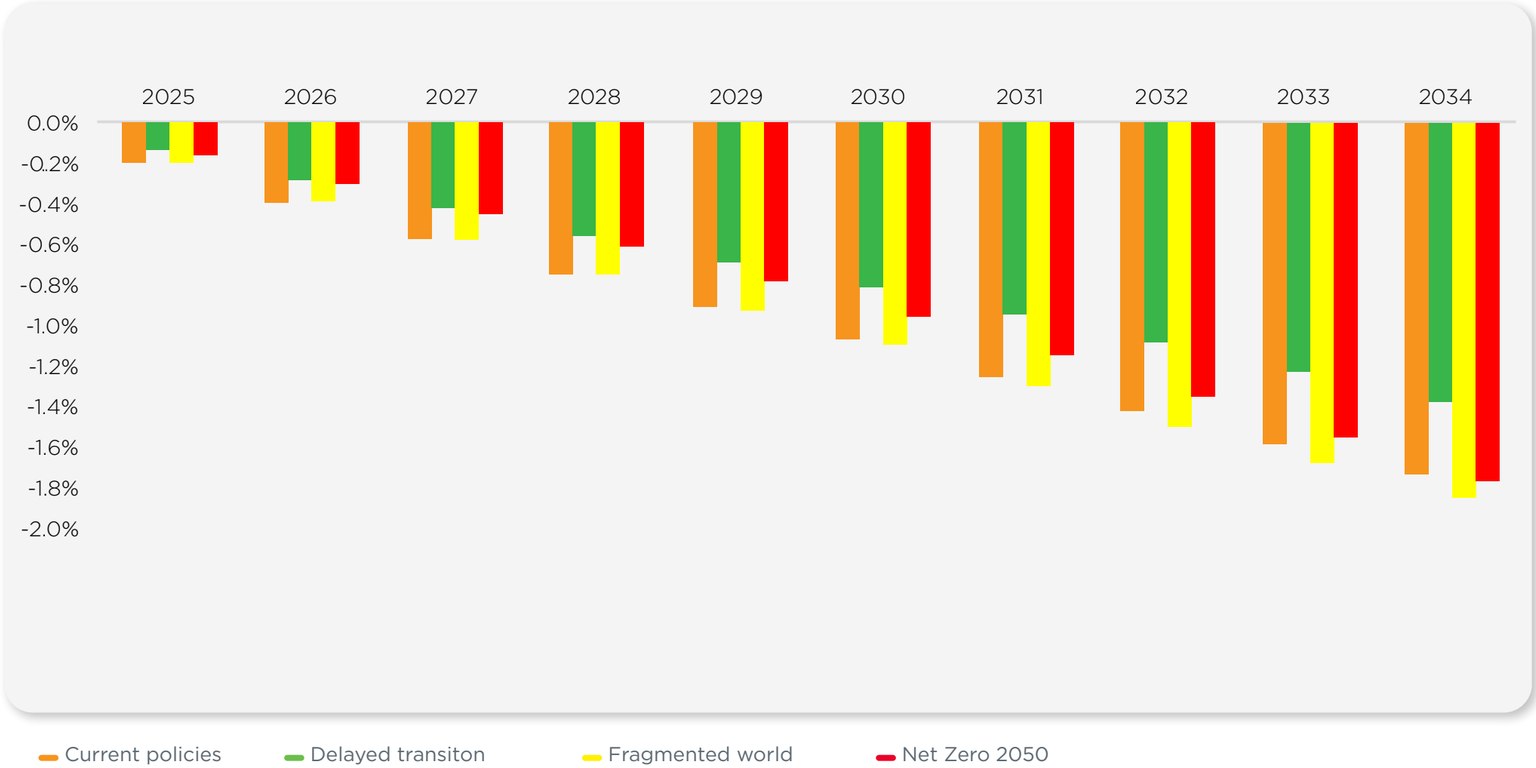
2. Delayed Transition: assumes annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are needed to limit warming to below 2 °C. Negative emissions are limited.

3. Fragmented World: assumes a delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries globally, leading to high transition risks in some countries and high physical risks everywhere due to the general inefficacy of the transition.

4. Net Zero 2050: limits global warming to 1.5 °C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050.

A slightly greater deterioration was observed in the interest coverage ratio, particularly under the accelerated transition scenarios (Net Zero 2050) and the fragmented transition scenario (Fragmented World), in contrast to the results under the Delayed Transition scenario. This outcome is consistent with the narrative of higher transition risk in the short term and higher physical risk in the long term, relative to the Current Policies scenario. Figure 12 shows, for each scenario, the additional deterioration in the interest coverage ratio attributable to nature-related risk.

FIGURE 12. ADDITIONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO BY SCENARIO WHEN INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF NATURE-RELATED RISK



Nature-related risk impacts are expected to be more significant in the long term. That is, a Current Policies scenario with a weakly ambitious transition policy, in which stricter regulations are not introduced for the sector in terms of nature protection and remediation targets, would experience severe long-term impacts from nature-related risks, compounded by feedback effects with climate change.

The following table presents the percentage difference in the interest coverage ratio for each scenario, now compared against a Current Policies scenario. Once again, the absence of transition risk—particularly in the short term—under the Current Policies scenario stands in stark contrast to the impacts that the sector would face under an optimal transition scenario such as Net Zero 2050, which shows a pronounced decline relative to the baseline.

TABLE 17. PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN THE INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT POLICIES SCENARIO

SCENARIO	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Net Zero 2050	-1%	-3%	-5%	-8%	-10%	-12%	-15%	-17%	-20%	-23%
Delayed transition	0%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%
Fragmented world	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-3.4%	-4.2%	-2.8%	-1.7%	-0.7%	0.1%

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

The results of this exercise help us anticipate potential risks in our client portfolio, particularly among clients located in areas that we have identified as having higher risk, or those engaged in the production of crops with greater potential impacts.

At GFNorte, we are committed to supporting our agribusiness clients in their transition toward a sustainable business model, strengthening their resilience and preparing them for the challenges they will face as a result of nature-related risk.

As a sector that is strategic at the national level and at the same time highly vulnerable, it is critically important for GFNorte to monitor all the risks to which the agricultural sector is exposed, with the aim of anticipating impacts and developing risk mitigation plans.

Finally, opportunities in the sector are related to the development of products and services and improvements in the efficiency of natural resource use. Given the characteristics of the agribusiness sector in Mexico, nature-related risks also create opportunities to generate products and services that enhance financial inclusion in the country, particularly in highly marginalized areas with limited access to financial services. The identification of projects with a positive impact on nature will enable the offering of products under preferential conditions, thereby amplifying the positive impact of GFNorte activities.

Infrastructure industry (commercial real estate)

The infrastructure industry is responsible for significant economic and social benefits, including improvements in quality of life through the construction of highways, roads, and bridges; public transportation systems; hospitals; schools; and the provision of basic services. It drives job creation with multiplier effects in various regions of Mexico, improves security, promotes social inclusion and tourism, strengthens social cohesion, and helps ease poverty. But it has also been found to cause significant environmental damage, especially when projects are carried out in ecologically vulnerable areas.

Locate

Our portfolio of financing in the infrastructure sector—specifically commercial real estate activities--had a balance of MXN151.22 billion at the end of September 2025. This subsector comprises 688 locations, mainly concentrated in real estate services, shopping centers, industrial plants, hotels, and accommodations.

TABLE 18. INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (REAL ESTATE)

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	LOCATIONS	BALANCE (%)
Real estate services	541	58%
Hotels and lodging	147	42%
Total	**688**	**100%**

MAP 16. GEOLOCATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS

Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers,
States

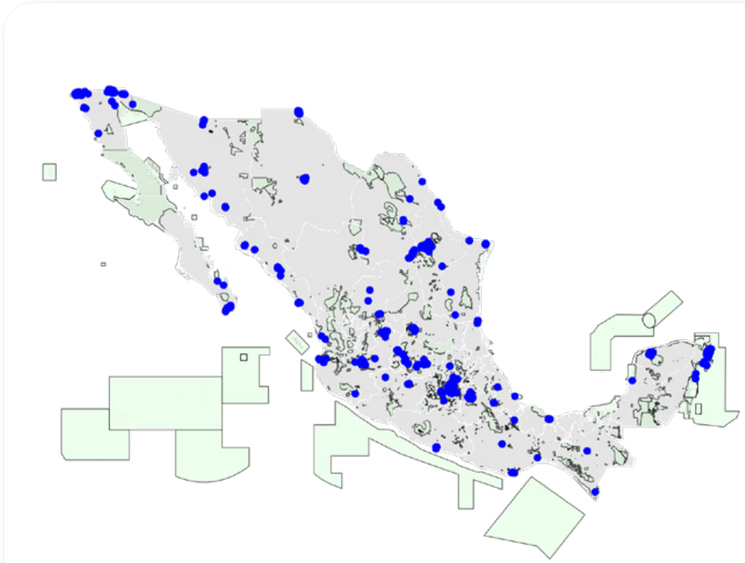
Likewise, we analyzed the location of financed operations in the infrastructure industry (commercial real estate, Map 16) against environmentally significant areas (Map 17), ecosystems (Map 18), and the sustainable capital index (Map 19). Nine categories of environmentally significant areas were also analyzed, assessing the direct impact on these sensitive areas (Table 19).

TABLE 19. ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURE CUSTOMERS (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) WITH AN IMPACT ON SENSITIVE AREAS

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA	FINANCED CUSTOMERS AFFECTED	
	2024	2025
Federal Protected Natural Areas	6	8
State Protected Natural Areas	5	5
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	28	29
Priority Hydrological Regions	271	274
Priority Marine Regions	79	80
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	39	42
Ramsar Sites	19	19
Biological corridors	12	12

With regard to federal Protected Natural Areas (PNAs), between six and eight financed customers in the industry were identified as having an impact on these areas in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

MAP 17. ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)



Protected Natural Areas (PNAs), States , Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

An 85% of financed customers in the infrastructure industry operate in urban areas with previously modified environments, which reduces the likelihood of direct impacts on natural ecosystems. The remaining 15% are distributed across agroecosystems (7%), scrubland (2%), rainforest (2%), and dry forest (2%), with a minimal presence in temperate forests and areas adjacent to lake systems. Although this proportion is low, it is important that in these remnants of natural ecosystems, associated activities, such as hotel developments, wineries, and residential projects take measures to minimize their negative impacts on the environment and that the Group can incorporate these indicators in decisions to continue financing.

MAP 18. TYPE OF ECOSYSTEMS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

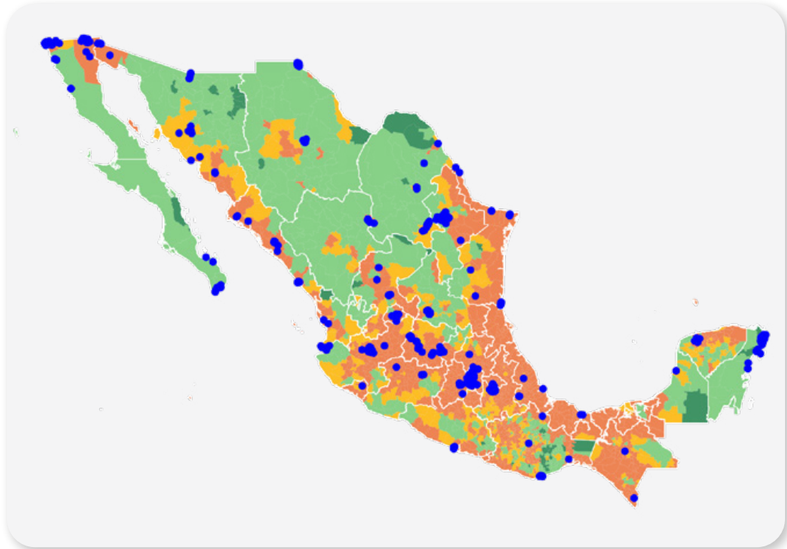
Lake system Urban Mangrove Agroecosystem Forest Jungle Scrubland Grassland Coastal dune Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

Based on the Natural Capital Sustainability Index developed by CONABIO, 69% of the Group's customers in the commercial real estate industry operate in municipalities classified as unsustainable. In these territories, the demand for natural resources for local inhabitants, business and industry exceeds the capacity of ecosystems to generate and regenerate, which means that, under current consumption conditions, it is not possible to sustain their availability in the present or in the future.

To a lesser extent, 9% of customers are located in municipalities where natural capital is at (meaning areas where sustainability is still possible through remediation and resource stewardship). Finally, 20% and 1% of customers are located in municipalities with sustainable and irreplaceable natural capital, respectively, areas that still maintain adequate levels of reserves and a balance between the availability and demand for natural resources.

It is important to note that these territorial conditions are a general characterization at the municipal level. In actuality they depend on the state of ecosystems, their ecological dynamics, and the extent of the natural territory, as well as the activities of the population and the companies present. GFNorte takes these considerations into account and establishes criteria for supporting nature-positive action through SEMS evaluation and monitoring of financed projects.

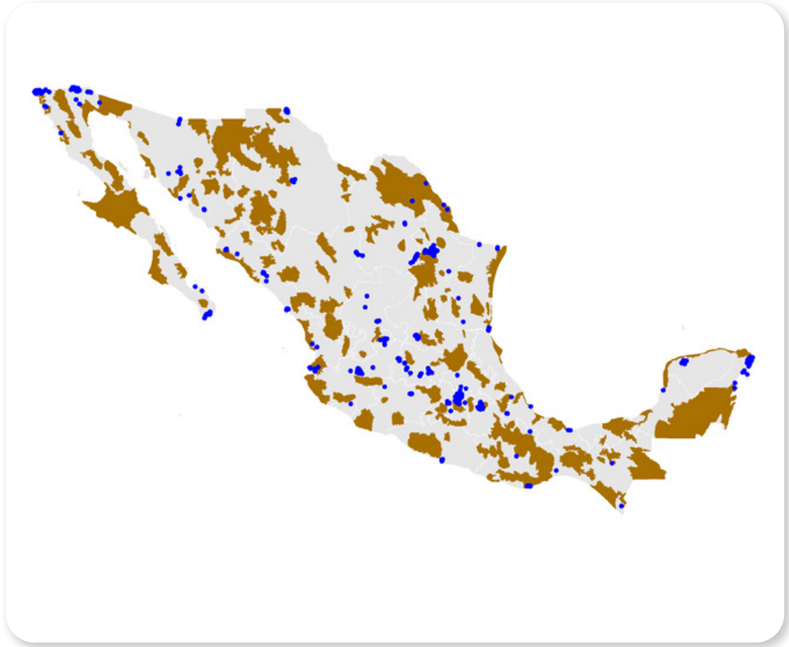
MAP 19. SUSTAINABILITY INDEX OF NATURAL CAPITAL AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)



Irreplaceable Sustainable At risk Not sustainable Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

In Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTRs), there were 29 customers in our infrastructure industry portfolio at the end of September 2025 (Map 20).

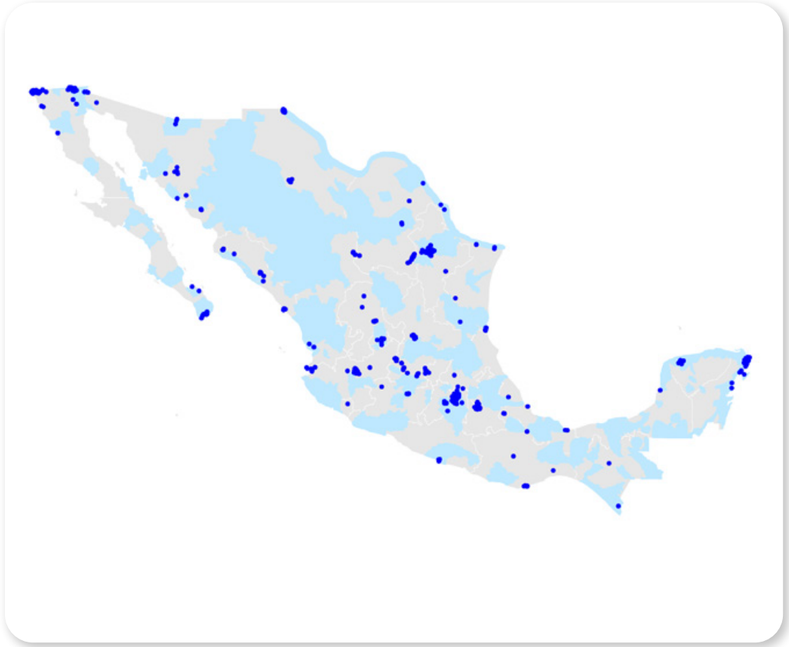
MAP 20. INFRASTUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY TERRESTRIAL REGIONS (PTR)



Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTR) States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

The highest incidence of financed projects in this industry is in Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR), with between 271 and 274 customers (Map 21).

MAP 21. INFRASTRUCUTRE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY HYDROLOGICAL REGIONS (PHR)



Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR) States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

In Priority Marine Regions (PMRs), the direct impact is 80 customers at the end of September 2025 (Map 22).

MAP 22. INFRASTUCUTRE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN PRIORITY MARINE REGIONS (PMR)

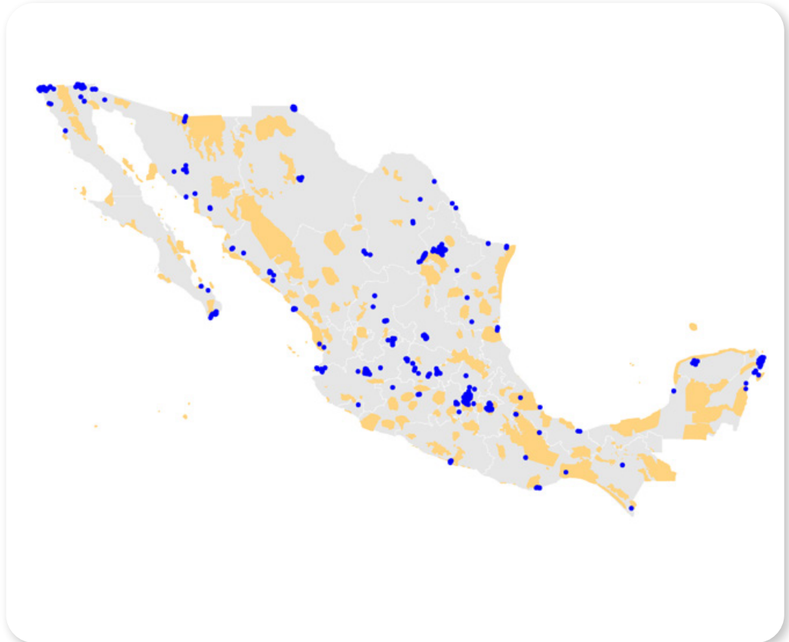
Priority Marine Regions (PMR) States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

Within Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, the Group is financing 42 customers in the infrastructure industry (Map 23).

In Ramsar sites, there were 19 infrastructure industry customers financed by the Group at the end of September 2025 (Map 24).

Finally, presence of infrastructure industry customers in biological corridors (Map 25) remained constant for both years, with a total of 12 loans.

MAP 23. INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN IMPORTANT BIRD AND BIODIVERSITY AREAS (IBAS)



Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

MAP 24. INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar sites States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

MAP 25. INFRASTRUCUTRE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) CUSTOMERS IN BIOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

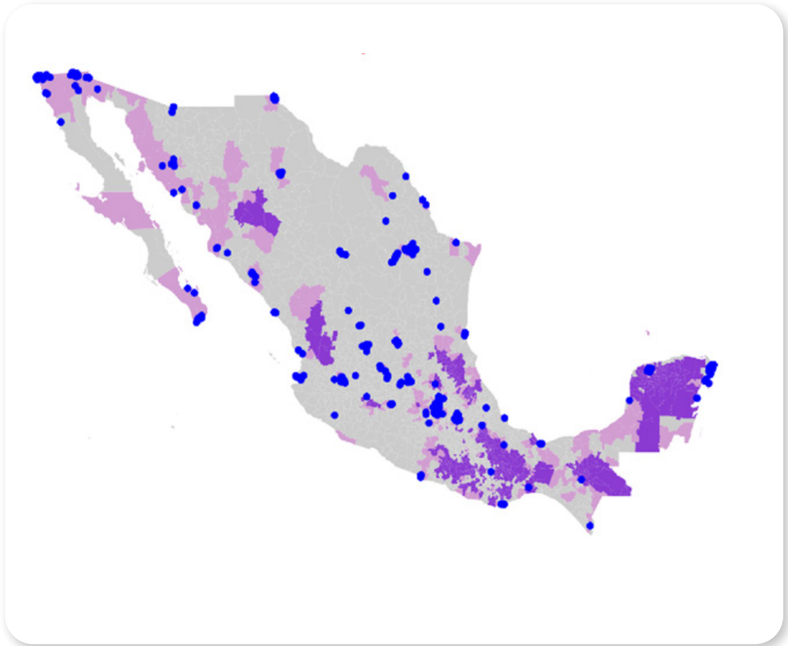
Biological corridors States Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

The infrastructure industry is highly dependent on critical resources such as land, water, energy, and construction materials, which links it directly to pressure on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. These dependencies have significant repercussions, including changes in land use, habitat fragmentation, greenhouse gas emissions, and pollution from construction and exploitation processes. In addition, the vulnerability of infrastructure to extreme weather events increases physical risks, while growing regulatory demands for energy efficiency and emissions reduction create transition risks. This context calls for comprehensive strategies to mitigate impacts, reduce critical dependencies, and strengthen resilience to environmental and climate-related risks.

Indigenous peoples and local communities

In the infrastructure industry (commercial real estate), 75% of financed customers are located in municipalities with indigenous communities, but whose indigenous population density is less than 39.9% of the total. To a lesser extent, 1% of customers are located in municipalities with a higher proportion of indigenous population (more than 40% of the population), located in the municipalities of Tulum (Quintana Roo), Juchitán de Zaragoza (Oaxaca), San Cristóbal de las Casas (Chiapas), and Ixmiquilpan (Hidalgo). All these destinations are significant for tourism purposes and for their environmental and cultural value, where communities belonging mainly to the Maya, Zapotec, Tsotsil, Tseltal, and Otomí indigenous cultures.

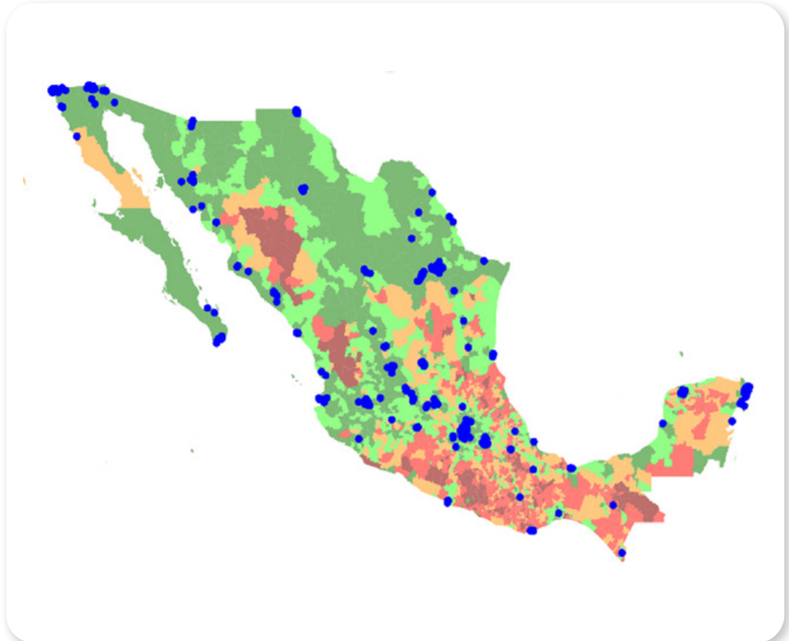
MAP 26. FINANCED INFRASTRUCTURE (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE) INDUSTRY OPERATIONS IN INDIGENOUS MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH AN INDIGENOUS PRESENCE



● Indigenous municipality ● Municipality with an indigenous presence ● Municipality without an indigenous presence ● Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

With regard to the marginalization rates of the municipalities where customers in this industry are located, more than 90% operate in territories with a very low marginalization rate. The predominant category identified is to medium marginalization, but still accounts for only 1% of customers in the industry. This shows that industry operations are concentrated in entities with greater public and private investment, which helps to reduce service deficiencies and makes these areas more appealing for economic development.

MAP 27. MARGINALIZATION RATES IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY GFNORTE



● Very high ● High ● Medium ● Low ● Very low ● Locations of infrastrucutre industry (Commercial Real Estate) customers

Evaluate dependencies and impacts

The infrastructure industry (commercial real estate) depends heavily on scenic beauty, associated with cultural services that add high value to the business. It benefits from the natural beauty of the environment where developments are located, as well as from the availability of water and the regulatory and support ecosystem services essential for reducing risks arising from adverse natural phenomena, such as floods, landslides, and storms, which could compromise the infrastructure and operation of its activities.

TABLE 20. INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY DEPENDENCIES (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES														SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
INDUSTRY	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATIO	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Commercial real estate	None	None	None	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	Low	Very low	Very low	Medium	Low	Very low	Very low	Low	None	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	None	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The environmental impacts of the infrastructure industry (commercial real estate) are felt mainly through land use and construction and operation activities. It has a moderate impact on freshwater and land use, as well as on abiotic resource withdrawals and greenhouse gas emissions. The volume of water use, solid waste generation, and non-GHG pollutant emissions are low impacts. However, high impacts are identified in release of toxic pollutants into water and environmental disturbances associated with landscape changes and pressure on ecosystems.

TABLE 21. IMPACTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

INDUSTRY	WATER		WATER-SOIL			SOIL			FLORA-FAUNA		AIR		GENERAL
	FRESHWATER USE AREA	WATER USE VOLUME	RELEASE OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	RELEASE OF NUTRIENTPOLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	SEABED USE AREA	LAND USE AREA	SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND RELEASE	EXTRACTION OF OTHER ABIOTIC RESOURCES	EXTRACTION OF OTHER BIOTIC RESOURCES	INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)	EMISSIONS OF NON-GHG AIR POLLUTANTS	DISTURBANCES
Commercial real estate	Medium	Very low	High	Very low	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	None	Very low	Medium	Very low	High

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

Analyze risks and opportunities

In infrastructure, transition risks arising from regulatory changes regarding land use are relevant in the short term, exposure to extreme weather events in the medium term, and the need for structural redesign in the face of degraded ecosystems in the long term. This temporal segmentation allows for the prioritization of mitigation and adaptation actions, and can reveal strategic opportunities linked to the transition to sustainable and resilient models.

This industry is vulnerable to environmental degradation and loss of territorial beauty, factors that affect investment and the industry's solvency.

Water risk and the infrastructure industry have a complex two-way relationship, where water scarcity directly impacts the physical integrity and economic viability of infrastructure, and inadequate infrastructure exacerbates water management problems. First, water stress can cause significant structural damage, such as land subsidence due to overexploitation of aquifers, and can paralyze construction projects that depend on water for their materials and operations. Reduced water levels also compromise hydroelectric power generation and the functionality of existing water networks. Second, poor infrastructure, --major pipe breaks or improper sanitation—can perpetuate and worsen water scarcity by wasting potable resources and contaminating available freshwater sources, creating a vicious cycle, making it all the more urgent to invest in resilient and smart water systems.

Below are the results of the water stress analysis for the physical risks to the river basin, regulatory risks, and operational risks of infrastructure industry customers engaged in real estate and lodging activities (commercial real estate).

TABLE 22. WATER RISK FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.0	3.1
Regulatory	2.8	2.8
Reputational	3.7	3.7
Water risk	3.2	3.2

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

TABLE 23. INDICATORS FOR WATER RISK IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

RISK	INDICATORS	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION
Physical	Water availability	High	Medium
	Frequency of drought	Medium	Medium
	Flood risk	Low	Low
	Risk of pesticide contamination	Medium	Medium
	Surface water quality index	High	High
	Degradation of ecosystem services in river basins	Low	Medium
Regulatory	Degradation of wetlands	High	Medium
	State of freshwater policy	Medium	Medium
	Water Management Tools	Medium	Medium
	Access to Basic Drinking Water	Low	Low
	Access to Basic Sanitation	Low	Low
Reputational	State of the Ecosystem	Medium	Medium
	Human and Labor Rights	Medium	Medium
	Risk Preparedness	Medium	Medium

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

Among water risks, the most serious faced by the commercial real estate industry are in the categories of water stress and surface water quality Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The industry faces medium risks in drought, degradation of ecosystem services, and on the regulatory front (water policy and management), while its risk of flooding and access to water and basic sanitation appears mostly low (green); The reputational risks (ecosystem status, human and labor rights, and risk preparedness) it faces remain at medium levels. Overall, it faces increased pressure on water quality and availability, with medium-intensity regulatory and reputational challenges in both industries. Significantly, value chains in this industry amplify these impacts: as participants in sales and commerce, real-estate services influence water demand in the construction and operation of properties, while temporary accommodation, which serves the consumer market, generates additional pressure on water use and management in its direct relationship with comfort and basic services. This underscores the importance of applying sustainable practices throughout the value chain (Map 28).

MAP 28. WATER RISK FOR CUSTOMERS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

Administrative Hydrological Regions; ● I: Baja California Peninsula; ● II: Northwest; ● III: North Pacific; ● IV: Balsas; ● V: South Pacific; ● VI: Rio Grande; ● VII: Northern Central Basins; ● VIII: Lerma-Santiago-Pacific; ● IX: North Gulf; ● X: Central Gulf; ● XI: Southern Border; ● XII: Yucatán Peninsula; ● XIII: Waters of the Mexico City metropolitan area.

Risk: ● Very low (1.0-1.8) ● Low (1.8-2.6) ● Medium (2.6-3.4) ● High (3.4-4.2) ● Very high (4.2-5.0)

The relationship between biodiversity risk and the infrastructure industry is predominantly unidirectional and conflictive, as infrastructure development is today one of the main drivers of global environmental degradation. The industry has a direct impact through changes in land use and the destruction and fragmentation of natural habitats to make way for roads, dams, and buildings, which isolates species populations and reduces their genetic variability. Furthermore, construction operations produce air, soil, and water pollution, degrading the quality of the remaining habitat and altering vital aquatic ecosystems such as mangroves.

TABLE 24. RISK TO BIODIVERSITY FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.07	3.07
Reputational	3.10	3.10
Biodiversity Risk	**3.09**	**3.09**

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

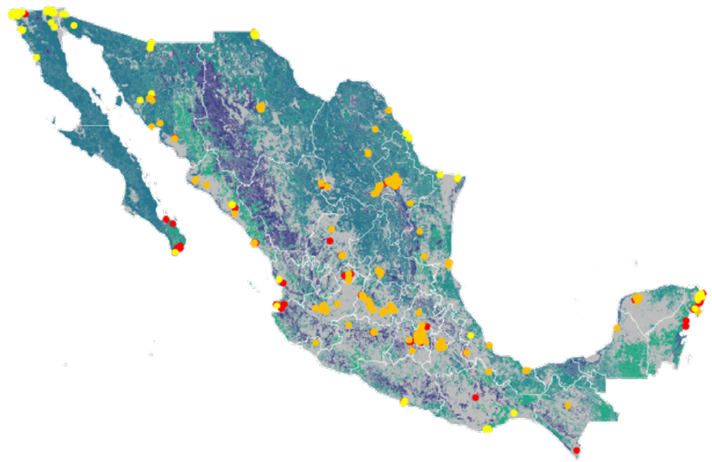
TABLE 25. BIODIVERSITY RISK INDICATORS FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)

RISK	INDICATORS	REAL ESTATE SERVICES	TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION
Physical	Water availability	Medium	Medium
	Pollination	None	None
	Pests and diseases	None	Low
	Extreme heat	Medium	Medium
	Tropical cyclones	Medium	Medium
	Loss of forest canopy	None	Medium
	Invasive species	None	Medium
	Pollution	Medium	Medium
Reputational	Protected/conserved areas	Low	Medium
	Key areas for biodiversity	Medium	Medium
	Ecosystem status	Low	Low
	Indigenous peoples	Medium	Medium
	Labor and human rights	Medium	Medium
	Risk preparedness	Medium	Medium

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

Within the infrastructure industry, real estate services face primarily a medium level of risks (yellow) in physical indicators such as water availability, extreme heat, tropical cyclones, and pollution, and lower risks (green) in forest canopy loss and ecosystem status. They have no dependence (gray) on pollination. In both cases, real-estate services are at medium risk of reputational issues related to labor and human rights, indigenous peoples, and preparedness, revealing the need to strengthen social and environmental management. Because real-estate services act as the trade link in their value chain, they influence land transformation and pressure ecosystems during construction and operation, while lodging, which serves the consumer, increases demand for resources and services, indirectly affecting biodiversity. This highlights the need to incorporate sustainability criteria throughout the chain to mitigate risks and conserve ecosystems (Map 29).

MAP 29. BIODIVERSITY RISK FOR INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS (COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE)



Land use: Forest Mangrove-Semi-aquatic Scrubland Grassland Jungle

Risk: Very low (1.0-1.8) Low (1.8-2.6) Medium (2.6-3.4) High (3.4-4.2) Very high (4.2-5.0)

While the impact is severe, there is an indirect interdependence, as infrastructure relies on healthy ecosystem services such as water purification and flood protection provided by biodiversity. The loss of these services increases the vulnerability of existing infrastructure to natural disasters, which is why it is critically important to adopt green and resilient infrastructure practices.

Finally, there are opportunities to be exploited in this industry relating to the development of new specialized products and services. This industry will need financing to adopt new technologies to keep up with tighter environmental and social regulations. Lenders can offer better conditions for customers in this industry that meet current environmental regulations. For financial institutions like GFNorte, these opportunities include the creation of structured financial instruments such as development capital certificates (CKD) or Real Estate Investment Trusts (FIBRAS) to channel resources toward projects that have a positive environmental impact.

Wildfire risk is of concern to the commercial real estate industry because uncontrolled fires can have a significant impact on commercial real estate assets (offices, shopping centers, hotels, industrial buildings, hospitals, logistics parks, etc.), as well as on people, operations, and the financial value associated with these properties.

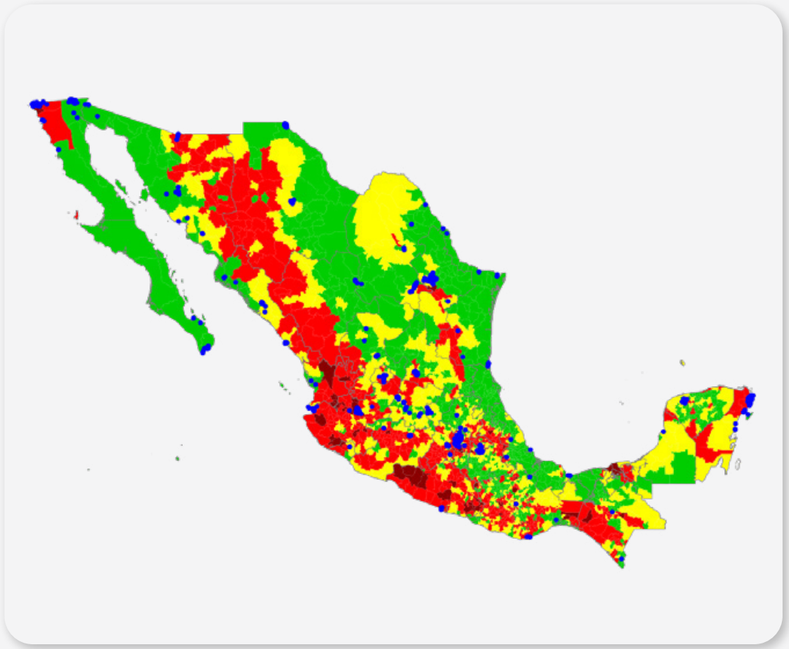
Around 47.6% of the portfolio in this segment is at low risk and only 4.6% is at very high risk, as of September 2025.

TABLE 16. FIRE RISK IN THE COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

RISK LEVEL	TRAFFIC LIGHT	DIC-24	SEP-25
Low	●	45.56%	47.6%
Medium	●	14.56%	14.2%
High	●	34.97%	33.7%
Very high	●	4.9%	4.6%

Map 30 shows the location of commercial real estate customers in the industry for September 2025.

MAP 30. FIRE RISK IN THE COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY



Risk: None Very low Low Medium High Very high
Commercial Real Estate Locations

Extractives and minerals processing industry

Mexico's economy depends strategically on the extractives and minerals processing industry. Operations in this industry, however, have notable and significant repercussions for the environment, such as intensive water and energy consumption, contamination of soil and water bodies by heavy metals, greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity.

Locate

At the close of September 2025, GFNorte had financed 26 extractives and mineral processing customers with a current portfolio balance of MXN418 million (Map 31). These customers were engaged in five categories of production: quarrying, sand and gravel, coal, metals, and gypsum. Most of the portfolio is concentrated in quarrying, an activity that involves significant risks due to its dependence on a specific resource and possible impacts on biodiversity and land use.

TABLE 24. PRODUCTS FROM THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

PRODUCTS	PRODUCTION UNITS	BALANCE (%)
Quarrying	2	79%
Sand and gravel	1	10%
Coal	10	10%
Metals	12	2%
Gypsum	1	0%
Total	**26**	**100%**

MAP 31. GEOLOCATION OF THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

● Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry ● States

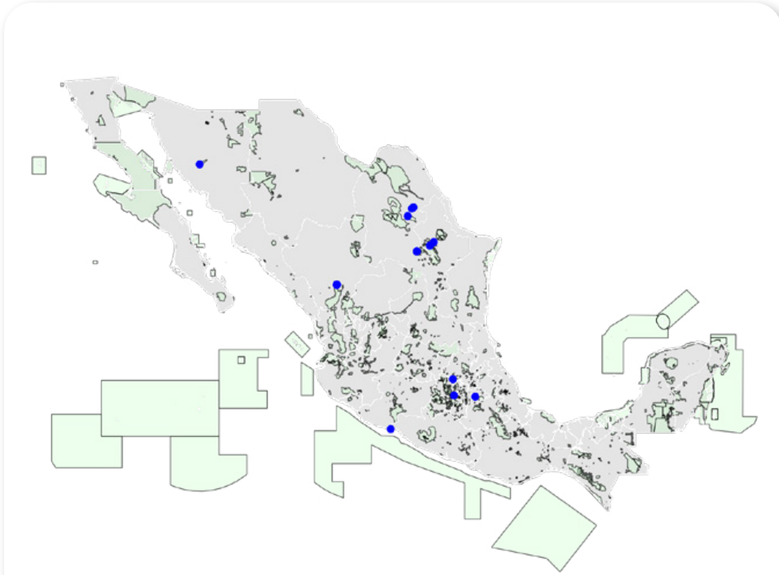
We geolocated extractives and mineral processing industry operations in our portfolio to identify their presence in environmentally significant areas (Map 32), ecosystems (Map 33), and sustainable capital index (Map 34). We also analyzed their impact on nine categories of environmentally significant areas (Table 25).

TABLE 25. IMPACT OF EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS ON SENSITIVE AREAS

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA	FINANCED CUSTOMERS AFFECTED	
	2024	2025
Federal Protected Natural Areas	2	0
State Protected Natural Areas	0	0
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Priority Terrestrial Regions	4	0
Priority Hydrological Regions	9	4
Priority Marine Regions	1	1
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	0	0
Ramsar Sites	0	0
Biological corridors	0	0

In regard to federal protected natural areas, only two customers were found to have an impact in 2024.

MAP 32. ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY



Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) States Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

For this industry, 81% of the locations of financed customers are in urban areas, while 9% are located in agroecosystems. The rest are distributed across ecosystems classified as grasslands, scrublands, rainforests, and areas without vegetation cover, where activities related to production, sale and distribution of lime were found mainly in the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosí, in areas classified as secondary high forest vegetation and desert scrubland.

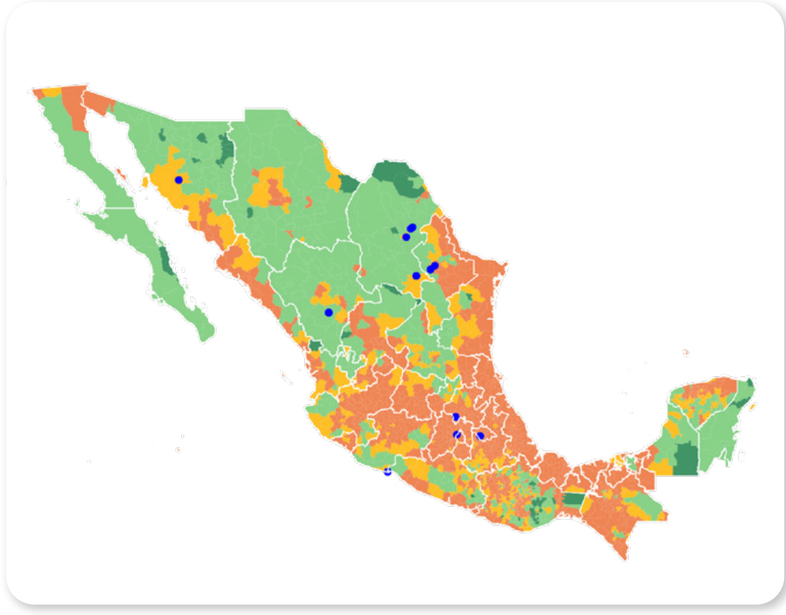
MAP 33. TYPE OF ECOSYSTEMS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Lake system Urban Mangrove Agroecosystem Forest Jungle Scrubland Grassland Coastal dune Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral industry

Activities in the extractives and minerals processing industry are distributed as follows: 38% of customers are located in unsustainable areas, 33% in sustainable areas, and 29% in areas classified between these two extremes (at risk). This breakdown reflects a relatively balanced portfolio, although with significant exposure to environmentally sensitive areas, especially in coal mining and quarrying operations in states such as Tlaxcala, Mexico State, Hidalgo, and Nuevo León.

This impact on areas presenting environmental degradation or vulnerability entails a moderate-to-high socio-environmental risk for the bank, in addition to possible regulatory and reputational pressures. This will require us to strengthen ESG criteria in the evaluation and management of these projects.

MAP 34. NATURAL CAPITAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX FOR THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY



Irreplaceable Sustainable At risk Not sustainable Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

In Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTR), there is no direct impact from customers in the industry financed by the Group at the end of September 2025 (Map 35).

GFNorte does have a number of financed customers operating in Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR), with the highest incidence in the state of Coahuila, specifically in the Río Salado de los Nadadores region, and to a lesser extent in the lower Río Balsas basin in the state of Michoacán (Map 36).

In the Priority Marine Regions (PMR), GFNorte has one customer engaged in coal mining, located on the coast of Michoacán within the Mexiquillo-Balsas Delta region. (Map 37).

MAP 35. CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN PRIORITY TERRESTRIAL REGIONS (PTRS)

● Priority Terrestrial Regions (PTR) ● States ● Locations of extractives and mineral processing customers

MAP 36. CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN PRIORITY HYDROLOGICAL REGIONS (PHR)

● Priority Hydrological Regions (PHR) ● States ● Locations of customers in the extractives and minerals processing industry

MAP 37. CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN PRIORITY MARINE REGIONS (PMR)

● Priority Marine Regions (PMR) ● States ● Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

None of GFNorte's customers in this industry are located directly in Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (Map 38).

Neither do any of our customers have a presence in areas classified as Ramsar sites at the close of September 2025 (Map 39).

Finally, there were no extractives and mineral processing customers operating in biological corridors during the period reported (Map 40).

MAP 38. CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN IMPORTANT BIRD AND BIODIVERSITY AREAS(AICA)

Important Bird Areas (IBAs) States Locations of customers in the extractives and minerals processing industry

MAP 39. CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar sites States Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

MAP 40. CUSTOMERS IN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Biological corridors States Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

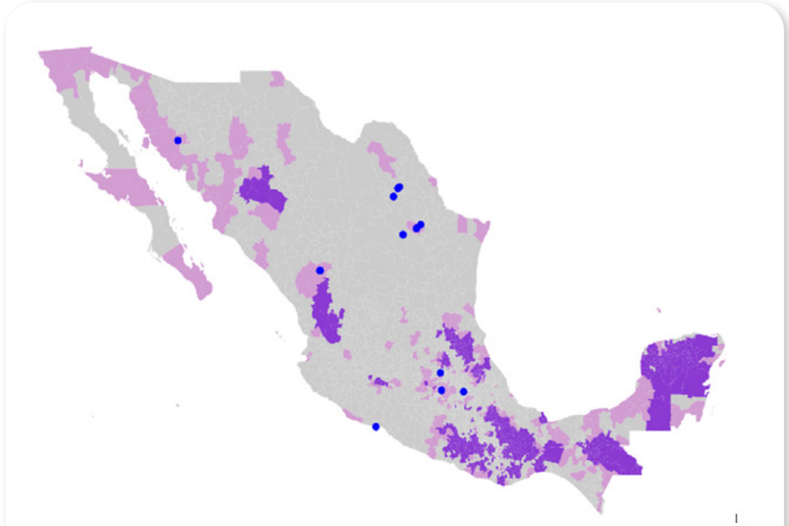
Indigenous peoples and local communities

The presence of indigenous peoples and communities in areas adjacent to the Group's mining customers' areas of operation is generally limited. During the periods analyzed, approximately 70% of customers had no impact on indigenous or Afro-Mexican populations.

However, in 2024, activities were identified in municipalities with a high concentration of indigenous people, specifically in San Luis Potosí, where more than 40% of the population self-identifies as indigenous, notably Nahua and Huasteca groups.

The other 30% of our extractives and mineral processing industry customers do operate in municipalities with an indigenous presence. The period with the highest incidence corresponds to the end of 2025, with customers located in the north of the country, particularly in the states of Durango and Sonora, occupied by communities belonging to the Seri people.

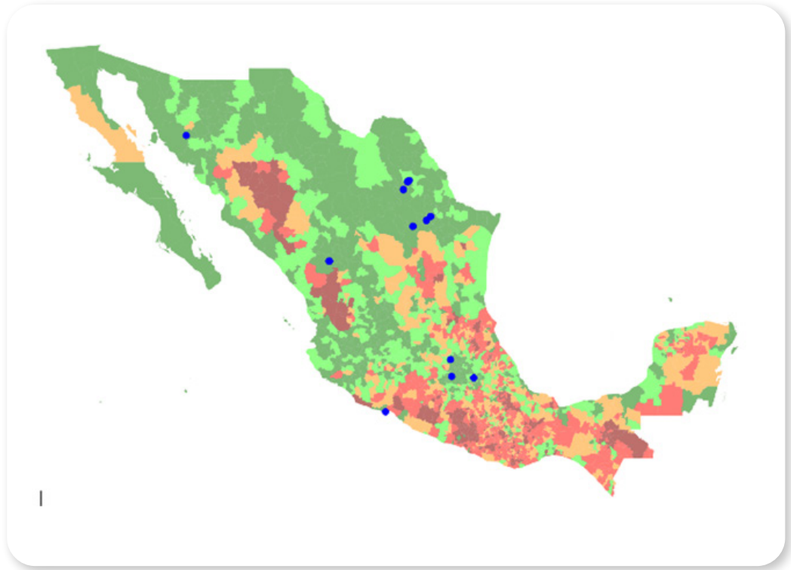
MAP 41. FINANCED OPERATIONS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO INDIGENOUS MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH AN INDIGENOUS PRESENCE



● Indigenous municipality ● Municipality with an indigenous presence ● Municipality without an indigenous presence ● Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

Cross-referencing consumer locations with the marginalization indicators, we found that the activities we finance are conducted mainly in municipalities with a very low marginalization rate (Map 42). In 2024, there were some examples of mining customer activities in the municipality of Aquismón, classified as having a very high marginalization rate with some deficiencies in services such as communications, goods, and limited access to transportation, with an average salary per inhabitant of around MXN5,000 per month. These conditions reflect a high state of vulnerability, which could imply significant socio-environmental risks if the financed activities are not carried out with due environmental and social responsibility.

MAP 42. MARGINALIZATION RATES IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH EXTRACTIVE AND MINERAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY GFNORTE



● Very high ● High ● Medium ● Low ● Very low
● Locations of customers in the extractives and mineral processing industry

Evaluate dependencies and impact

Activities in the extractives and minerals processing rely on natural resources found in specific areas, and also on a variety of ecosystem services. These include regulation and maintenance services, which are essential for ensuring proper conditions for the extraction and use of resources. Like the food and beverage industry, mining is highly dependent on both the volume and quality of water resources. The availability of water is in turn closely linked to precipitation patterns and ecosystem services that contribute to water purification, which is critical to the continuity and sustainability of mining operations.

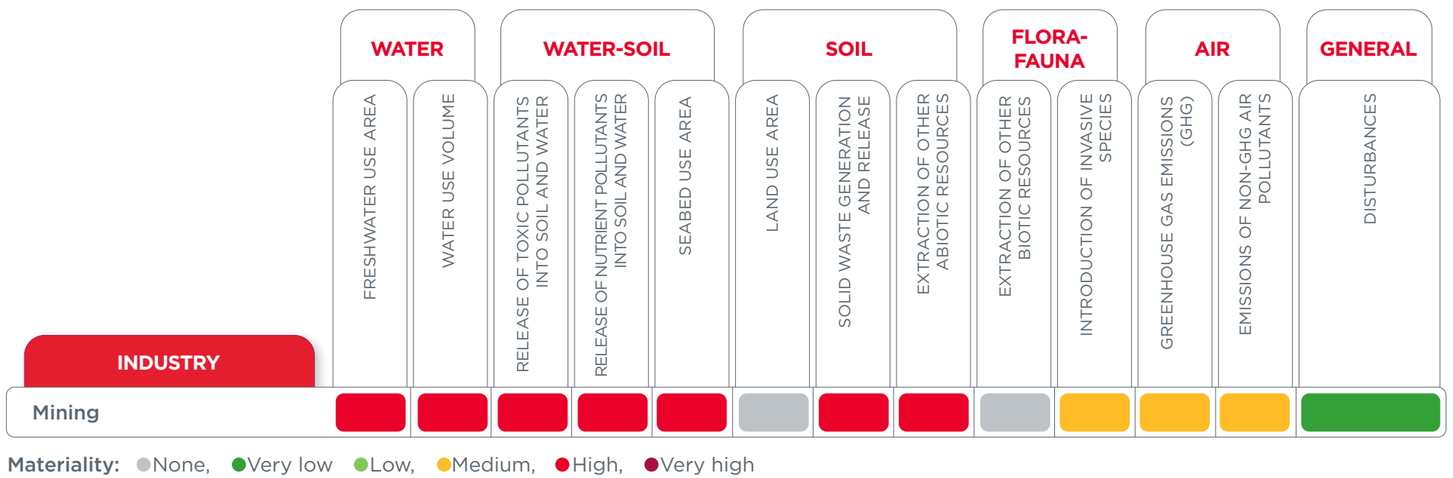
TABLE 26. DEPENDENCIES OF THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES													SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
INDUSTRY	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATION	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Mining	None	Very low	None	High	Very low	Very high	None	Medium	None	Low	High	High	Very low	Low	Low	None	Medium	Low	Very low	Medium	None	None	None	None	None

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The extractives and minerals processing industry is a water-intensive activity, so it has a strong impact on freshwater consumption as well as on soil and water pollution from toxic and nutrient emissions during extraction and beneficiation processes. It also significantly impacts land use and abiotic resources, through landscape transformation and pressure on ecosystems. It produces a considerable amount of solid waste, and a moderate amount of greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions associated with energy and machinery use. Direct disturbances are low, although the activity requires management measures to reduce risks and promote responsible practices that mitigate effects on water, soil, and biodiversity.

TABLE 27. IMPACTS OF THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY



Analyze risks and opportunities

The immediate risks facing the extractives and mineral processing industry are regulatory restrictions and conflicts over water use, while in the long term, impacts on biodiversity and ecological restoration requirements are intensifying.

The industry faces physical and transition risks arising from regulatory and social pressure to adopt sustainable practices, as well as environmental impacts such as pollution and conflicts over land use.

In Mexico, the mining industry has a direct relationship with water risk, particularly in arid regions such as Sonora and Chihuahua, where water availability is limited. Mining operations require significant volumes of water for withdrawals and processing, competing with agricultural and domestic uses in river basins with high water vulnerability. This pressure is amplified by the contamination of water bodies with heavy metals and acid drainage, reducing the quality and availability of the resource. As a result, physical and systemic risks are generated that impact operational continuity, expose companies to social conflicts, and raise regulatory costs.

The mining industry in Mexico faces water, regulatory, and reputational risks stemming from its intense demand for and contamination of water. Although mining accounts for only 0.27% of the total volume of water under concession, this figure becomes more significant in arid regions where it competes with agricultural and public use.

TABLE 28. WATER RISK FOR THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.3	3.4
Regulatory	2.9	2.9
Reputational	3.5	3.7
Water risk	3.2	3.3

Risk: Very low (1.0 -1.8), Low (1.8-2.6), Medium (2.6-3.4), High (3.4-4.2), Very high (4.2-5.0)

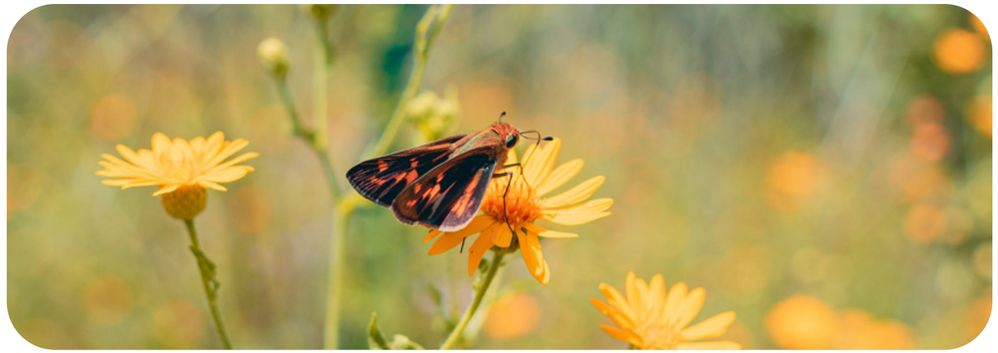


TABLE 29. INDICATORS FOR WATER RISK IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

RISK	INDICATORS	QUARRY	METALLIC MINERALS	COAL
Physical	Water availability	●	●	●
	Frequency of drought	●	●	●
	Flood risk	●	●	●
	Risk of pesticide contamination	●	●	●
	Surface water quality index	●	●	●
	Degradation of ecosystem services in river basins	●	●	●
Regulatory	Degradation of wetlands	●	●	●
	State of freshwater policy (SDG 6.5.1)	●	●	●
	Water Management Tools (SDG 6.5.1)	●	●	●
	Access to Basic Drinking Water	●	●	●
	Access to Basic Sanitation	●	●	●
Reputational	State of the Ecosystem	●	●	●
	Human and Labor Rights	●	●	●
	Risk Preparedness	●	●	●

Risk: None, Low, Medium, High

According to the indicators used to calculate water risk in the industry, all three activities we examined (quarrying, mining, and coal extraction) present a high level of physical risk (red) for water stress and water quality. In terms of regulatory risk (water policy and management), risks are primarily rated medium, with low access to basic drinking water and medium access to basic sanitation for all. Finally, reputational risks (ecosystem status, human and labor rights, and risk preparedness) remain at a medium level in all three subsectors, indicating the need to strengthen water and socio-environmental management practices (Map 43).

MAP 43. WATER RISK FOR EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY CUSTOMERS

Administrative Hydrological Regions; ● I: Baja California Peninsula; ● II: Northwest; ● III: North Pacific; ● IV: Balsas; ● V: South Pacific; ● VI: Rio Grande; ● VII: Northern Central Basins; ● VIII: Lerma-Santiago-Pacific; ● IX: North Gulf; ● X: Central Gulf; ● XI: Southern Border; ● XII: Yucatán Peninsula; ● XIII: Waters of the Mexico City metropolitan area.

Risk: ● Very low (1.0-1.8) ● Low (1.8-2.6) ● Medium (2.6-3.4) ● High (3.4-4.2) ● Very high (4.2-5.0)

The risk to biodiversity posed by the extractives and minerals processing industry is the result of its high dependence and pressure on natural resources. This creates material impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and water and soil quality. Externalities such as these translate into significant financial risks: tighter environmental regulations increase compliance costs; reputational risks can limit access to capital and affect asset valuation; and physical and transition risks associated with climate change and decarbonization affect operational continuity and make demand for strategic minerals more volatile. In this context, financial institutions must incorporate natural risk exposure metrics into their origination, credit assessment, and portfolio management processes, ensuring alignment with international standards such as TNFD and strengthening resilience to face transition scenarios.

TABLE 30. RISK TO BIODIVERSITY IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

RISK	2024	2025
Physical	3.81	3.83
Reputational	4.00	4.06
Biodiversity risk	**3.90**	**3.94**

Risk: ● Very low (1.0 -1.8), ● Low (1.8-2.6), ● Medium (2.6-3.4), ● High (3.4-4.2), ● Very high (4.2-5.0)

As we can see in the table of indicators for calculating the industry's biodiversity, reputational risk is generally high. Many of our customers in this industry operate in regions of high biodiversity and on indigenous lands, which intensifies media, social, and judicial pressure when they fail to respect ecosystems or consult local populations. This fuels negative perceptions of the industry, hinders the granting of new concessions, limits access to financing, and can lead to boycotts, protests, or blockades that undermine the social license to operate.

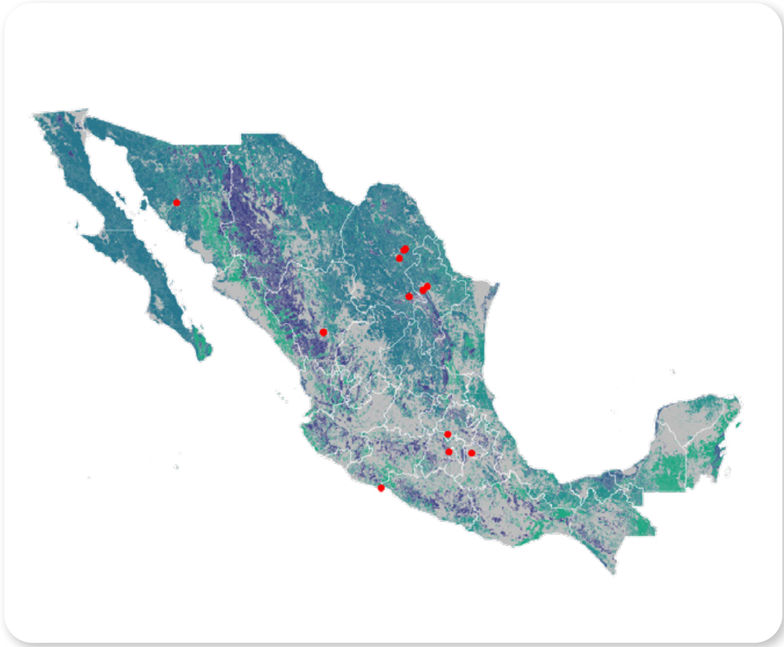
TABLE 31. BIODIVERSITY RISK INDICATORS FOR THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

RISK	INDICATORS	QUARRY	METALLIC MINERALS	COAL
Physical	Water availability	🔴	🔴	🔴
	Pollination	⚪	⚪	⚪
	Pests and diseases	⚪	⚪	⚪
	Extreme heat	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Tropical cyclones	🟡	🔴	🟡
	Loss of forest canopy	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Invasive species	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Pollution	🔴	🔴	🔴
Reputational	Protected/conserved areas	🔴	🟡	🔴
	Key areas for biodiversity	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Ecosystem status	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Indigenous peoples	🔴	🔴	🔴
	Labor and human rights	🟡	🟡	🟡
	Risk preparedness	🟡	🟡	🟡

Risk: ⚪ None, 🟢 Low, 🟡 Medium, 🔴 High

For most categories of physical biodiversity risk, the extractives and minerals processing industry faces medium levels (yellow), while critical aspects such as ecosystem status, water availability, pollution, and indigenous peoples rise to higher risk levels (red). Although activities do not depend directly on pollination (gray), since there is no direct relationship with this ecosystem service, mining affects ecosystems in other ways, including habitat fragmentation, biodiversity loss, alteration of protected areas, and contamination of soils and water bodies, all of which affect native species and essential ecosystem services. These effects are amplified by the scale of operations and the transformation of the territory, making it essential to implement restoration and conservation strategies to mitigate the damage (Map 44).

MAP 44. RISK TO BIODIVERSITY FOR CUSTOMERS IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY



Land use: ● Forest ● Mangrove-Semi-aquatic ● Scrubland ● Grassland ● Jungle

Risk: ● Very low (1.0-1.8) ● Low (1.8-2.6) ● Medium (2.6-3.4) ● High (3.4-4.2) ● Very high (4.2-5.0)

The risks this industry poses to biodiversity are significant, however, with ecosystem services under pressure from extractive practices and activities, especially open-pit mining. Intensive extraction of mineral products has led to extensive deforestation. Recent studies identify that more than 30% of the total endemic species of amphibians and reptiles in Mexico have lost between 30% and 80% of their distribution as a result of mining and habitat loss.

The risks facing the industry create an opportunity to finance technological improvements and better production practices, for example, through the implementation of nature-based solutions, such as the creation and issuance of thematic financial instruments that help concentrate resources on projects with a positive impact on nature.

When considering wildfire risk to this industry, we refer to the likelihood of such an event and the severity of its consequences for people, mining operations, physical assets, the environment, and the economic viability of a mine, whether underground or open pit. It is an operational, industrial security, environmental, and climate-related risk, and in many cases a critical risk (major risk) for the mining industry.

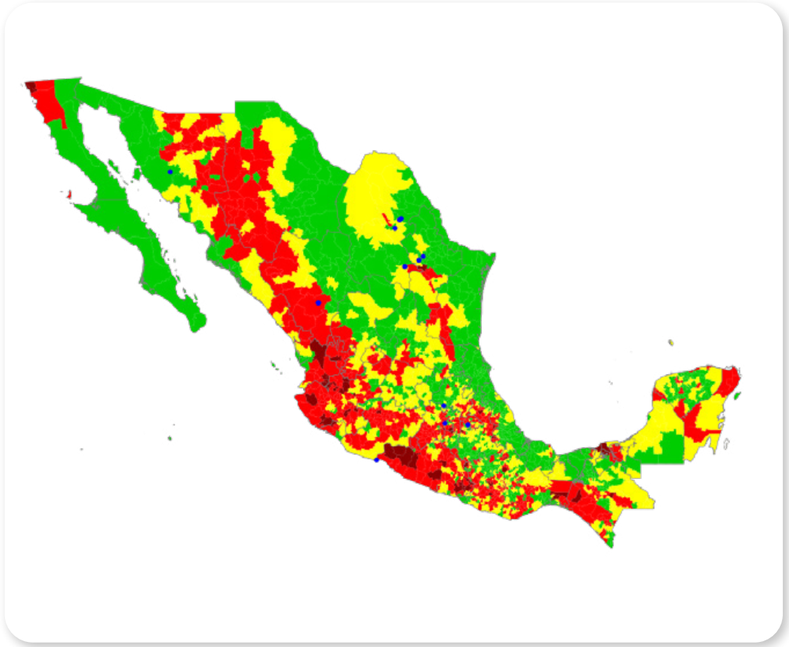
As of September 2025, approximately 5.9% of the portfolio in this segment is at low wildfire risk and 74.6% is at high risk.

TABLE 32. WILDFIRE RISK IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

RISK LEVEL	TRAFFIC LIGHT	DIC-24	SEP-25
Low	●	20.7%	5.9%
Medium	●	69.0%	19.6%
High	●	10.3%	74.6%
Very high	●	0.0%	0.0%

Map 45 shows the location of mining industry customers for September 2025, overlaid on a wildfire map.

MAP 45. WILDFIRE RISK IN THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY



Risk: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high
Locations in the extractives and mineral processing industry

Business cases

As part of our partnership with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in Mexico, we undertook a pilot project with five customers from our loan portfolio, selected once again from the industries defined in the previous phase: infrastructure, mining, and agriculture. We used them as examples for how the TNFD framework's disclosure recommendations are applied, and how the lessons learned can be incorporated into nature-related risk management. Ultimately, we wanted to explore how these methodologies can be incorporated into decision-making and technical dialogue with our customers.

The five sample customers were selected to cover the industries that would be prioritized in the pilot and clearly illustrate how the TNFD recommendations are applied. In doing so, we seek to move toward a strategic incorporation of nature into our risk management.

Infrastructure industry

To carry out this analysis, we chose two customers, both from the engineering and construction services industry, which is divided into different segments. The first customer is in the infrastructure construction segment, which includes projects such as power plants, dams, oil and gas pipelines, refineries, and roads, among others. The second customer chosen is in the non-residential building construction segment, which includes offices, hotels, shopping centers, etc.

Infrastructure construction

The first case study involved a highway construction project. This company was evaluated under the Equator Principles framework because of its proximity (within a 5 km radius) to a protected natural area.

FIGURE 13. CASE STUDY FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY

LOCATE	LOCATE	EVALUATE	EVALUATE	ASSESMENT	PREPARE
Where is the customer located?	**Does the customer operate in close to biodiversity sensitive areas?**	**Does the customer operate close to river and lake ecosystems?**	**In which ecosystem or biome does the company's main activity take place?**	**What is the integrity status of the ecosystem on which the customer depends or which it impacts?**	In this phase, as a group, we are prioritizing the identified risks and opportunities, defining the data gaps that still need to be addressed, selecting the TNFD metrics to be reported, and developing initial recommendations for mitigation and transparency for each case.
Northern Mexico	Yes	Yes	Intensive land use systems Savannas and grasslands Tropical/ subtropical forests	0.254745 - 1* Because the project is construction of a highway, it passes through various points, so this varies Low — High	

*0 or close to zero represents a highly degraded ecosystem, while 1 represents an ecosystem with maximum ecological integrity.
Note: Illustrative information for TNFD framework publication purposes.

Following this analysis, we used the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure (ENCORE) tool to identify the potential impacts and dependencies of the customer's activity on nature.

TABLE 32. DEPENDENCIES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION)

	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES															SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
INDUSTRY	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATION	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Infrastructure	None	None	None	Medium	None	Medium	None	Low	None	Very low	High	Medium	Very low	Very low	Low	None	High	Medium	Very high	High	None	None	None	None	None

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLE 33. IMPACTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (ROAD CONSTRUCTION)

INDUSTRY	WATER		WATER-SOIL			SOIL			FLORA-FAUNA		AIR		GENERAL
	FRESHWATER USE AREA	WATER USE VOLUME	RELEASE OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	RELEASE OF NUTRIENT POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	SEABED USE AREA	LAND USE AREA	SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND RELEASE	EXTRACTION OF OTHER ABIOTIC RESOURCES	EXTRACTION OF OTHER BIOTIC RESOURCES	INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)	EMISSIONS OF NON-GHG AIR POLLUTANTS	DISTURBANCES
Infrastructure	Medium	Very low	High	None	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	None	Very low	Medium	Very low	Very high

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The level of materiality shown in the table is based on the ENCORE methodology, but adjustments were made considering the national context and specific characteristics of the project. These adjustments respond to factors such as geographic location, the presence of sensitive ecosystems, soil type, and intensive use of machinery. For example, dependence on water supply is considered high due to significant consumption in construction and possible withdrawals from non-potable sources. Water flow regulation becomes more important when the road crosses riverbeds, wetlands, or floodplains due to the risk of altering natural drainage. In terms of impacts, land use change is considered very high due to vegetation removal and habitat fragmentation, while the emission of pollutants into water and soil increases due to the use of machinery and construction materials. Likewise, particle and noise generation intensifies during the construction phase, affecting air quality and local wildlife.

Construction of non-residential buildings

This second case was a hotel construction project.

FIGURE 14. CASE STUDY FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION)

LOCATE	LOCATE	EVALUATE	EVALUATE	ASSESMENT	PREPARE
Where is the customer located?	**Does the customer operate in close to biodiversity sensitive areas?**	**Does the customer operate close to river and lake ecosystems?**	**In which ecosystem or biome does the company's main activity take place?**	**What is the integrity status of the ecosystem on which the customer depends or which it impacts?**	In this phase, as a group, we are prioritizing the identified risks and opportunities, defining the data gaps that still need to be addressed, selecting the TNFD metrics to be reported, and developing initial recommendations for mitigation and transparency for each case.
Southeast Mexico	Yes	Yes	Intensive land use systems	0.80* Low – High	

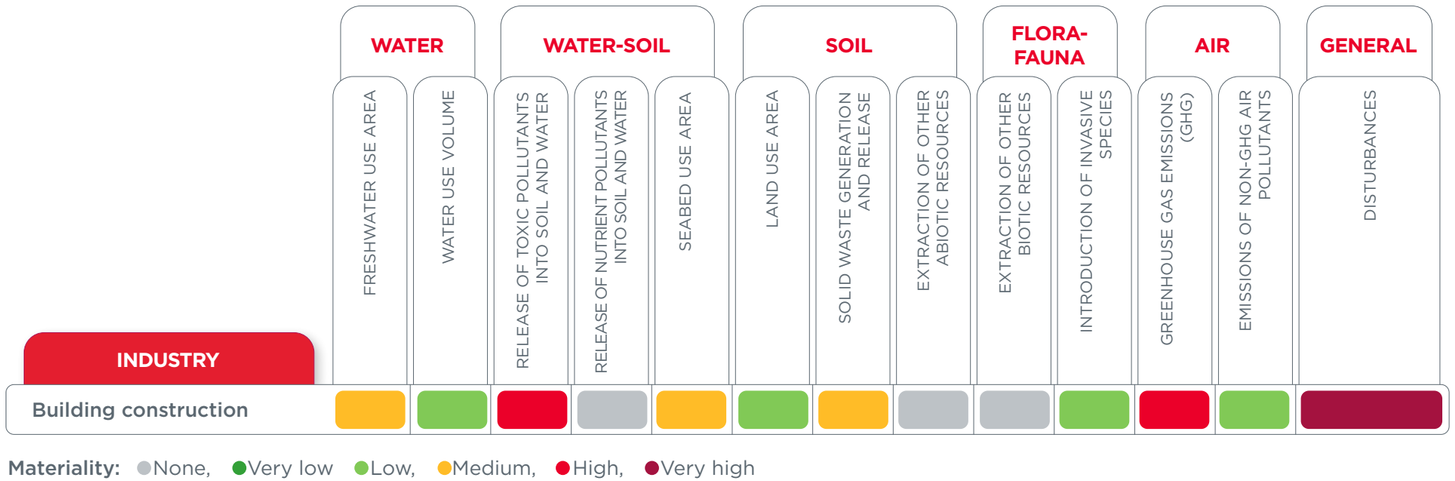
*0 or close to zero represents a highly degraded ecosystem, while 1 represents an ecosystem with maximum ecological integrity.

TABLE 34. DEPENDENCIES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION)

SECTOR	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES														SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATION	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
Building construction	Very low	None	None	Medium	Very low	Medium	None	Low	None	Very low	Medium	Medium	Very low	Very low	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Very high	High	None	None	None	None	None

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLE 35. IMPACTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY (BUILDING CONSTRUCTION)



In the project analysis, the level of materiality must be adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the industry. The dependence on water supply, initially assumed to be medium, must be raised to high, given the significant amounts consumed in both the construction and the operation of the project. On the other hand, services such as global climate regulation and soil retention remain relevant because they are essential for environmental stability in coastal areas; for example, global climate regulation depends on ecosystems such as mangroves and dunes that capture carbon and help mitigate climate change. Although the project includes areas designated for conservation, and these measures do reduce the risk, they do not eliminate the dependency: the company still requires the ongoing integrity of these ecosystems in order to sustain services such as coastal protection and climate regulation. The project does not depend on biological energy sources, so this aspect does not influence the materiality assessment.

In terms of impacts, freshwater use and solid waste generation continue to be critical factors due to operational and construction demands. Other impacts, such as non-GHG air pollutant emissions, should be raised to medium levels due to the constant use of machinery for the transport of materials and waste. The project phase matters here as well: in the initial phase, the impact of land use must be adjusted from low to high, because activities such as clearing and site preparation are carried out, which significantly alters ecosystems.

Agriculture industry

Two customers in the agriculture industry were chosen to carry out this analysis, the first from the agricultural products subsector and the second engaged in the meat, poultry, and dairy business.

Agricultural products

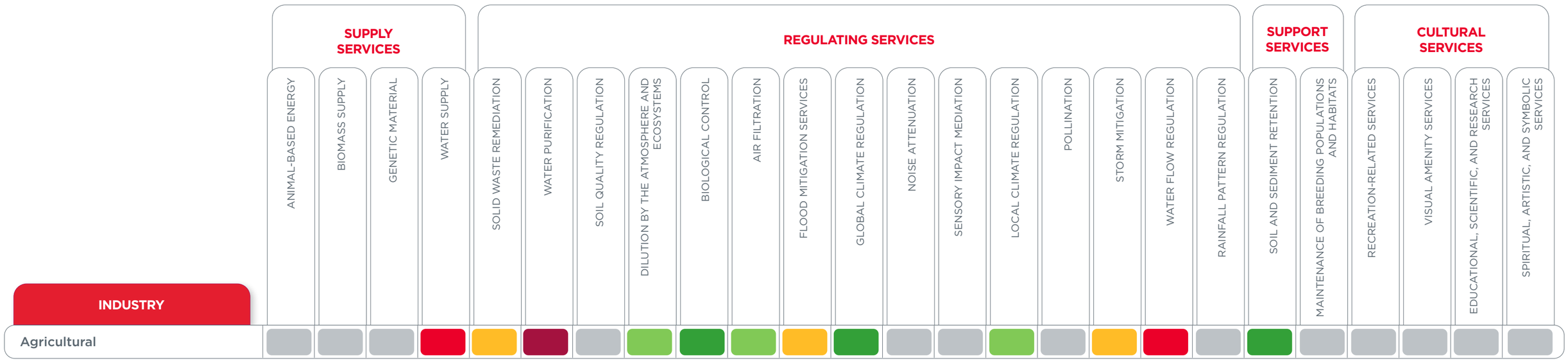
We selected a customer from the agricultural products industry whose activities include processing, marketing, and distribution. This customer is engaged mainly in the acquisition of agricultural products for industrialization, specifically sugar production. Subsequently, we carried out the impact and dependency analysis using the ENCORE tool, incorporating the customer's information to strengthen the materiality assessment.

FIGURE 15. CASE STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUBSECTOR

LOCATE	LOCATE	EVALUATE	EVALUATE	ASSESMENT	PREPARE
Where is the customer located?	**Does the customer operate in close to biodiversity sensitive areas?**	**Does the customer operate close to river and lake ecosystems?**	**In which ecosystem or biome does the company's main activity take place?**	**What is the integrity status of the ecosystem on which the customer depends or which it impacts?**	In this phase, as a group, we are prioritizing the identified risks and opportunities, defining the data gaps that still need to be addressed, selecting the TNFD metrics to be reported, and developing initial recommendations for mitigation and transparency for each case.
Eastern Mexico	No	Yes	Intensive land use systems	0.25* Baja – Alta	

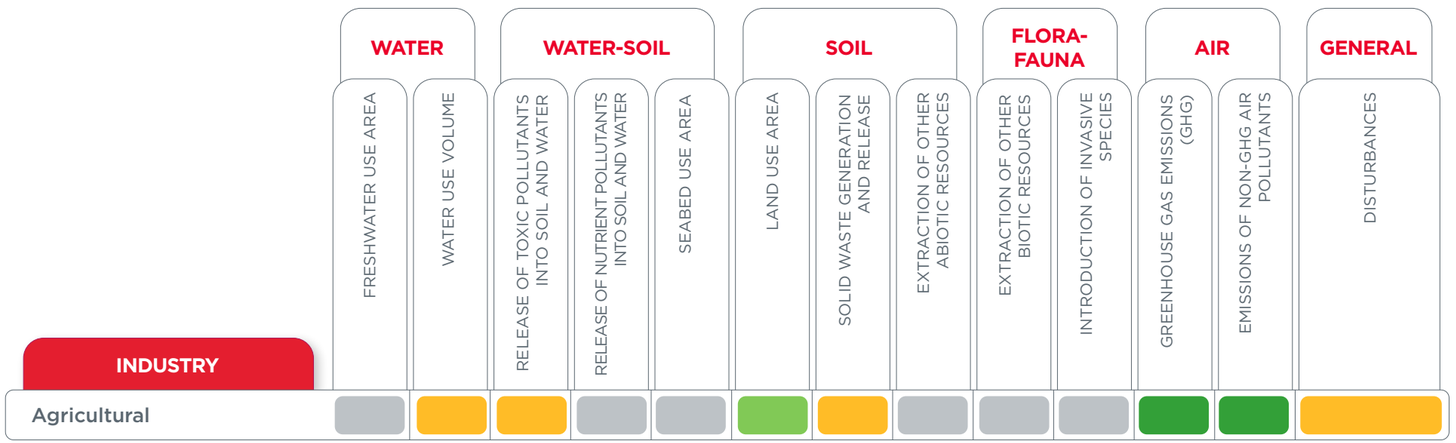
*0 or close to zero represents a highly degraded ecosystem, while 1 represents an ecosystem with maximum ecological integrity.

TABLE 36. DEPENDENCIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUBSECTOR



Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLE 37. IMPACTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUBSECTOR



Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

In the case of this customer, we must adjust the level of materiality considering critical dependencies and impacts specific to the industry. Dependence on water supply remains high, because cultivation and industrialization require large volumes of this resource. At the same time, the impact of water use and release of toxic pollutants into water and soil should be adjusted to high levels, given the risk associated with the use of agrochemicals and industrial processes. GHG emissions are another significant source of impact, which we adjusted to high to reflect the effects of supply transport and logistics, as well as the volume of water use, which must also be adjusted to high due to industrialization processes.

Meat, poultry, and dairy industry

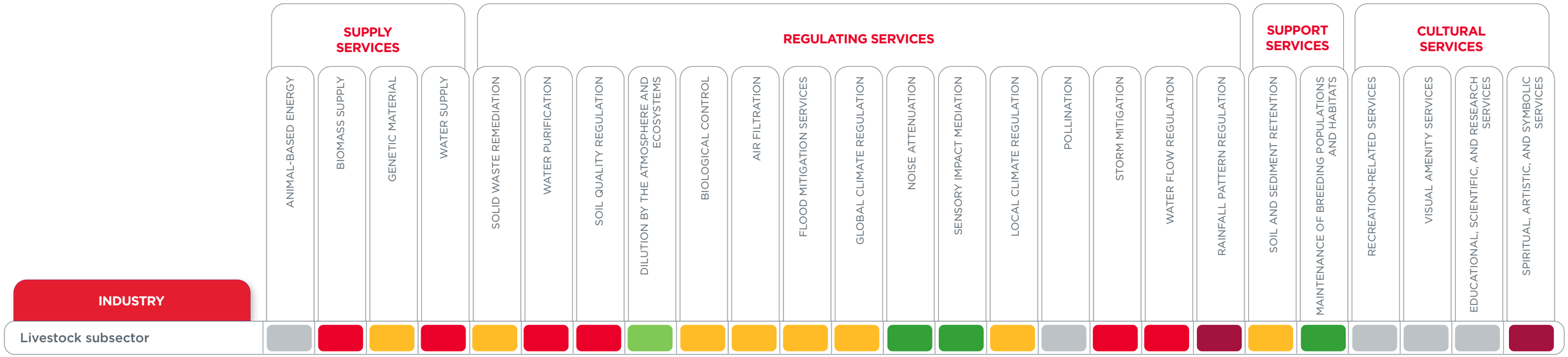
We assessed impacts and dependencies for this customer, which is mainly engaged in pig breeding and fattening, using the ENCORE tool. The assessment was supplemented with specific customer information to adjust the level of materiality and more accurately reflect the impacts and dependencies associated with its operation.

FIGURE 16. CASE STUDY OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR

LOCATE	LOCATE	EVALUATE	EVALUATE	ASSESMENT	PREPARE
Where is the customer located?	**Does the customer operate in close to biodiversity sensitive areas?**	**Does the customer operate close to river and lake ecosystems?**	**In which ecosystem or biome does the company's main activity take place?**	**What is the integrity status of the ecosystem on which the customer depends or which it impacts?**	In this phase, as a group, we are prioritizing the identified risks and opportunities, defining the data gaps that still need to be addressed, selecting the TNFD metrics to be reported, and developing initial recommendations for mitigation and transparency for each case.
Southeast Mexico	No	No	Devoid of vegetation	0.43* Low High	

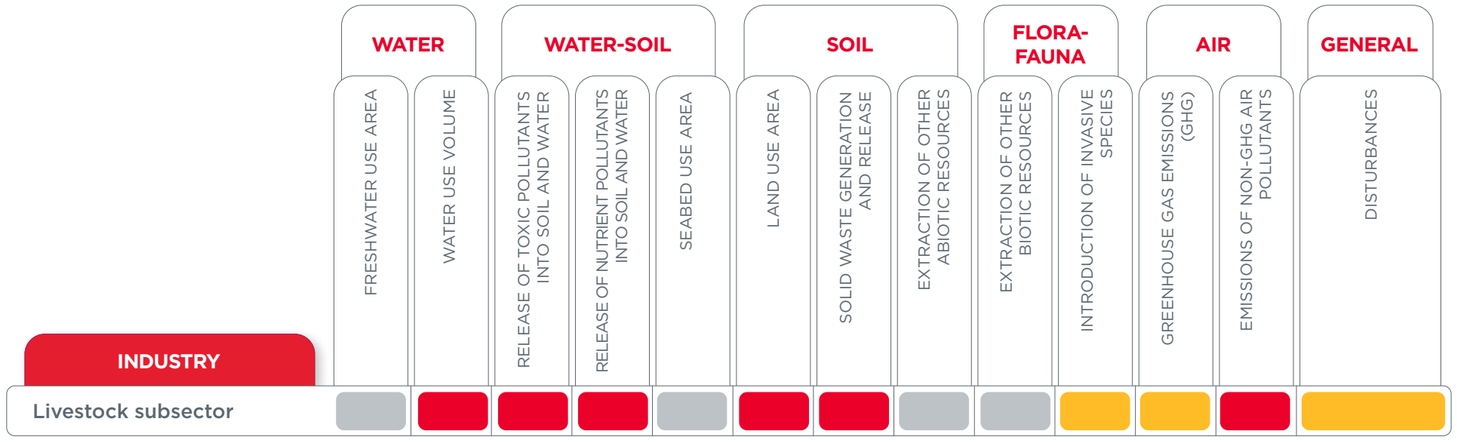
*0 or close to zero represents a highly degraded ecosystem, while 1 represents an ecosystem with maximum ecological integrity.

TABLE 37. DEPENDENCIES OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR



Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLE 39. IMPACTS OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR



Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

The most significant impacts of this customer relate to change in land use, GHG emissions, waste generation, and intensive water use, while its greatest dependencies are water supply and regulation, soil quality, and climate regulating services. The measures implemented to reduce nuisances do not substantially change the materiality assessment, given that the impacts are inherent to the operation. However, the importance of services associated with air quality should be reviewed, given their interaction with the environment.

Extractives and minerals processing industry

Metals and mining industry

Based on the SASB classification, we selected one customer engaged in metals and mining. This customer is mainly engaged in the exploitation and extraction of limestone. From this, impacts and dependencies were identified using the ENCORE tool, adjusting materiality based on the findings identified with the information provided by the customer.

FIGURE 17. CASE STUDY FROM THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

LOCATE	LOCATE	EVALUATE	EVALUATE	ASSESMENT	PREPARE
Where is the customer located?	Does the customer operate in close to biodiversity sensitive areas?	Does the customer operate close to river and lake ecosystems?	In which ecosystem or biome does the company's main activity take place?	What is the integrity status of the ecosystem on which the customer depends or which it impacts?	n this phase, as a group, we are prioritizing the identified risks and opportunities, defining the data gaps that still need to be addressed, selecting the TNFD metrics to be reported, and developing initial recommendations for mitigation and transparency for each case.
Eastern Mexico	No	Yes	Intensive land use systems	0.070* Low High	

*0 or close to zero represents a highly degraded ecosystem, while 1 represents an ecosystem with maximum ecological integrity.

TABLE 40. DEPENDENCIES OF THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERALS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

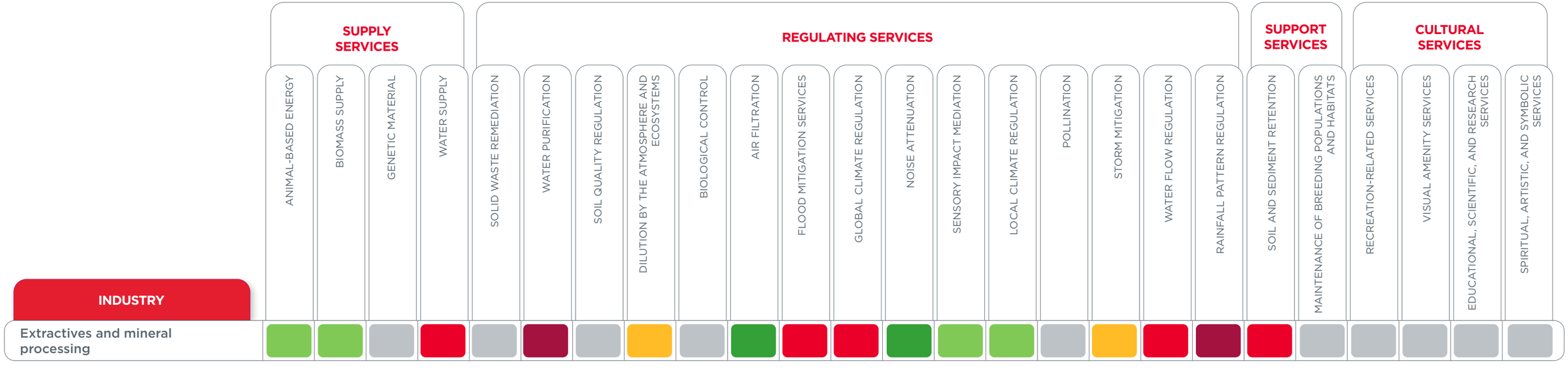
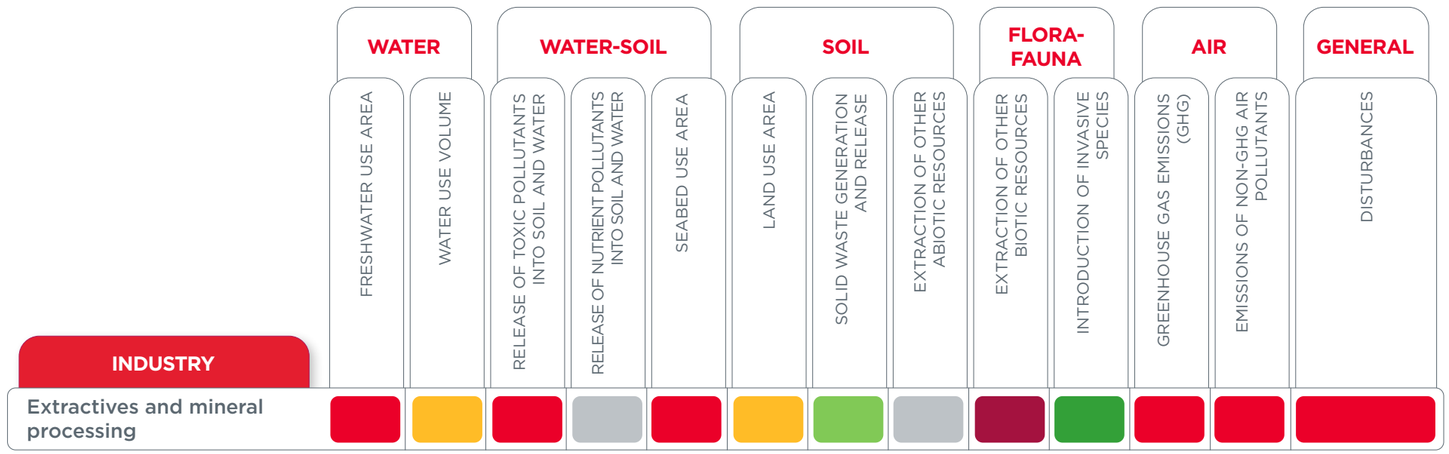


TABLE 41. IMPACTS OF THE EXTRACTIVES AND MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY



In our analysis of the extractives and minerals processing industry project, we adjusted materiality metrics for various aspects to reflect the specific nature of limestone extraction. Dependence on water supply remains high, because these operations require frequent road watering and dust control. Global climate regulating services and rainfall patterns are critical, due to vegetation removal and land use change affecting carbon sequestration and hydrological cycles. Soil and sediment retention and water purification are also critical ecosystem services, given the risks of erosion and leachate contamination in exploitation. In terms of the

industry's impacts, land use and abiotic resource withdrawals are high, because the activity involves significant land transformation and the removal of large volumes of material. GHG emissions and non-GHG air pollutants are also highly material due to the intensive use of machinery, explosives, and transportation. The volume of water use, initially considered medium, was adjusted to high, given the frequent need to water roads to keep dust emissions down. The materiality of solid waste generation was raised from low to high, considering those materials that are not marketable and accumulate during operation. Finally, the materiality of impacts such as disturbances remains high due to blasting and the operation of heavy equipment.

Based on this initial analysis of our customers, we identified several key ecosystem services directly linked to the operations of the projects evaluated. This exercise clearly illustrated the industry's impact on, but also the extent to which nature sustains its activities. It also provides a basic reference point for pinpointing the information requirements we will request in future evaluation processes.

In the interests of more consistent assessments, we need to take into account both the customer's dependence on ecosystem services and the mitigation measures applied. With this we can better assess whether materiality levels remain the same or greater, and determine consistency between dependencies and the impacts generated.

Reputational risk

Our SEMS system is used to review and track all financing extended by our Corporate, Commercial, and Infrastructure Banking areas. Its purpose is to identify environmental and social risks and impacts associated with financed projects, checking that they are not on the exclusion list and that they do not present significant reputational risks.

As part of this assessment, SEMS analyzes each customer under the framework of the Equator Principles, requesting information to determine the level of risk and establish mitigation measures when necessary. The customer and the project are monitored monthly to detect any controversial issues and, if found, to request an explanation or corrective measures to reduce impacts on the environment, local communities, and/or indigenous peoples.

In some cases we require customers to have labor policies, social impact assessments (SIAs), and mechanisms to address displacement, offering compensation to affected groups. Likewise, when projects will be operating within human communities, it must be accompanied by grievance mechanisms, public consultations, and free, prior, and informed consent processes, so that human rights are respected and communities can participate effectively in decisions that affect them.

FIGURE 18. INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIRS AND PEOPLES IN MEXICO

Through this, customers facing significant socio-environmental issues were identified.

In the agriculture industry, we identified and monitored three customers with reputational issues and requested clarification. In one of these cases, IFC Performance Standards were applied to determine whether the identified risk corresponded directly to the customer, and we ultimately confirmed that it did not.

In the infrastructure industry, we found five customers with reputational risks, three of which were evaluated under the Equator Principles framework, and additional information requested to clarify the findings and, consequently, to impose certain conditions on the financing for these projects.

Direct operations

Our direct operations involve the provision of financial services. In order to understand the interaction of our facilities with biodiversity, we conducted risk analyses related to nature and biodiversity loss in GFNorte's direct operations.

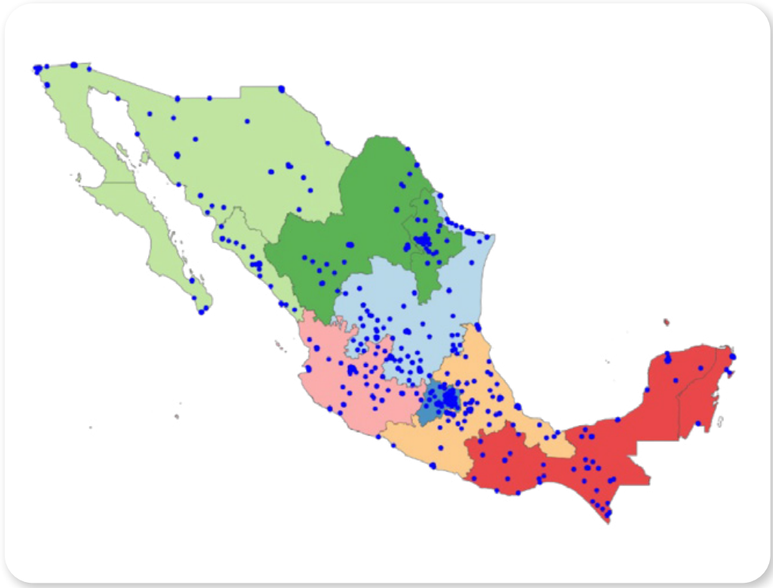
Locate

At the end of December 2025, GFNorte had 1,216 branches distributed across eight territories: Central, Northern Mexico, Southern Mexico, Northwest, North, West, Peninsula, and South.

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF BRANCHES BY TERRITORY

TERRITORY	BRANCHES
Center	170
Northern Mexico	125
Southern Mexico	161
Northwest	167
North	239
West	127
Peninsular	106
South	121
Total	1,216

MAP 46. BANORTE BRANCHES AS OF DECEMBER 2025



All locations were georeferenced onto various thematic layers in order to identify biodiversity sensitive areas and priority areas for conservation.

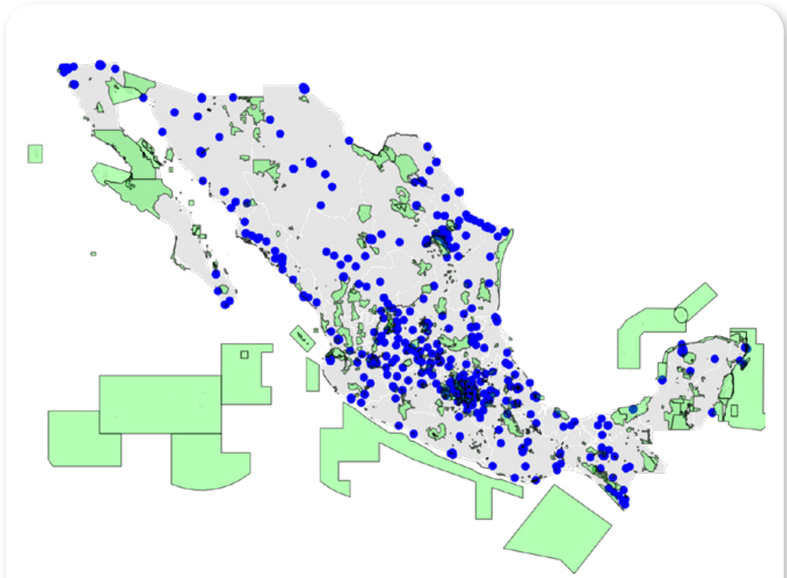
We located the branches and various types of areas considered to be of environmental significance. These layers are characterized by aspects such as the biodiversity present, the existence of ecosystems that are priorities for conservation and restoration, and the ecosystem services they provide.

TABLE 43. NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA	2024	2025
Federal Protected Natural Areas	12	12
State Protected Natural Areas	3	3
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	0	0
Terrestrial Priority Regions	33	34
Hydrological Priority Regions	339	348
Marine priority Regions	83	83
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	62	61
Ramsar Sites	7	7
Biological corridors	21	21

After georeferencing branches, buildings, and administrative offices, we identified 12 operations within federal protected natural areas (PNA), and 3 operations intersecting with a state, municipal, ejido, community, or private PNA. We have no operations within Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (AVDC) (see Map 47).

MAP 47. BRANCHES IN PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS



97% of GFNorte branches are located in urban areas. The remainder are located, according to INEGI's Land Use and Vegetation layer, Series VII (base year 2018), in areas classified as agricultural, secondary scrub vegetation, and grasslands (Map 48).

This finding could be interpreted to indicate that there has been significant human alteration of these territories since the national database was created in 2018, because in practice all of our branches operate in fully urbanized and accessible environments. So the available cartography likely fails to reflect more recent urban growth and suggests an accelerated expansion of urban areas.

MAP 48. TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM BY BRANCH

Lake system Urban Mangrove Agroecosystem Forest Jungle
Scrubland Grassland Coastal dune Branch locations

Our analysis of branch locations showed that nearly 80% are located in areas classified as unsustainable (Map 49). This means much of our institutional presence is developed in areas with a high degree of environmental pressure, where natural capital shows levels of degradation, fragmentation, and/or vulnerability. These conditions increase the bank's exposure to nature-related physical risks, which could affect the availability of ecosystem services essential to the Group's operations, mainly water supply and flood control, among others of importance to the financial industry.

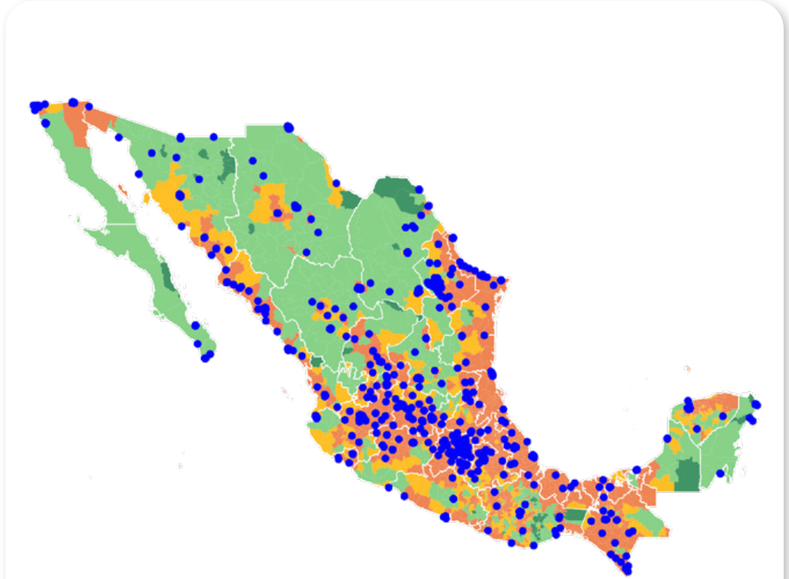
Only between 9% and 10% of the Group's direct operations are located either in areas that CONABIO classifies as currently sustainable or areas at risk (meaning areas where sustainability is still possible through remediation and resource stewardship). These areas have more stable ecosystems and greater availability of environmental services, which could better guarantee the provision of such services in the short and medium term, especially in the case of areas classified as at risk.

Considering this level of exposure, this institution must strengthen and develop adaptation measures for anticipating and managing these territorial risks, and adopt strategies aimed for mitigating the potential impact and conserving and restoring the ecosystems in which it operates.

Banorte has 34 branch locations in Terrestrial Priority regions (Map 50).

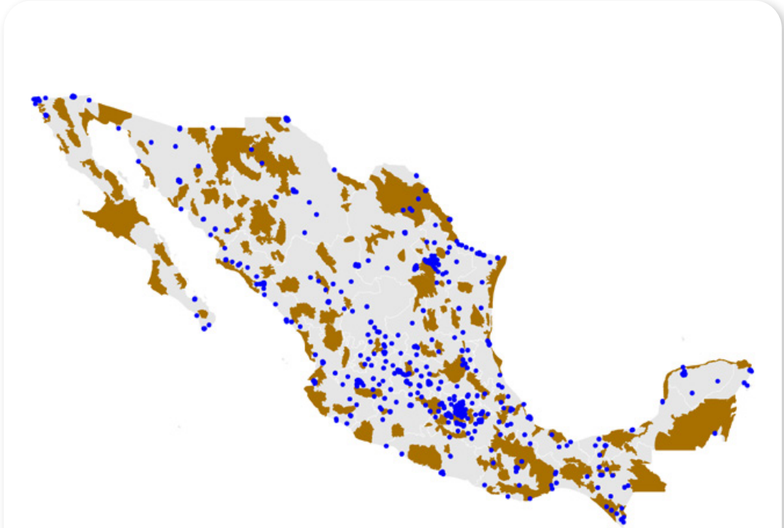
A total of 348 operations were identified as being located within a Hydrological Priority Region (HPR) (Map 51).

MAP 49. BRANCH LOCATIONS AND NATURAL CAPITAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX



Irreplaceable Sustainable At risk Not sustainable Branch locations

MAP 50. BRANCHES IN TERRESTRIAL PRIORITY REGIONS



Terrestrial Priority Regions (TPR) States Branch locations

MAP 51. BRANCHES IN HYDROLOGICAL PRIORITY REGIONS

Hydrological Priority Regions (HPR) States Branch locations

There are 83 operations within a Marine Priority Region (MPR) (Map 52).

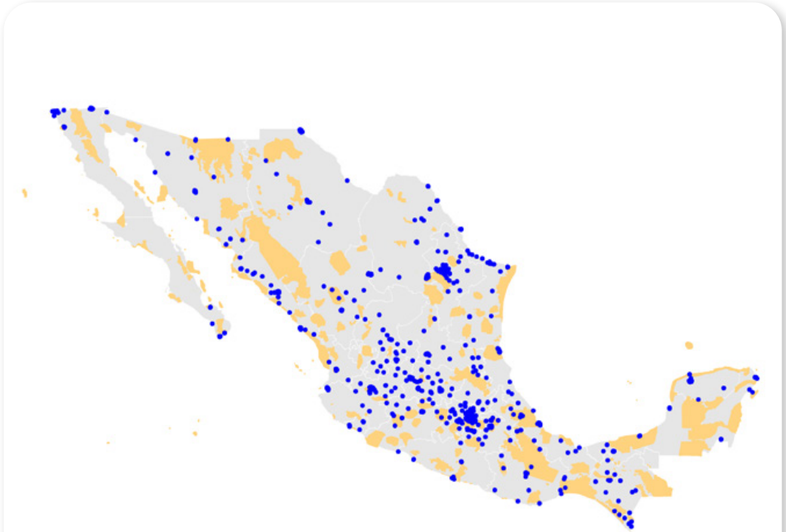
After georeferencing our operations, we identified 61 properties that are located within an IBA polygon (Map 53).

Seven operations are located within Ramsar Sites (Map 54).

MAP 52. BRANCHES IN MARINE PRIORITY REGIONS

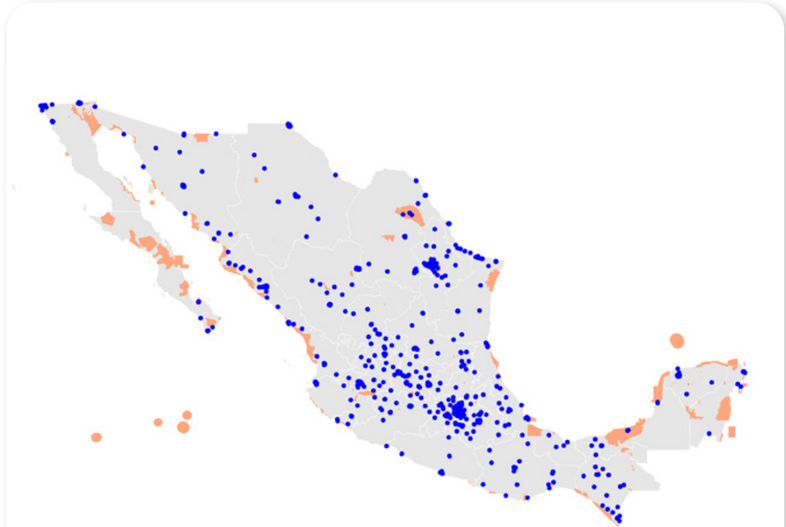
Marine priority Regions (MPR) States Branch locations

MAP 53. BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT BIRD AND BIODIVERSITY AREAS



Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) States Branch locations

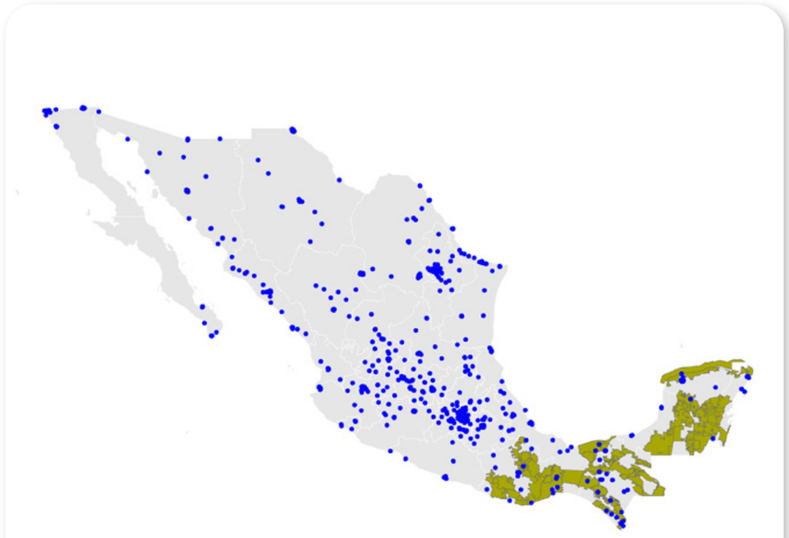
MAP 54. BRANCHES IN RAMSAR SITES



Ramsar Sites States Branch locations

There are 21 Banorte properties within biological corridors (Map 55).

MAP 55. BRANCHES IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS



Biological Corridors States Branch Locations

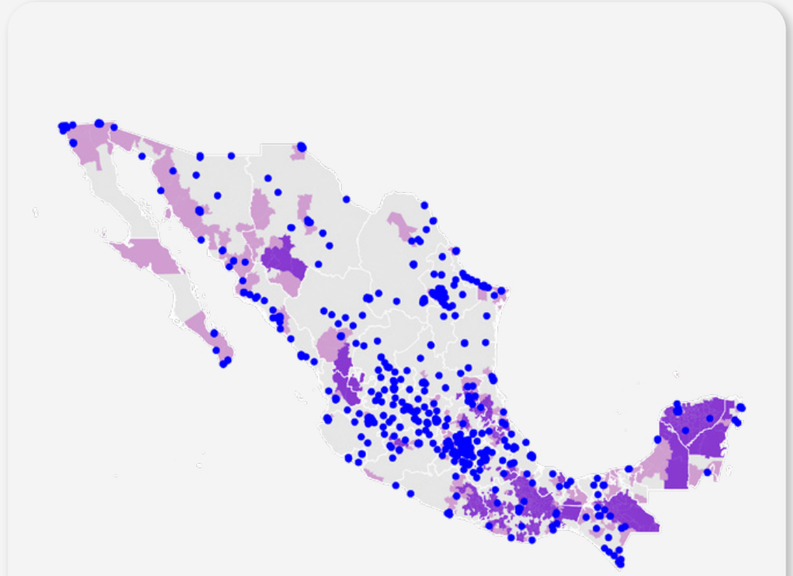
Indigenous peoples and local communities

To fulfill its established commitments, GFNorte identified the impact of its direct operations in municipalities with indigenous populations, as well as those classified as marginalized because of a lack of basic services for development. This analysis provides insights into the level of cultural and social interaction in the areas where the Group operates.

GFNorte has branches in 16 municipalities where more than 40% of the population belongs to an indigenous group. These municipalities are: Tamazunchale, Axtla de Terrazas, Xilitla, and Tancanhuitz in San Luis Potosí; San Cristóbal de las Casas, Las Margaritas, and Bochil in Chiapas; Ixtlán de Juárez, Juchitán de Zaragoza, and Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco in Oaxaca; Huejutla de Reyes and Ixmiquilpan in Hidalgo; Tekax and Valladolid in Yucatán; San Felipe del Progreso in Mexico State; and Papantla in Veracruz.

These territories are home to indigenous peoples belonging to various groups such as the Nahuas, Huastecos, Tseltal, Tsotsil, Mame, Q'anjobal, Tojolabal, Chuje, Zapotec, Mixtec, Otomí, Maya, Mazahua, and Totonac. This tells us something about the importance of taking a comprehensive approach that combines biodiversity protection with respect for collective and cultural rights.

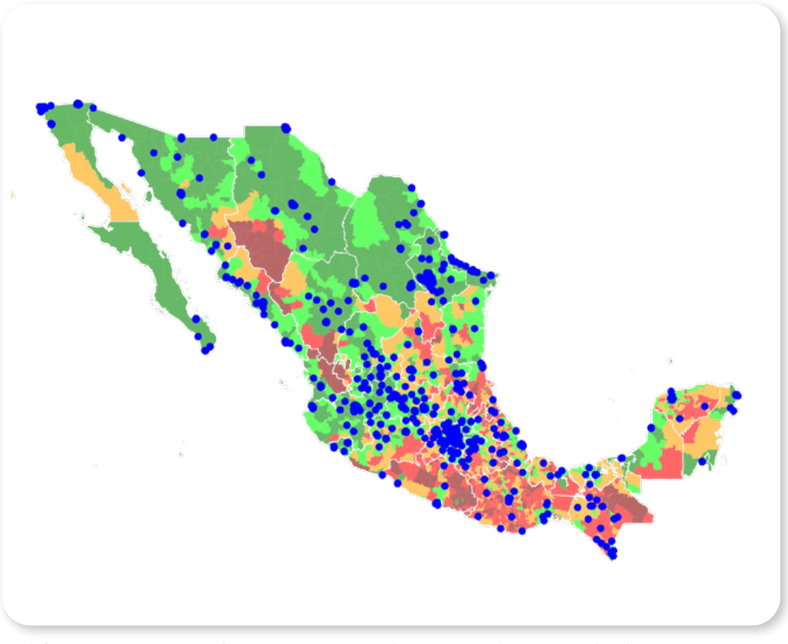
MAP 56. PRESENCE OF BRANCHES IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH AN INDIGENOUS PRESENCE



Indigenous municipality Municipality with an indigenous presence
Municipality without an indigenous presence Branch locations

In another georeferencing exercise, we identified branches in municipalities where basic services are lacking according to CONAPO's marginalization rate, a measure that classifies geographic areas according to the overall impact of social deprivation. At the municipal level, this indicator factors in nine metrics: two related to education (illiteracy rate and population with basic education aged 15 and over), five to housing (homes without drainage or toilets, without electricity, without piped water, overcrowded, or with dirt floors), one to population distribution (people living in localities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants), and one to income (population with income of less than two times the minimum wage). There are 12 and 22 branches in municipalities with medium and high marginalization rates, respectively, where deficiencies in basic services and fundamental rights persist (Map 57).

MAP 57. MARGINALIZATION RATES IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH GFNORTE BRANCHES



Risk: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high
Branch locations

The branches that provide banking services in areas with high indigenous populations and high levels of marginalization are in the municipalities of Xilitla and Ciudad Santos, San Luis Potosí; Bochil and Las Margaritas, Chiapas; San Felipe del Progreso, Mexico State; and Papantla, Veracruz.

For the Group, this information represents an opportunity to strengthen local development by expanding financial coverage, helping to reduce social backwardness and inequality gaps, and promoting the sustainable development of communities that have a close relationship with the natural environment.

Evaluate dependencies and impacts

Due to the nature of its operations, GFNorte demands comparatively little natural resources. Although we have numerous branches and corporate offices, our consumption is mainly limited to ensuring the proper functioning of these facilities. The resource on which we rely most heavily is the water supply, which is essential for maintenance and operation tasks.

The financial industry benefits from regulatory ecosystem services that balance natural processes and reduce disaster-related risks. These services include soil sediment control, water flow regulation, and flood and storm mitigation. These not only protect physical infrastructure but also strengthen the industry's resilience to natural events, ensuring the continuity of financial operations and reducing vulnerability to environmental risks.

TABLE 44. GFNORTE DEPENDENCIES

SECTOR	SUPPLY SERVICES				REGULATING SERVICES														SUPPORT SERVICES		CULTURAL SERVICES			
	ANIMAL-BASED ENERGY	BIOMASS SUPPLY	GENETIC MATERIAL	WATER SUPPLY	SOLID WASTE REMEDIATION	WATER PURIFICATION	SOIL QUALITY REGULATION	DILUTION BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND ECOSYSTEMS	BIOLOGICAL CONTROL	AIR FILTRATION	FLOOD MITIGATION SERVICES	GLOBAL CLIMATE REGULATION	NOISE ATTENUATION	SENSORY IMPACT MEDIATION	LOCAL CLIMATE REGULATION	POLLINATION	STORM MITIGATION	WATER FLOW REGULATION	RAINFALL PATTERN REGULATION	SOIL AND SEDIMENT RETENTION	MAINTENANCE OF BREEDING POPULATIONS AND HABITATS	RECREATION-RELATED SERVICES	VISUAL AMENITY SERVICES	EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND RESEARCH SERVICES	SPIRITUAL, ARTISTIC, AND SYMBOLIC SERVICES
GFNorte				Very low							Very low	Very low			Low		Very low	Very low		Very low					

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

TABLE 45. GFNORTE IMPACTS

SECTOR	WATER		WATER-SOIL			SOIL			FLORA-FAUNA		AIR		GENERAL
	FRESHWATER USE AREA	WATER USE VOLUME	RELEASE OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	RELEASE OF NUTRIENT POLLUTANTS INTO SOIL AND WATER	SEABED USE AREA	LAND USE AREA	SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND RELEASE	EXTRACTION OF OTHER ABIOTIC RESOURCES	EXTRACTION OF OTHER BIOTIC RESOURCES	INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)	EMISSIONS OF NON-GHG AIR POLLUTANTS	DISTURBANCES
GFNorte	Very low		Low		Very low			Low		Low	Very low	Very low	

Materiality: None, Very low Low, Medium, High, Very high

According to the results of the ENCORE analysis, GFNorte's most significant impacts are GHG emissions, water usage, and land use. To manage these risks, we require targeted strategies for reducing our carbon footprint through practices and technologies that reduce emissions; optimizing water consumption through water-saving measures and encouraging water efficiency among our employees. We also need to mitigate our impact associated with land use by promoting infrastructure solutions in our buildings and branches, such as green roofs, certifications, and compensation programs such as reforestation to offset the impact of the land we occupy.

Generally speaking, the financial industry in which GFNorte operates has low direct impacts, mainly related to land use for its facilities, water pollution from wastewater discharges, and GHG emissions linked to its electricity consumption.

But having analyzed the locations of GFNorte's direct operations, we did find three dependencies that are crucial for our Group: water supply, climate regulation, and flood and storm mitigation. This is because some of our locations are close to areas with water stress and coastal areas that could be affected by hurricanes, floods, or storms.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

What the foregoing analysis reveals is that GFNorte faces a number of nature-related risks, including physical risks that directly affect its branches, transition risks arising from new regulations and shifts toward sustainable finance models, and systemic risks associated with its interconnection with the global financial system. Although its direct physical risks are relatively low, it has greater exposure from its customer portfolio and the industries it finances, which increases its vulnerability to transition and systemic risks. This interdependence with the economy requires innovation in risk management and mitigation to ensure the stability of the financial system and strengthen its resilience to future scenarios.

In line with these recommendations and as part of our strategy to mitigate nature-related risks, since 2011 GFNorte has participated in key global initiatives, aligning itself with international best practices. We have established partnerships with international organizations to generate synergies and share knowledge, reinforcing the importance of incorporating natural capital into business management and the definition of sustainable strategies.

At GFNorte, we have also identified opportunities given the nature-related risks we face as a result of our direct operations.

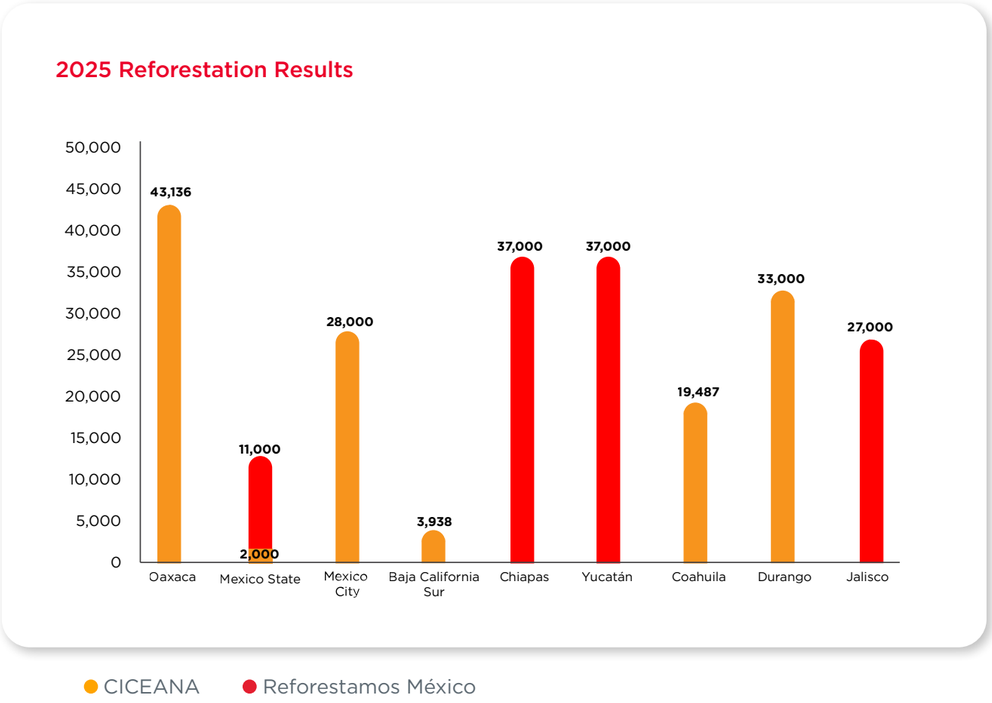
One million trees by 2030: renewing the land, changing the future

In 2024, GFNorte announced its commitment to contribute to the growth of one million trees in various states of the Mexican Republic between 2025 and 2030, as part of the World Economic Forum's (WEF) global initiative One Trillion Trees (1t.org).

Banorte was the first Mexican institution to join this initiative, demonstrating its leadership in sustainability and its commitment to social development and environmental protection.

In 2025, we worked together with two strategic partners: Reforestamos México and the North American Environmental Information and Communication Center (CICEANA), toward a goal of growing 226,000 individuals of different species, with a priority on native or endemic species. By the end of the year, we had surpassed the target and planted 241,561 trees.

FIGURE 19. REFORESTATION PLAN BY ORGANIZATION



Green Roof in Monterrey

Banorte incorporates construction and design elements into its properties to help maintain ecological balance, and preserve the health and resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change. One such project is our Green Roof, located atop the Roberto González Barrera call center in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León. The roof is planted with species representative of Mexico's warm climates and extreme environments, including succulents from the agave, cactus, and crassulaceae families, as well as an area with aromatic and medicinal plants and vegetables. This verdant landscape covers 1,750 square meters of rooftop with 68 Mexican species, 16 of which are included in the NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 environmental protection standard.

FIGURES 20, 21, 22 AND 23. GREEN ROOF IN MONTERREY

EDGE certification of Banorte branches

EDGE certification is a sustainable building certification system that recognizes the efficient use of resources such as water, energy, and materials to achieve more sustainable buildings.

GFNorte has joined in this initiative with the goal of modernizing our facilities and reducing environmental impacts. In 2025, we completed the first phase, with 12 branches certified. The second phase target of certifying another 36 branches was completed in advance, reaching a total of 48 certified branches by the end of 2025.

FIGURE 24. EDGE CERTIFICATE

Strategic resilience

We have established the importance of nature and ecosystem services, because they provide the resources that all human activity requires to be feasible, including industrial activity which sustains the economy and, therefore, the financial system. For this reason, the long-term resilience of the financial system depends on the continuity of the services that nature provides, and this is why it is so important to incorporate risks related to natural capital loss into our strategic planning.

By identifying these risks, we can develop strategies to minimize the impact on our operations, possibly by creating new products designed to mitigate natural degradation, and support conservation and restoration--business opportunities that also help ensure the continuity of the ecosystem services on which financed customers depend.

Furthermore, we know that climate change mitigation also depends on nature conservation, and vice versa (the climate-nature nexus). Incorporating these interconnected dimensions into risk management will strengthen protection and adaptation measures, creating a positive feedback loop between the strategies developed for both types of risk.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Scenario analysis is a versatile tool used widely in financial risk management, so it is appropriate to apply it in understanding the impacts of risks arising from nature loss.

The NGFS has set the standard in developing methodologies for climate and nature scenario analysis. In April 2021, it created a Working Group on Biodiversity Loss and Nature-related Risks, recognizing climate change as another aspect of nature-related risks.

The conceptual framework developed by this group is useful as a guide for the financial industry in developing scenarios through which the relationship between nature, the economy, and financial risks can be studied and measured from a forward-looking perspective, so that they can weigh the implications of different plausible futures and engage in robust medium- and long-term strategic planning.

Nature scenarios must be sufficiently specific to take into account the complexity of the interactions between nature, climate, and the economy, as well as the particular natural characteristics of the risk locations, while at the same time being sufficiently parsimonious to be of use by the financial system.

The difficulty of creating models that meet these criteria has slowed the incorporation of these nature-based analyses, as well as their adoption by the financial system. In 2025, GFNorte continued to train on these issues and identified tools and methods that will help us adapt this analysis as part of our risk management.

STRESS TESTING

Stress tests are exercises that simulate adverse scenarios to assess an institution's financial resilience. They are used to identify vulnerabilities in extreme conditions and strengthen risk management and capital planning. They rely heavily on the capacity to develop scenarios with plausible and robust narratives able to capture the implications of environmental degradation for GFNorte's health.

In 2025, we focused on learning about these issues, in order to implement robust analyses in our risk management. In 2026, we will continue the use of scenario analyses in stress testing and incorporate the results into our assessment of the nature-related risk we face, in accordance with best practices and recommendations from national and international organizations. With this we intend to buttress the Group's strategic resilience.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Risk Manual
- Social and Environmental Risk Management System (SEMS)
- Natural Capital Policy
- Industry-specific policies
- Target markets

WE FOCUS ON

Strengthening portfolio resilience

We strengthen our processes to identify, assess, and manage nature-related risks, enhancing the resilience of our operations.

555k

555k

At GFNorte, risk management is a guiding principle of our business model and governance framework. We have an institutional framework of policies, manuals, processes, and methodologies to consistently identify, measure, and manage risks. Within this framework, nature-related risk is explicitly incorporated into decision-making.

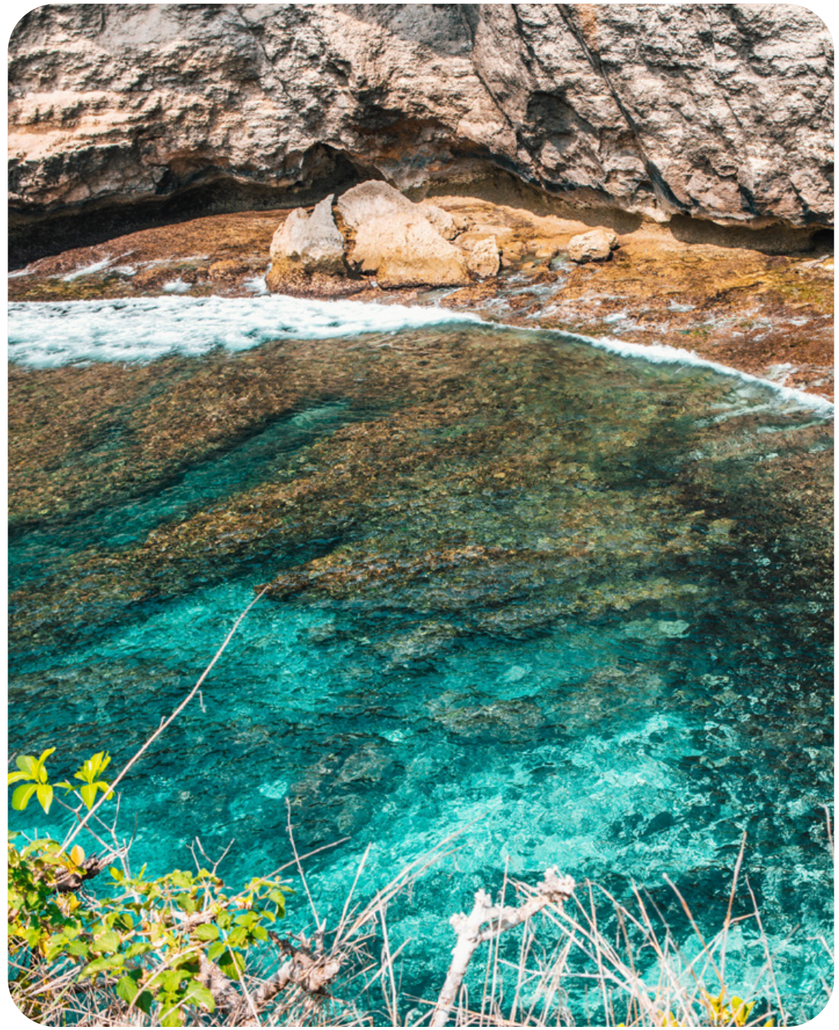
This chapter describes the processes through which we identify, analyze, prioritize, and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Risk manual

GFNorte's internal regulations are centralized in the website of the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit (CRMU), which contains risk and credit policies, and the Compliance Office, which is responsible for operating and business processes. The CRMU monitors socio-environmental risk of financing, including sustainability risk, climate-related risk, and nature-related risk.

Since 2021 the Nature-related risk taxonomy has been incorporated into our Risk Manual, with the aim of systematically reflecting the risks associated with the interaction between our operations and the environment. We recognize that biodiversity loss, natural resource scarcity, and ecosystem disruption are critical factors that threaten the sustainability of all economic activities.

Therefore, we are convinced that climate- and nature-related risks cannot be addressed without ensuring the protection of nature. On this basis, we are committed to accelerate actions that promote the transition to a resilient economy, capable of generating positive flows for nature and contributing to the preservation of ecosystem services essential for global well-being.



Social and Environmental Risk Management System (SEMS)

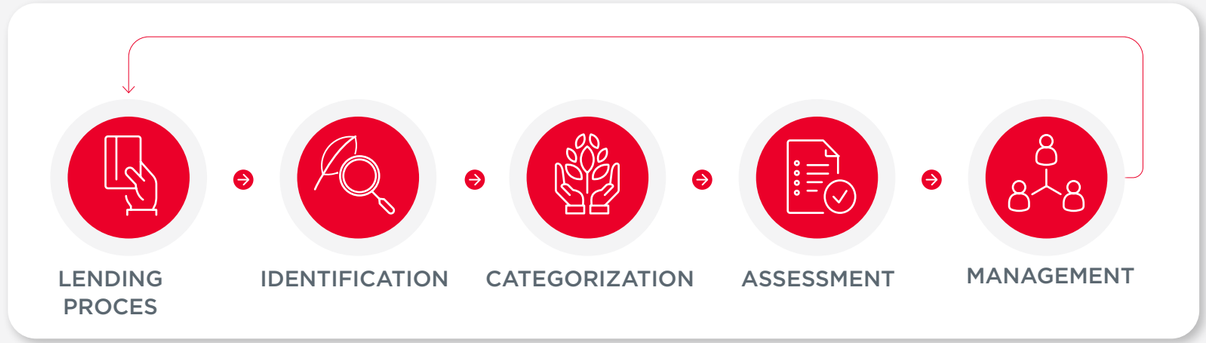
For GFNorte, an awareness of environmental and social risks is fundamental to the definition and execution of our business strategy.

As part of the bank's lending process, we created SEMS to identify, categorize, evaluate, and monitor the socio-environmental risks and impacts of the financing we provide in Corporate, Commercial, and Infrastructure Banking. SEMS is a comprehensive part of this process and is based on the national legal framework, institutional regulations, and the Equator Principles, the highest financial industry standard for social and environmental risk management.

Socio-Environmental Risk Analysis Process

The due diligence process consists of four stages: identification, categorization, assessment, and management of social and environmental risks and impacts, which are communicated to the Credit Committees before financing is authorized.

FFIGURE 25. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ANALYSIS PROCESS



Identification

We identify the potential social and environmental risks and impacts of loans, checking that none of the activities to be financed are on the **exclusion list** and ruling out any prohibited activities.

Categorization

We assign a socio-environmental risk level to loans based on the magnitude of their impacts and the extent to which they may be mitigated. Risk is classified according to the Equator Principles into categories A (high risk), B (medium risk), and C (low risk)

Assessment

Once the loans have been categorized, we select those that must be assessed through due diligence, based on the size of the loan, the financial product, and the use of the proceeds. All industries are subject to evaluation, especially sensitive industries[5].

The assessment involves checking that the projects conform to Mexican law and the guidelines of the Equator Principles, the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the SEMS Assessment[6]. We ask that customers supply us with information on permits, resolutions, licenses, plans, programs, specialized studies, and best practices in order to carry out the due diligence process.

[5]SIndustries that have the potential to cause adverse risks and social impacts in sensitive areas, such as impact on natural areas, displacement of populations, loss of species, damage to cultural heritage or indigenous peoples, and others. Examples of sensitive industries include mining, oil & gas, agriculture, energy, chemicals, tourism and forestry, among others.
[6]SEMS is the third assessment framework created by GFNorte's Socio-Environmental Risk Area (SERA) for loans under MXN1 million. Its goal is to analyze the main environmental, social and reputational impacts of financing and compliance with Mexican law and international guidelines.

Management

We monitor the social and environmental performance of the loans during their entire life cycle. We focus on loans analyzed under the Equator Principles and include annual reviews, ongoing advice for customers, credit and business executives, reputational risk monitoring, and site visits, where we verify the operating conditions and the correct application of the conditions or recommendations on environmental, social, human rights matters, and other areas of the projects evaluated.

Based on the analysis performed, we found persistent gaps in the information about our customers, which limits the robustness of future reports. As part of our continuous improvement strategy, we will update internal processes to strengthen data collection, to ensure more complete information for analyzing key metrics and thus manage and disclose nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities.

In 2026, we will include a specific analysis of nature-related impacts and dependencies for customers assessed under the Equator Principles, Performance Standards, and SEMS frameworks. This effort will strengthen alignment with international standards and advance toward more robust and transparent management. This should help us to ensure that, as a financial institution, we have more comprehensive information to make responsible, informed decisions consistent with sustainability goals, reducing risks and generating long-term value.

Natural Capital Policy

Nature-related risks have been part of the Group's comprehensive risk management since 2012, through the operation of the SEMS, based on the Equator Principles and the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

In 2019, we incorporated the dependencies and impacts approach into our Natural Capital Policy. Responding the need to anticipate new regulations and shifting stakeholder expectations, in 2025 we began a comprehensive update of this policy to strengthen identification and disclosure of impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to natural capital, and to underscore our leadership in environmental management.

This update is primarily aimed at customers and investors whose activities generate significant impacts, with a special emphasis on the protection of key ecosystems. We have also expanded the scope of the policy to incorporate responsibilities and collaborative mechanisms with various areas of the Group, in order to strengthen our processes and conduct more comprehensive analyses of projects and companies operating in ecosystems of high environmental, social, or cultural value, including:

- **Protected Natural Areas (PNA)**
- **Ramsar Sites**
- **Territories inhabited by indigenous communities or ethnic minorities**
- **Areas with unique historical, cultural, or archaeological heritage**

Through these actions, we can ensure that our financial decisions contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, aligned with international best practices and stakeholder expectations.

Industry-specific policies

In 2025, we worked on developing industry-specific policies focused on a set of priority industries in order to fine-tune our scope and improve processes related to the information we request from customers. This work seeks to strengthen the analytical criteria and align them with international best practices.

The policies currently in the design phase correspond to the following industries:

- **Mining**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Agriculture (including forestry, livestock, agriculture, fishing, and aquaculture)**
- **Oil & gas**

These policies are still in process, and in 2026 we will continue this exercise and begin gradually to apply them.

Target markets

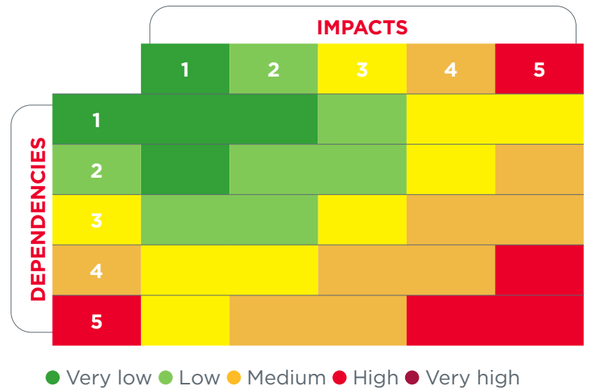
One of the risk management tools available to GFNorte is Target Markets (TM), a method for determining the appetite for wholesale portfolio lending to particular industries with attractive economic, credit, and socio-environmental characteristics. Industries not included in the TM (NTM) may also receive financing, provided that customers in those industries demonstrate solid financial health metrics. Similarly, customers in TM industries may not be eligible for financing if creditworthiness is less than optimum, and must undergo additional screening.

The factors considered in defining the TMs include variables related to the financial and credit health of the industry, as well as current macroeconomic conditions that may disproportionately affect different economic activities. In line with GFNorte's commitment to incorporating the effects of climate change into its business model, in 2024 an additional metric was incorporated, which measures an industries' carbon intensity in the process of defining target markets.

We incorporated an additional metric in 2025 into our definition of target markets, which allows for a more robust quantification of industry dependencies and impacts on the services provided by nature. This indicator, which describes nature-related risk, is used to identify industries whose need for ecosystem services is greater and are therefore more affected by environmental degradation, and also those that exert greater pressure on natural resources and significant negative impacts on ecosystems. These may face increased costs in adapting to new environmental regulations that seek to mitigate the deterioration of nature and promote activities with positive impacts on it.

We consider each industry's impacts and dependencies and assign it a risk level from 1 (industries with very low impacts and dependencies) to 5 (industries whose impacts and dependencies could significantly affect their activities). The nature-related risk for each industry is assigned according to its position in the table below, based on the intersections of the two variables.

TABLE 46. IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES OF TARGET MARKETS



This facilitates the prioritization of nature-related physical and transition risks, as well as alignment with global frameworks such as TNFD, supporting evidence-based strategic decisions.

METRICS AND TARGETS

WE FOCUS ON

Measuring to drive results

We establish clear indicators and targets to monitor our performance and strengthen our nature management.

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Metrics and Targets

The TNFD provides a set of metrics for assessing progress on nature-related actions and risk management. These metrics are divided into three categories: core global disclosure metrics, core industry disclosure metrics, and additional disclosure metrics.

To evaluate our environmental performance and promote responsible management in our own operations, we have incorporated a set of indicators that represent our resource stewardship. These variables include energy efficiency, GHG emissions, water consumption, waste generation, and land use.

In this initial exercise, we compiled and analyzed data on our environmental performance for the 2022-2025 period.

Global metrics

GFNorte manages GHG emissions, which include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines.

TABLE 47. GHG EMISSIONS METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS (SCOPE 1,2 AND 3, CATEGORIES 1-14)

DRIVER OF CHANGE IN NATURE	INDICATOR	METRIC	2023	2024	2025
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions	Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tCO_2e)	64,059.4*	56,244.82*	57,893.9
		Scope 3 emissions GFNorte categories 1-14 (tCO_2e)	44,388.1	41,736.2	38,127.9

Figures as of the close of December 2025.
Using 2020 as the base year.
To calculate the scope 1 emissions, we used the factors published by SEMARNAT in the "Agreement to establish the technical characteristics and the formulas to apply methodologies to calculate greenhouse gas or greenhouse compound emissions."
To calculate scope 2 emissions, we used the National Electrical Emission Factor 2024 issued by the CRE available at the time the emissions were reported. The methodology incorporates both a market-based approach as well as a location-based approach, in order to observe the impact of renewable energy consumption projects over time.
Since June 2023, emissions of tCO_2e by Arrendadora and Factor are consolidated into Banorte's, so these are not reported individually for 2024 or 2025.
Beginning in 2025, following the recommendations of the RENE and based on the GHG Protocol guidelines, we are incorporating emissions from the consumption of refrigerant gases under scope 1. These were formally classified under scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services).
*In order to ensure the comparability of data between different periods, we incorporated the energy consumption of refrigerant gases into scope 1 for both 2023 and 2024, which implied a modification in the consolidated total of GFNorte.

TABLE 48. GHG EMISSIONS METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS (SCOPE 3, CATEGORY 15)

DRIVER OF CHANGE IN NATURE	INDICATOR	METRIC		2024	2025
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions	Scope 3 emissions category 15 (Investments) of GFNorte (tCO_2e)	Balance sheet assets	11,562,895	9,277,553
			Off-balance sheet assets	1,905,524	1,788,676

Figures as of the close of December 2024.
The financed emissions reported for assets on the balance sheet include subsidiaries Banorte and Arrendadora y Factor Banorte, while emissions from off-balance assets correspond to Operadora de Fondos.
In both cases, we used the methodology supplied by the PCAF standard (second edition), an alliance of which we have been signing members since 2022. The estimation process depends on data quality, classified according to the PCAF scale, where 1 corresponds to the best data quality and 5 to the worst data quality. In other words, the DQ reflects how close the estimated value is to the actual value of emissions.

- DQ1: Represents the best data quality, as it includes verified emissions reported directly by the client.
- DQ2: Includes unverified emissions but reported by the client, which implies a lower level of confidence than DQ1.
- DQ3: Corresponds to those clients who report their physical intensity and have financial statements available, allowing for a more accurate estimate.
- DQ4: Applies when the client does not publish information on emissions or physical intensity; in these cases, the associated PCAF factor is used, provided that financial statements are available.
- DQ5: This is the lowest level of quality, where only the PCAF factor and the client's balance are available, with no additional information.

This classification ensures that emissions estimates are made in a consistent and transparent manner, prioritizing the best available data quality and applying internationally recognized methodologies.

GFNorte also takes measures to optimize materials and manage waste, focusing on reducing the waste generated by our internal operations.

TABLE 49. WASTE METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

METRIC NO.	DRIVER OF CHANGE IN NATURE	INDICATOR	METRIC	2023	2024	2025
C 2.2	Pollution/pollution removal	Waste generation	Total amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by type (metric tons) with reference to sector-specific guidelines for waste types.	1,614	593	1,681
			Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (metric tons) disposed of, broken down into: •Incinerated waste (with and without energy recovery); • Waste deposited in landfills; and •Other disposal methods.	475	469	550
			Weight of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (metric tons) diverted from landfill, broken down by waste: •Reused; •Recycled; and •Other recovery operations	1,138	124	1,131

Figures as of the close of 2025.
Data for the three years shown were calculated based on the following assumptions: using the measurements obtained through the waste separation program, we estimate the waste generated in the administrative buildings with the highest concentration of employees using a kilograms per employee indicator, which is then extrapolated to six administrative buildings, assuming similar behavior.
Solid urban waste is sent to landfill, while IBW is collected by a supplier authorized to treat it.
*The reduction in the percentage of paper recycled compared to the previous year was due to our recycling of a substantial volume of dead files from our administrative buildings in 2024.

Para el cálculo de la huella hídrica, se consideró el consumo de agua de los cinco edificios de mayor concentración de colaboradores, incluyendo colaboradores de planta, honorarios y otros prestadores de servicios profesionales. Esto excluye las sucursales del GFNorte.

TABLE 50. WATER CONSUMPTION METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

METRIC NO.	DRIVER OF CHANGE IN NATURE	INDICATOR	METRIC	2023	2024	2025
C 3.0	Resource use and replacement	Water withdrawals and consumption in areas with water scarcity	Water consumption (m^3)	116,718.9	121,100.5	133,166.75

Most of the energy we consume is in the form of electricity purchased from the national grid and, to a lesser extent, from the use of fossil fuels for utility vehicles.

TABLA 51. ENERGY CONSUMPTION METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

INDICATOR	METRIC	2023	2024	2025
Energy efficiency	Energy consumption (GJ)	523,359.8	517,964.4	520,585.3

Figures as of the close of December 2025.
To calculate energy consumption from fuels, we used the heating values published in the “List of Fuels and their Heating Values 2024” issued by the CONUEE.
Starting in June 2023 the fuel consumption of the subsidiary Arrendadora and Factor is consolidated into those of the subsidiary Banorte. Starting in August 2024, diesel consumption for the power generators of Seguros y Pensiones is also consolidated with the bank’s, so these sources are not reported individually for 2024 or 2025.
The distribution of renewable energy includes 25,133.6 GJ derived from the acquisition of 6,976 I-REC certificates and 29,219 GJ from solar generation associated with the electricity we purchase through the MEM.

TNFD global disclosure metrics for nature-related risks and opportunities in our direct operations

The TNFD global metrics on risks and opportunities indicate an organization's level of exposure and must be reported separately for each stage of the value chain (direct, upstream, and downstream operations). This provides more accurate information on where the most relevant risks and opportunities for the organization are concentrated.

TABLE 52. RISK AND OPPORTUNITY METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

METRIC NO.	CATEGORY	METRIC	2025	COMMENTS
C 7.2	Risk	Description and value of significant fines and penalties received from legal actions during the year due to negative nature-related impacts.	0	We did not receive any fines or penalties for non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations.
C 7.4	Opportunity	Increase and percentage of revenues from products and services that have demonstrable positive impacts on nature with a description of those impacts.	0	No revenues have been identified from products that have positive impacts

TNFD global disclosure metrics for the impacts and dependencies of our loan portfolio

As part of our commitment to the TNFD framework, we have begun reporting metrics FI-C0.0 and FI.C0.1, from the TNFD's Additional Guidance for Financial Institutions. The FI.C0.0 metric discloses the exposure of our wholesale banking credit portfolio to industries with high dependence on nature, while the FI.C0.1 metric identifies the exposure of customers or investments operating in biodiversity-sensitive areas. This analysis allows us to anticipate risks, guide responsible financing decisions, and promote sustainable practices to our customers.

TABLE 53. GLOBAL METRICS IN DIRECT OPERATIONS

METRIC	INDICATOR	2025
FI.C0.0	Exposure to a defined set of sectors considered to have material nature-related dependencies and impacts.	The agriculture industry accounts for the largest proportion of significant impacts and dependencies, with an exposure of 7.40% at the end of September 2025. Similarly, the mining and quarrying industry has a high number of relevant impacts, equivalent to 5.49% of the portfolio. Together, these industries represent 12.89% of the total portfolio classified as having high or very high levels of nature-related impacts and dependencies.
FI.C0.1	Exposure to assets (customers/investments) with operations in biodiversity-sensitive areas.	In the Agriculture industry, there are 249 customers operating in sensitive areas.
		In the infrastructure industry (commercial real estate), 469 customers have an impact on sensitive areas.
		In the extractives and minerals processing industry we have 5 customers in the portfolio with operations in sensitive areas.

Next steps

We do not currently have complete information on the locations of all our customers, which is needed to report on their presence in sensitive areas. However, having defined the priority industries (infrastructure, mining, and agriculture), we are in the progress of gathering further information, and in 2026, we will continue our work of compiling the missing data for these industries and then expand this analysis to the entire portfolio.

Targets and goals

In line with the TNFD recommendations, in 2026 we will set specific targets and goals to manage our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These targets will be aligned with international frameworks, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and will be measurable, time-bound, and based on recognized methodologies, allowing us to strengthen the incorporation of biodiversity criteria into our nature strategy.

Progress toward goals

In 2026, we will begin to align our goals with the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), incorporating targets for water, biodiversity, and land use, drawing on methodologies used this year such as TNFD and the LEAP Approach.
With this commitment, we seek to promote science-based decisions, transparency in management, and partnership with our stakeholders to contribute to environmental and social resilience.

CONCLUSIONS

GFNorte reaffirms its commitment to sustainability as one of the first companies in Mexico to align itself with the TNFD framework. This report strengthens the incorporation of environmental criteria into strategic decision-making, assuming responsibility for reducing negative impacts and promoting positive actions toward nature.

As part of this effort, we identified our direct operations and the key industries we finance in order to assess the interrelationships between productive activities, the demand for ecosystem goods and services, and the resulting impacts on the environment and local communities. We also analyzed the associated risks in the interests of developing and strengthening services and practices that increase the Group's resilience, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, which is essential for economic development and human subsistence.

In 2025, GFNorte made significant progress in managing nature-related risks by implementing the TNFD framework recommendations on governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. We adopted the LEAP methodology in our risk and opportunity analyses in the agriculture, commercial real estate, and mining industries, selected for their level of materiality with respect to nature.

As a result of our analyses, we found that the agriculture industry is a key concern given its high vulnerability to environmental degradation, which is the result of its dependence on natural resources. The agricultural subsector is the most vulnerable, especially in sugarcane production, which is concentrated in the states of Chiapas, Veracruz, and Oaxaca, where critical social and environmental factors converge, such as high rates of marginalization in productive areas and significant environmental wealth.

The commercial real estate industry is another area of key importance, given that its value depends largely on the natural attractiveness of the regions where it operates. Commercial real-estate developments are concentrated heavily in tourist areas of Mexico, where the Group faces greater nature-related risks, especially in the southeastern states of Mexico. These areas combine high environmental value with growing pressure for development, which increases vulnerability to degradation processes that could reduce natural attractiveness and limit access to ecosystem goods and services necessary to sustain increasingly demanding activities in the region.

The mining industry portfolio shows no particular concentration in areas where environmental conservation is necessary or in regions with highly vulnerable communities, which reduces its exposure to direct physical risks. However, the lack of mechanisms to transition to green financing and sustainable practices increases its transition risk.

Our analysis of a sampling of five customers from these industries found several key ecosystem services directly related to their operations. This exercise showed that nature is not only impacted by productive activities, but also sustains them, underscoring the need to incorporate nature-related criteria into credit portfolio risk management. These findings provide a solid basis for honing the information we will require of customers in future evaluation processes, strengthening the sustainability approach in our operations.

With this initial analysis, we fulfilled 11 recommendations of the TNFD framework, while another three are in the process of being implemented. We also have some operational metrics, but we must continue to adjust and report them, as we do not yet disclose all the metrics required by TNFD for our direct operations. There is also one recommendation that we have not yet adopted, and for this we will develop a work plan in 2026 that will allow us to make concrete progress.

Looking ahead to 2026, we will continue to strengthen our processes to expand the disclosure of metrics for our direct operations and, in parallel, we will design a specific action plan for customers to measure dependencies, impacts, and risks in priority portfolios, establish comparable indicators, and define reporting targets and milestones that increase the traceability and consistency of the information disclosed.

This effort strengthens the incorporation of nature into our corporate strategy, consolidates risk and opportunity management, and lays the foundation for more precise goals that reduce negative impacts, enhance positive impacts, and increase the resilience of ecosystems and the financial system.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPC	Audit and Corporate Practices Committee
AVDC	Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation
BIOFIN	Finance for Biodiversity Initiative
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CCNST	Climate Change and Nature Specialist Team
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CONABIO	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission
CONANP	National Commission for Protected Natural Areas
CPRS	Climate Policy Relevant Sectors
CRMU	Comprehensive Risk Management Unit
EDGE	Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies
ENCORE	Exploring Opportunities, Risks, and Exposure of Natural Capital
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
FFPA	Flora and Fauna Protection Area
FIBRAS	Mexican real estate investment trusts
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFNorte	Grupo Financiero Banorte
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HPR	Hydrological Priority Regions
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LEAP	Locate, Evaluate, Analyze, and Prepare

LGEEPA	General Law on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection
MPR	Marine Priority Regions
N	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NCFA	Natural Capital Finance Alliance
NCSI	Natural Capital Sustainability Index
NGFS	Network for Greening the Financial System
NOM	Official Mexican Standard
NPRA	Natural Resource Protection Area
P	Phosphorus
PAS	Priority Attention Sites
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting in Finance
PNA	Protected Natural Area
RPC	Risk Policies Committee
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SBTi	Science Based Targets Initiative
SBTN	Science Based Goal Network
SC	Sustainability Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMARNAT	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
SEMS	Environmental and Social Management System
SERA	Socio-Environmental Risk Area
SICS	Sustainable Industry Classification System
TAX	Sustainable Taxonomy
TCFD	Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
TPR	Terrestrial Priority Regions
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WEF	World Economic Forum
WPM	Wholesale Power Market
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

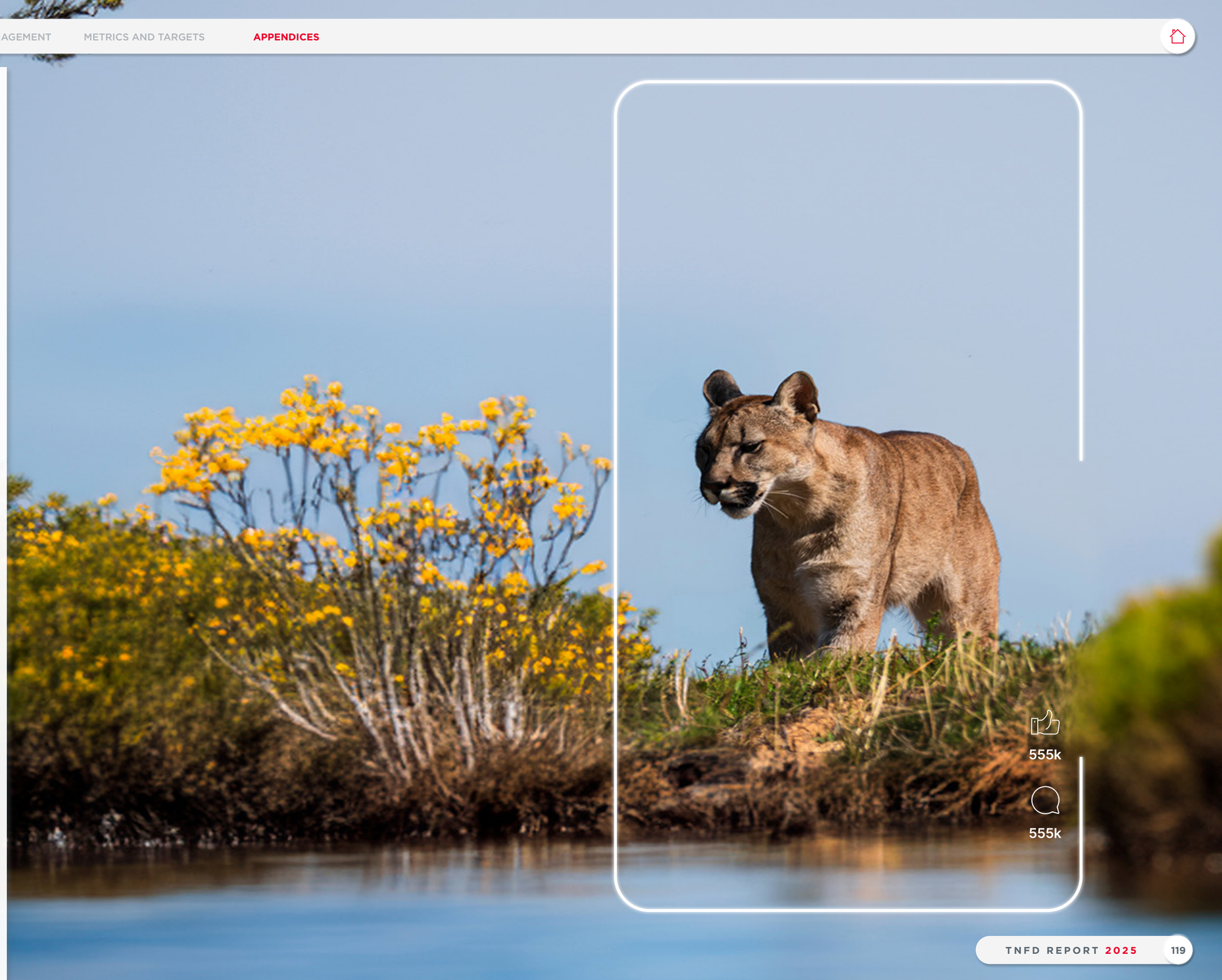
GLOSSARY

Acute risks	The occurrence of specific short-term events that change the state of nature. Examples include oil spills, forest fires or pests affecting a crop.
Areas of biological interest	Areas with considerable wealth of flora and fauna, or which are home to species, subspecies or habitats with restricted distribution. These areas are important for the conservation of biodiversity and the preservation of ecosystems. They can be established by different entities such as the government, communities or individuals, and their main goal is to protect nature and the services it provides to society.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including, among others, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, as well as the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and within ecosystems.
Biodiversity loss	Reduction in biological variability due to human activities such as intensive agriculture, deforestation or pollution.
Biological corridor	An area that connects protected areas, facilitating the movement of species and genetic conservation.
Biome	Areas on a global scale generally defined by the type of plant life they support in response to precipitation and temperature patterns. Examples include tundra, coral reefs and savannas. A large geographical region characterized by similar climate, flora and fauna forming a set of interconnected ecosystems. It is a way of classifying the Earth based on prevailing environmental conditions.
Biosphere reserve	Protected area aimed at conserving nature while allowing the sustainable use of natural resources by people
Chronic risks	Gradual changes in the state of nature, for example pollution from pesticide use or climate change.
Climate Change	Article 1 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in defines climate change as " change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods." The UNFCCC thus distinguishes between climate change attributable to human activities that alter the atmospheric composition, and climate variability attributable to natural causes.
Cultural services	Non-material values or benefits obtained from nature through personal or spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, enjoyment of nature or the aesthetic pleasures offered by ecosystems themselves.
Deforestation	A process by which forest cover is depleted or completely destroyed through direct and/or induced conversion for agricultural, livestock, urban or mining activities within a given period of time.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their inert environment that interact as a functional unit.
Ecosystem services	These are the contributions of ecosystems to the benefits used in economic activity and other human activities.
Endemic species	An organism found only in a specific geographic region.

Greenhouse gases (GHG)	Gases that contribute to global warming by absorbing infrared radiation for example carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Gross domestic product	The sum of the value (in money) of all final use goods and services generated by a country or federal entity in a given period (usually a year or quarter).
Habitat fragmentation	Division of natural ecosystems into smaller areas, affecting biodiversity.
Impacts on nature	Impacts refer to a change in the state of nature (qualitative or quantitative) that can alter nature's ability to perform social and economic functions.
Indigenous peoples	Tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, economic and cultural conditions distinguish them from other segments of the national community and whose status is regulated, partially or completely, by their own customs or traditions.
Invasive alien species	A species or population that is not native, is outside its natural range, is able to survive reproduce and establish itself in natural habitats and ecosystems, and threatens native biological diversity, the economy or public health.
Land use change	The total or partial removal of forest vegetation from wooded forest land or other forest land for the purpose of converting it to non-forest activities.
LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Analyze and Prepare)	Methodology proposed by the TNFD to help companies and financial institutions identify, assess and manage their nature- and biodiversity-related risks and opportunities.
Local communities	Groups of people who inhabit a common geographical space and develop social and cultural relationships.
Megadiverse	A nation that possesses biological wealth harboring a large number of animal and plant species, including a high number of endemic species.
National Park	A PNA dedicated to the strict protection of representative ecosystems.
Natural capital	The reserve of renewable and non-renewable natural resources such as plants, animals, air, water, soil and minerals, that combine to produce a flow of benefits for humans. GFNorte recognizes natural capital as an indispensable asset that enables life and provides the goods and services necessary for societies to prosper and economies to grow. It also understands that responsible management of natural resources and the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity are crucial for the profitability and resilience of businesses.
Natural Capital Index	A tool designed to measure biodiversity and the state of ecosystems.
Nature	The natural world, emphasizing the diversity of living organisms, including people and their interactions with each other and their environment.
Nature-related dependencies	Aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services on which the functioning of a person or organization depends.
Nature-related opportunities	Activities that generate positive results for organizations and nature by creating a beneficial impact on nature or mitigating negative impacts on it.

Nature-related risks	Potential threats to an organization or society that arise from its dependence and impacts on nature. These risks can be physical risks, transition risks or systemic risks.
Overexploitation	Excessive use of natural resources such as fishing, logging or hunting that exceeds the capacity for regeneration.
Physical risks	Nature-related risks to an organization or society arising from the degradation of nature and the resulting loss of ecosystem services.
Pollution	The introduction of harmful substances into the air, water or soil that affect the health of ecosystems.
Protected Natural Areas	Areas of national territory over which the nation exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, where the original environments have not been significantly altered by human activity or which require preservation and restoration and are subject to the regime provided for in the federal law governing them. A legally defined geographical area for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
Provisioning services	Resources and goods that we extract from ecosystems to build, manufacture and produce all kinds of elements useful to society.
Reforestation	The action of replanting trees in degraded areas with the goal of restoring ecosystems, combating climate change, protecting the soil from erosion, capturing CO_2 and conserving biodiversity.
Regulating services	Benefits that ecosystems provide by controlling natural processes such as climate, air quality, and pest control.
Restoration	A set of activities aimed at rehabilitating a forest ecosystem to partially or totally recuperate its original functions.
Sanctuary	A PNA focused on the protection of specific species or natural phenomena.
Sensitive industry	An industry that has the potential to cause adverse environmental and social risks and impacts in sensitive areas, such as the impact on natural areas, displacement of populations, loss of species, or damage to cultural heritage or indigenous peoples. Some examples of sensitive industries are mining, oil & gas, agriculture, energy, chemicals, tourism, and forestry.
Support services	Larger-scale processes maintained by ecosystems, which support other services such as elemental nutrient cycles for fertile soils and oxygen production by plants.
Systemic risk	Risks to an organization arising from the collapse of the entire system rather than the failure of its individual parts.
Transition risks	Risks to an organization or society that result from a lack of alignment with measures designed to protect, restore or reduce negative nature-related impacts.
Value chain	A unit of analysis that is an essential strategic tool for determining a company's competitive advantage and improving its profitability. This chain is closely linked to the organization's activities the value they contribute and the profits they generate.

APPENDICES



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Risks to nature

Nature-related risks are defined as threats arising from the dependencies and impacts that organizations and society as a whole have on natural capital. These risks can directly affect economic stability, human health, and ecosystem resilience, especially in a context of biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and climate change.

Understanding these risks requires familiarization with several interrelated concepts:

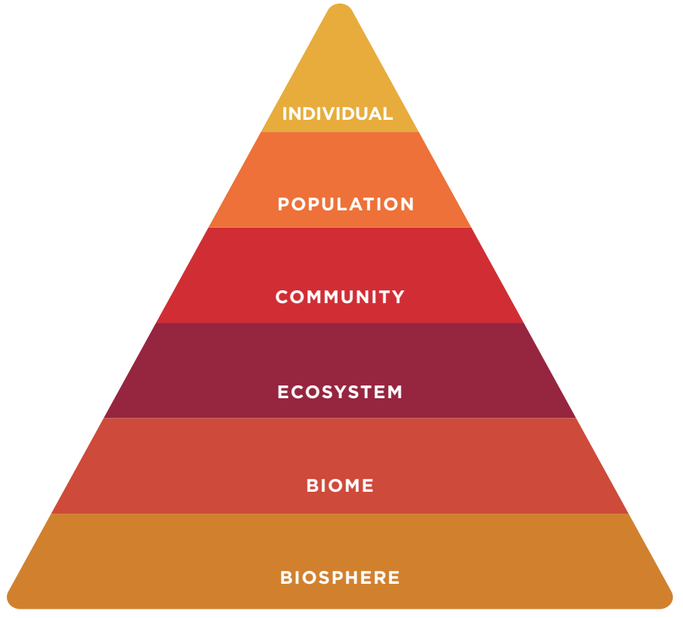
Ecological levels

Planet Earth is a system that can be subdivided into various layers for study, each with particular characteristics where different functions are carried out. One of these layers is the biosphere, where various factors converge to make life on Earth possible. This layer encompasses portions of others such as the atmosphere (air), lithosphere (soil), and hydrosphere (water), where various species live and/or develop. Therefore, it is in the biosphere where biotic (living beings) and abiotic (environmental components such as rocks, water, soil, etc.) elements converge and interact with each other.

FIGURE 1. THE BIOSPHERE

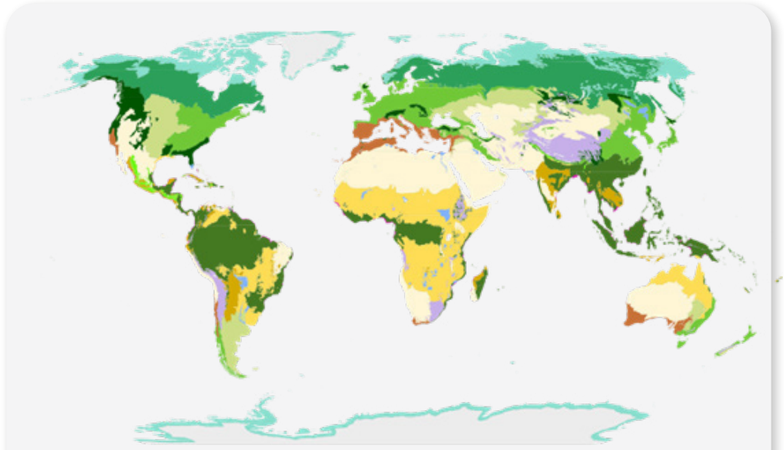
Two fundamental concepts have been developed around the concept of the biosphere. One is nature, which considers the biotic and abiotic elements present in the biosphere, and the other is the environment, which considers only the biotic elements. The use of both these terms is general and widespread. Nevertheless, these concepts are very general and encompass all levels of ecological organization, which can actually be segmented into smaller elements, as can be seen in the following figure:

FIGURE 2. ECOLOGICAL LEVELS



The biosphere can be subdivided into biomes, which correspond to communities with similar climatic and geographical conditions that frame the composition of their flora and fauna populations and cover large areas of territory. There are various classifications of biomes, but one of the most widely used is that employed by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which catalogs 14 biomes in terrestrial environments.

MAP 1. TERRESTRIAL BIOMES OF THE WORLD



Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests Tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forests Tropical and subtropical coniferous forests Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests Temperate coniferous forests Taiga and boreal forests Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas and shrublands Temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands Flooded grasslands and savannas Montane grasslands and shrublands Tundra Mediterranean forests, shrublands and lands Deserts and xerophytic shrublands Mangroves

These biomes can in turn be organized into distinct ecosystems based on the specific interactions of species with their surrounding environment, which allows for the stability of the system while preserving its dynamism. According to the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), there are 16 types of ecosystems in Mexico, including cloud forests, temperate forests, pelagic environments, rainforests, dry forests, scrublands, grasslands, sandy and rocky beaches, islands, coastal dunes, mangroves, seagrass beds, rivers and lakes, reefs, macroalgae forests, and urban systems, which, due to their size, have been considered ecosystems created by human intervention.

Ecosystem services

Ecosystems are defined according to three main attributes: composition, which is the variety of elements that inhabit ecosystems, also defined as biodiversity at both the population level (set of organisms of a species) and the community level (set of organisms of different species); structure, understood as the physical organization of species, which considers the abundance, density, distribution, and connectivity of species; and ecological function, interpreted as the ecological and evolutionary processes that take place, which from an anthropocentric perspective are viewed as the ecosystem services that benefit humanity.

Ecosystem services, essential for the survival and well-being of humanity, are classified into: provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services.

FIGURE 3. ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

CULTURAL SERVICES

Non-material values or benefits obtained from nature through personal or spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, enjoyment of nature, or the aesthetic pleasures offered by ecosystems themselves.

- Physical and mental health
- Recreation and ecotourism
- Aesthetic values

PROVISIONING SERVICES

Resources and goods that we extract from ecosystems to build, manufacture, and produce all kinds of elements useful to society.

- Provision of food, raw materials, medicine, and drinking water

SUPPORT SERVICES

Ecosystems maintain larger-scale processes that support other services.

- Nutrient cycle
- Photosynthesis
- Soil formation

REGULATING SERVICES

Processes that regulate natural phenomena.

- Regulation of air, water, and soil quality
- Regulation of erosion
- Pest and disease control
- Pollination

The concept of provisioning services gives rise to the term "natural resources," where elements of nature are used by humans to meet their needs for development or human well-being. Based on their level of renewal in time and space, they are classified as non-renewable, when their level of degradation is greater than their rate of renewal (fossil fuels, minerals, and metals), and renewable when, if used properly, their rate of regeneration exceeds their rate of use (water, air, soil, flora, and fauna).

Both renewable and non-renewable natural resources are part of a larger concept called natural capital. This underpins a vision in which nature is incorporated into economic models in order to recognize its value and, in counterpoint, that the main environmental problems we currently face are due to a failure to appreciate this capital. This is because in many market economies, very little effort has been made to quantify the dependence of their operations on nature or the impacts they have on it, and this creates a risk.

Because of widespread failure to acknowledge nature in decision-making over the last fifty years, our planet has suffered an unprecedented degradation, marked by rapid and global natural deterioration, the main causes being changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and the introduction of exotic species.

This environmental deterioration jeopardizes not only economic stability but also biodiversity, human well-being, and the overall survival of all living beings. In light of this situation, people and organizations around the world have begun to take action in favor of nature. One of the first of these was in 2022, when the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) recognized that nature-related risks could have significant macroeconomic implications due to the lack of accounting, mitigation, and adaptation to these risks, posing a threat to both individual financial institutions and global financial stability. In 2023, the NGFS urged its constituent central banks and supervisors to assess and act on the economic and financial risks arising from material dependencies and impacts on nature.

This idea of valuing nature was reinforced in the World Economic Forum's 2025 Global Risks Report, which notes that the main short-term risks (to 2027) include misinformation, extreme weather events, armed conflicts between states, social polarization, and the vulnerability of cyberspace. However, in the long term (to 2035), the most significant risks involve environmental issues, with the collapse of biodiversity and ecosystems, critical changes in the planet's systems, and the scarcity of natural resources.

Given this scenario, the financial industry created a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), an initiative that provides organizations with a complete framework for reporting and acting on their nature-related risks, a comprehensive roadmap designed to make biodiversity an integral part of corporate decision-making. This is because one of the main difficulties limiting organizations from making more informed decisions and leveling the playing field for their own companies in the environmental sphere is the limited standardization and uniformity of information across various industries.

The TNFD was thus developed to guide companies in understanding their nature-related impacts and dependencies, helping them to visualize these relationships as risks and opportunities to guide strategies and resources to align with global sustainability goals. Thus, the aim is not only to reduce the negative environmental impact generated by business activities, but also to ensure the long-term viability of these activities.

The drive to incorporate nature into the financial system is an urgent one, as ecosystems and biodiversity itself are fundamental elements in economic stability, which is reflected in the financial system. By 2024, approximately USD58 trillion, equivalent to 55% of global GDP, was directly related to nature.

Despite nature's contribution to the economy, however, in recent years spending on biodiversity conservation has been lower than spending on activities that harm nature. In this regard, in 2020, funding for nature was estimated at around USD44 trillion, which is 5 to 6 times less than spending on activities harmful to ecosystems, reflecting an annual funding gap of approximately USD711 billion to adequately finance biodiversity.

In this analysis, private enterprise, including banks, contributes only 1% of resources allocated to nature conservation, with an estimated figure of USD844 million. These contributions correlate directly with a lack of nature-related goals and actions: at present, only 5% of companies have mechanisms for action in this area, compared to 83% of companies that have actions related to climate change.

Financial industry efforts to incorporate natural capital into its operations have been fundamental, not only to help safeguard the intrinsic value of nature, but also because it is estimated that between 28% and 53% of loans are at risk due to the high dependence and impact on nature of various productive industries. However, only 30% of companies have directly assessed their operations with respect to these dependencies and impacts in order to estimate their risks and develop areas of opportunity (IMD, 2025).

Environmentally significant areas in Mexico

Mexico is considered one of the most megadiverse countries in the world, thanks to its wide variety of ecosystems, species, and landscapes. These are made possible by the unique biophysical features of its territory, derived from the convergence of two biogeographical zones that foster a wealth of climates and topographies, among other factors, which allow for the development of diverse habitats. However, this natural wealth faces growing threats from climate change, intensive land use, and changes in land use.

With the goal of protecting this biological wealth, and as one of the first environmental policy strategies in the country, in 1917 Mexico designated various zones as Protected Natural Areas (PNA), the first of which was the Desierto de los Leones National Park located in Mexico City. These PNA are defined as portions of the territory that are important for the conservation of natural ecosystems or with minimal alterations, in which the nation exercises its sovereignty and jurisdiction with the goal of safeguarding the diversity of ecosystems representative of the country, as well as the species and genes that comprise them.

These areas may be under the custody of the state at the federal, state, or municipal level, or under the management of communities, ejidos, and private companies. At the national level, there are six categories of PNA, each with specific functions, goals, activities, and restrictions:

PNA categories :

- **Biosphere Reserves: areas of great breadth and versatility of ecosystems present in the country, as well as a remarkable wealth and diversity of species, many of which are classified as endangered.**
- **National Parks: ecosystems that are valuable for their scenic beauty, scientific relevance, and potential for the conservation of flora and fauna species, while also promoting ecotourism development.**
- **Flora and Fauna Protection Areas (FFPA): habitats that allow the development of wild species native to the region.**
- **Natural Resource Protection Areas (NRPA): areas of interest for the preservation of soils, river basins, water bodies, and forest resources.**
- **Sanctuaries: areas with significant environmental value and/or the presence of species with restricted distribution, including sites such as cenotes, caves, and ravines.**
- **Natural Monuments: specific sites of aesthetic, historical, or scientific relevance, generally of smaller territorial extension, in which the use and exploitation of natural resources is prohibited in order to preserve their value.**

PNA also include specific territories protected by the initiatives of nonprofit organizations, communities, corporations and landowners who seek to conserve them formally through their adherence to the PNA system. These are referred to as Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (AVDC). Without the need for expropriation or change of land tenure, they encourage social engagement in nature conservation.

PNA that are state-owned or under other non-federal administration are also categorized according to the type of area, in accordance with criteria established by local governments. These governments define specific guidelines for natural resource management and conservation, adapted to the particular conditions of each region and the considerations of each government.

In addition to the categories of PNA that determine how the natural resources present in the territory are managed, there are also specific areas within them, zoned according to existing biological, physical, and socioeconomic elements. The core zones of PNA correspond to portions of the protected area where the ecosystem is in the best state of conservation. In general, only low-impact activities are permitted in these zones, mainly those related to knowledge generation.

Buffer zones meanwhile allow for low- and medium-impact activities aimed at the sustainable use of natural resources. These zones can be subdivided into various subzones, in which guidelines for action and limitations on land use are established with greater precision. These subzones include areas designated for the use and exploitation of resources by surrounding communities, the establishment of human settlements, and ecological recovery zones for the restoration of ecosystems, to name a few.

Although these areas protect the country's biological wealth in environmentally significant zones, they still occupy only a fraction of the total area of the country: some 1,029,617 km2, or 20.13% of the territory.

MAP 2. PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS IN MEXICO

Protected Natural Areas (PNA) States

For this reason, besides declaring PNA, Mexico developed regionalizations that identify areas of high ecological significance, an effort led by the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) in conjunction with various other organizations. These include Terrestrial Priority Regions (TPR), Hydrological Priority Regions (HPR), and Marine Priority Regions (MPR), as well as other areas of importance for specific ecosystems or taxonomic groups, such as Ramsar Sites, promoted by the Convention on Wetlands, and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA). Although these zoning areas do not have formal legal backing, they are based on technical criteria that allow for their incorporation into planning and decision-making processes in the territory.

In general, TPR, HPR, and MPR are territorial units of Mexico that are established in multidisciplinary workshops involving various actors in the field of conservation. Their definition relies on criteria such as species richness, the presence of endemic organisms, the degree of ecological integrity, as well as social and economic factors that favor their conservation in terrestrial (TPS), aquatic (HPR), and marine (MPR) environments.

Ramsar sites, meanwhile, are “wetlands of international importance” under the Ramsar Convention, recognized for their fundamental role in preserving biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and the provision of key ecosystem services;

while IBA are priority areas that are home to bird species at some category of risk, with restricted ranges of distribution or that inhabit unique or threatened ecosystems, and their scientific relevance and biological richness make them strategic areas for conservation.

Although these areas are found throughout the national territory, biological corridors are being developed to support connectivity between species. One of the most important of these is the Southeast Biological Corridor, which functions as a natural bridge connecting different ecosystems, allowing species to move freely, thereby enabling their survival and maintaining genetic diversity.

TABLE 1. ZONING FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CATEGORY	AREA (Km²)
Mexico territory	1,960,647
Federal Protected Natural Area	980,007
State municipal community and private protected natural areas	41,379
Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation	13,010
Terrestrial Priority Regions	515,558
Hydrological Priority Regions	777,248
Marine Priority Regions	1,378,620
Ramsar Sites	91,088
Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas	373,607
Southeastern Biological Corridors	199,925

These zoning classifications reflect national and international efforts aimed at valuing nature and conserving habitats and species, fulfilling Mexico's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

GFNorte drew on these classifications for the “locate” stage of the LEAP approach, as they appropriately represent the sites where the Group may interface with nature. In this we analyzed both direct operations and financed activities in the agriculture, mining, and commercial real estate industries with respect to the nine layers of environmental information, chosen for containing key information such as aspects of existing biodiversity, the existence of priority ecosystems for conservation and restoration, and the ecosystem services they provide.

The areas considered in this analysis are as follows:

- **Federal Protected Natural Areas[7]: these are geographical areas legally established to conserve biological diversity and natural and cultural resources. Their fundamental purpose is to preserve ecosystems representative of different biogeographical and ecological regions, as well as those that are fragile or at risk, ensuring the continuity of ecological and evolutionary processes.**

These areas not only protect biodiversity, but also guarantee environmental services essential to human life, such as water supply, clean air, erosion control, flood risk reduction, and carbon sequestration, thus contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- **State, Municipal, Ejido, Community, and Private Protected Natural Areas[8] : these are spaces that seek to conserve biodiversity and natural resources such as water and soil; they can be established by state and municipal governments, communities, ejidos, or private owners, including indigenous territories.**

- **Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (AVDC)[9]: This is a type of Protected Natural Area set aside to preserve biodiversity and ecological balance in our country, and to encourage community participation. These areas are recognized by the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA), and allow owners of individual, communal, or institutional land to voluntarily certify their properties for environmental conservation, without the need for expropriation or change of ownership.**

- **Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA)[10] : Areas identified as being important to birds, either because they are home to endangered species or significant concentrations of individuals, or because they are located on key migratory routes, making them essential for conserving biodiversity. They may also include ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, or jungles.**

- **Southeastern Biological Corridors[11]: These serve as natural bridges connecting different ecosystems, allowing species to move freely between them, which is key to their survival because it gives them access to food, shelter, and breeding areas, as well as helping to maintain genetic diversity. In Mexico, these corridors are particularly important as they link jungles, mangroves, forests, and protected natural areas, facilitating the movement of endangered species, many of which are included in Mexican Official Standard NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010[12], and strengthening the resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change and human pressures.**

- **Hydrological Priority Regions[13]: these areas were identified for their high ecological value and the importance of their water bodies, such as rivers, lakes, and wetlands. These areas are home to a wide diversity of aquatic species and ecosystems, and recognizing them as priorities seeks to focus conservation, restoration, and sustainable management efforts, especially in areas where water and biodiversity are under pressure or poorly studied.**

- **Marine Priority Regions[14]: areas in the Mexican sea that are considered very important for conserving marine life because they have high biodiversity, unique species, or because they are at risk from human activities such as fishing, tourism, or pollution.**

- **Terrestrial Priority Regions[15]: these areas hold highly valuable ecosystems, such as jungles, forests, and deserts, which are home to many unique species. They were selected to focus conservation efforts because they are well preserved or in urgent need of protection.**

- **Ramsar Sites[16]: Wetlands that have been designated as sites of importance under the Ramsar Convention for the conservation and wise use of ecosystems, being crucial for the protection of biodiversity and human well-being.**

[7] Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. 2025. Áreas Naturales Protegidas Federales de México. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/anpabr2025gw

[8] Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. 2025. Áreas Naturales Protegidas Estatales, Municipales, Ejidales, Comunitarias y Privadas de México. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/anpest25gw

[9] Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. 2022. Áreas destinadas voluntariamente a la conservación. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/advcsgost22gw

[10] CIPAMEX. 2015. Áreas de importancia para la conservación de las aves (AICAS). Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/aicas15gw

[11] Coordinación de Análisis Territorial. 2015. Límites y regionalización de los Corredores Biológicos del sureste de México. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/cb_2015gw

[12] NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, es una Norma Oficial Mexicana (NOM) que regula la protección y conservación de especies nativas mexicanas de flora y fauna en riesgo, la cual es clave para evitar la extinción de especies y fomentar la biodiversidad en México.

[13] Alcocer, J. Arriaga, L., Aguilar V. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. 2002. Regiones hidrológicas prioritarias de México. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/rhpri4mgw

[14] Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. 1998. Regiones Marinas Prioritarias. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/rmpm4mgw

[15] Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. 2004. Regiones terrestres prioritarias de México. Catálogo de metadatos geográficos. CONABIO. http://geoportal.conabio.gob.mx/descargas/mapas/imagen/96/rtp1mgw

[16] Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas. Humedales de México. https://conanp.gob.mx/conanp/dominios/ramsar/lsr.php

Ecosystems

Ecosystems are a set of biotic elements that interact in an environment with particular characteristics. In Mexico, CONABIO established a classification of ecosystems, which was used by GFNorte based on information from the land use and vegetation layer of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

- **Agroecosystem:** environmental systems modified and managed by humans to produce goods for human consumption, where aquaculture, agriculture, livestock, and forestry activities are carried out.
- **Forest:** ecosystems with a predominance of tall trees such as pines and oaks, as well as abundant ferns and epiphytes, mainly distributed in environments with temperatures ranging from 12 to 23 °C and annual rainfall between 600 and 1 000 millimeters.
- **Coastal dune:** a coastal ecosystem formed by mounds of sand grains or grains of biological origin, especially calcareous, resulting from the disintegration of coral reefs and mollusk shells, distributed on beaches.
- **Mangrove:** a coastal ecosystem formed by trees and woody shrubs ranging in height from 1 to 30 meters, with a predominance of mangrove species, in flood-prone areas such as coasts, rivers, lagoons, and deltas.
- **Scrubland:** an ecosystem dominated by shrub species less than 4 meters tall, including legumes, cacti, agaves, etc., adapted to dry environments with less than 700 millimeters of rainfall per year in arid and semi-arid environments.
- **Grassland:** also known as steppes or prairies, these are characterized by the presence of plant communities where various species of grasses predominate with few trees and shrubs, at medium altitudes (1,100 to 2,500 meters above sea level), in semi-arid climates with temperatures between 12 and 20 °C and annual rainfall between 300 and 600 millimeters, where various species of grasses and shrubs grow.
- **Jungle:** plant communities where trees up to 30 meters or more in height of very diverse species grow, which may retain their foliage throughout the year or lose it during the dry season, distributed in warm environments.
- **Lake system:** ecosystems related to epicontinental waters present throughout the national territory with diverse biophysical conditions where various species of aquatic plants, grasses, reeds, ferns, etc. grow.
- **Urban:** defined as a system with dense human populations and extensively developed infrastructure that has led to the displacement of the natural ecosystem. In these ecosystems, the biological resources present are characterized by domestic and native species adapted to the environment, as well as mainly ornamental species of flora.

MAP 3. TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM

Lake system Urban Mangrove Agroecosystem Forest Jungle Scrubland Grassland Coastal dune Client locations in the mining and minerals sector

Natural capital

Mexico's biological megadiversity is not only a privilege and a strategic opportunity for sustainable development, but also a responsibility shared with our society and the international community. Its management and conservation require solid knowledge and technical capabilities that enable effective management.

Human well-being and economic development depend directly on ecosystems and the services they provide, but human beings have undervalued these in the past. Biodiversity is the bedrock of Mexico's natural capital, as relevant as financial or manufactured capital, and its preservation must be incorporated into economic and financial decision-making.

The transformation of ecosystems to generate goods and services has brought benefits, but it has also come at significant environmental costs. Comprehensively assessing the balance between benefits and risks remains a critical challenge.

Historically, many have erroneously assumed that economic development is in conflict with the sustainable use of resources and the conservation of natural capital. On the contrary, the incorporation of environmental criteria into financial strategy is essential to ensure long-term resilience and competitiveness.

The Natural Capital Sustainability Index (NCSI) is an aggregate indicator used to assess natural capital. It is based on the conditions of ecosystems in terms of their extent and status, prioritizing habitat functions and species form to maintain key ecological interactions in predator-prey systems. It establishes that the loss of natural ecosystem area and functions threatens ecological integrity and, with it, the interrelationships between species.

This index is classified into four categories:

FIGURE 4. NSCI CATEGORIES

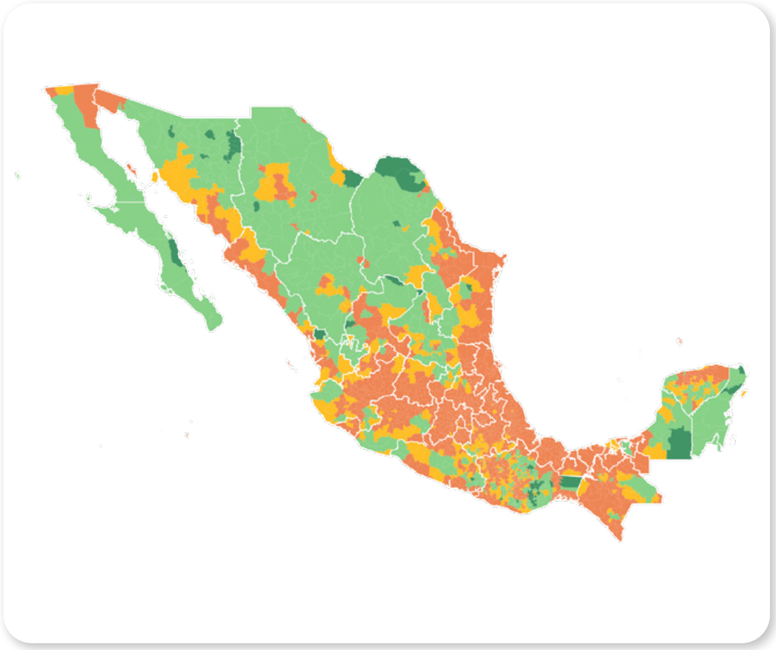
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL CAPITAL
When human intervention does not affect the quality of ecosystems and, therefore, they have properties that maintain predator populations as well as the flow of goods and services for society.

IRREPLACEABLE NATURAL CAPITAL
A quality of landscape that allows the continuity of the ecological-evolutionary processes necessary to maintain relevant ecological functions. This type of capital represents a key reservoir of natural resources to provide flows of goods and services to society, now and in the future.

UNSUSTAINABLE NATURAL CAPITAL
This is when natural resources do not have the quality or quantity to provide ecosystem services and their ecological value has been lost. In this situation, it is necessary to import environmental goods and services. It is practically impossible to return to a previous state of conservation.

NATURAL CAPITAL AT RISK
This is where predator-prey interactions no longer exist, nor are the conditions for the adequate provision of ecosystem services for human well-being. It is possible to recover this type of natural capital through restoration actions.

MAP 4. NATURAL CAPITAL SUSTAINABILITY IN MEXICO



Irreplaceable, Sustainable, At risk , Not sustainable

GFNorte is committed to identifying dependencies and impacts on nature, anticipating risks, and designing solutions that generate positive flows for biodiversity. In this way, we contribute to the transition to an economy that protects natural capital and ensures the sustainability of the financial system.

Appendix 2. GFNorte's compliance with TNFD recommendations

The TNFD recommendations are structured so that companies and financial institutions can begin to apply them based on the capabilities they have acquired over the last ten years in climate reporting, and to provide a pathway for them to expand their disclosure goals over time, in line with GBF Target 15.

In this report on nature-related risks and opportunities, we abide by TNFD recommendations as follows:

TABLE 2. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASKFORCE ON NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

PILLAR	RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	PROGRESS 2025	COMMENTS
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	A. Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.		The report mentions how the Board oversees nature-related risks and opportunities, details its participation in relevant committees such as the RPC and ACPC and the frequency of its meetings, the composition of the Board, and the mechanisms established for oversight.
		B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.		The management structure is described in detail, highlighting the creation of the Environmental Risk Department, the Sub-Department of Climate Change and Nature, and the role of the CCNST. It also details the involvement of various strategic areas in the management of impacts, dependencies and risks.
		C. Describe the organization's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organization's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.		The report provides a robust explanation of the Human Rights Policy, the process for updating it, and the mechanisms used by SEMS for the evaluation and participation of communities indigenous peoples and other affected groups. It also includes reference to tools such as SERA's monthly reputational analysis, which reinforces the soundness of the approach.

PILLAR	RECOMMENDATION	RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	PROGRESS 2025	COMMENTS
Strategy	Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organization's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	A. Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.		The report describes the significant progress we have made, including agricultural productivity analysis projections under different scenarios and exercises such as water and biodiversity stress tests.
		B. Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organization's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.		Our analysis incorporates forward-looking climate change and nature scenarios such as Net Zero 2050 Current Policies and Fragmented World. Despite these advances, the narrative regarding the comprehensive resilience of the business model to these scenarios still needs to be strengthened.
		C. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.		The georeferencing of direct operations and the financed portfolio is adequately documented, as the analysis considers multiple categories of priority areas such as: PNA, TPR, HPR, MPR, IBA, biological corridors or Ramsar sites, quantifying our presence for each of these areas.
		D. Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organization's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.		La georreferenciación de las operaciones directas y de la cartera financiada está adecuadamente documentada, ya que el análisis considera múltiples categorías de áreas prioritarias como: ANP, RTP, RHP, RMP, AICAS, corredores biológicos y sitios Ramsar cuantificando la incidencia para cada una de estas áreas.
Risk and impact management	Describe the processes used by the organization to identify assess, prioritize and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	A (i) Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.		The elements of SEMS, the functioning of the sustainability cells, and the internal protocols implemented are adequately documented.
		A (ii) Describe the organization's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritizing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).		We have analyzed the priority portfolio under the LEAP approach in a coordinated and systematic manner, identifying dependencies, impacts and risks associated with the different industries and activities financed.
		B. Describe the organization's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.		The incorporation of elements such as SEMS, the Equator Principles, IFC Standards, reputational analysis and internal processes forms a solid management framework that is fully aligned with the TNFD.
		C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organization's overall risk management processes..		The inclusion of the issue in the RPC, the creation of the Environmental Risk Department, and the incorporation of environmental criteria in Target Markets reflect that nature-related risk management is already embedded in key processes and structures of the bank's comprehensive risk framework.
Metrics and targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	A. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.		The report includes metrics on biodiversity, water risk, and physical and transition risks. However the metrics still need to be institutionalized.
		B. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.		The report refers to key commitments assumed by the Group (NZBA, SBTi, tree restoration) but these do not fully cover nature-related dependencies and impacts, so the analysis is still partial.
		C. Describe the targets and goals used by the organization to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.		Although there are general environmental targets, there are no specific nature-related goals aligned with institutional metrics or formal policies

● Compliant, ● In progress

Appendix 3. SASB sector classification

In 2024 and part of 2025, we reclassified the industries GFNorte finances in accordance with the SICS.

TABLE 3. SASB INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

INDUSTRY	SUBSECTOR	INDUSTRY	SUBSECTOR
Food and beverage industry	Agricultural products Alcoholic beverages Food retailers and distributors Meat, poultry and dairy products Non-alcoholic beverages Processed foods Restaurants Tobacco	**Healthcare industry**	Biotechnology and pharmaceuticals Drug retailers Healthcare provision Healthcare distributors Managed healthcare Medical equipment and supplies
Consumer goods industry	Clothing, accessories and footwear Appliance manufacturing Construction products and furniture E-commerce Personal care and household products Specialized and multi-line distributors and retailers Toys and sporting goods	**Financial industry**	Asset management and custody activities Commercial banks Consumer finance Insurance Investment banking and brokerage Mortgage financing Stock and commodity exchanges
Infrastructure industry	Electricity companies and power generators Engineering and construction services Gas companies and distributors Construction companies Real estate Real estate services Waste management Water services and supplies	**Extractives and minerals processing industry**	Coal operations Construction materials Iron and steel producers Metals and mining Oil & gas: Exploration and production Oil & gas: Midstream Oil & gas: Refining and marketing Oil & gas: Services
Renewable resources and alternative energy industry	Biofuels Forest management Fuel cells and industrial batteries Cellulose and paper products Solar project and technology developers Wind project and technology developers	**Service industry**	Advertising and marketing Casinos and gambling Education Hotels and accommodation Leisure facilities Media and entertainment Professional and commercial services
Technology and communications industry	Electronic production and original design manufacturing services Hardware Internet media and services Semiconductors Software and IT services Telecommunications services	**Resource transformation industry**	Aerospace and defense industry Chemicals Packaging Electrical and electronic equipment Machinery and industrial goods
Transport industry	Air cargo and logistics Airlines Automotive parts Automobiles Vehicle rental and leasing Shipping companies Maritime transport Rail transport Road transport		

Below, we explain the SICS system considerations for the three priority industries analyzed in this report. The classification is very general in some industries; however, given the presence or absence of certain activities, the customers in our credit portfolio are engaged in more specific activities than those given by SICS.

Food and beverage industry

The food and beverage industry is fundamental to the economy, as it produces staple foods and generates jobs. In the SASB classification, this industry includes activities related to agriculture, livestock breeding and farming, aquaculture and fishing, and forestry.

Agriculture

Agriculture involves the cultivation of plants, seeds, and fruits to supply food for humans and livestock, as well as to provide raw materials for industry. This subsector is responsible for generating most of the food and agricultural resources through the use of land.

In Mexico, there are two main types: irrigated agriculture, which depends on systems to guarantee water supply, and rainfed agriculture, which depends on rainfall. Currently, about 750 crops are produced in the country[17]. According to the INEGI Agriculture Census (2022), the main annual crops are white corn, sorghum, yellow corn, wheat, potatoes, and beans, while the most representative perennial crops include sugarcane, alfalfa, oranges, lemons, agave, and bananas.

In recent years, however, agricultural production has faced growing challenges that affect both the quantity and quality of crops. Among the most critical are water availability and climate change, factors that have altered weather patterns and caused extreme phenomena such as cold fronts, hurricanes, frosts, heavy rains, droughts, and excess humidity. These conditions not only inhibit productivity but also increase the industry's vulnerability to environmental and economic risks.

[17]Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática. 2022. Censo Agropecuario (CA) 2022. https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/programas/ca/2022/doc/ca2022_rdnal.pdf

FIGURES 5 AND 6 EXAMPLES FROM THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

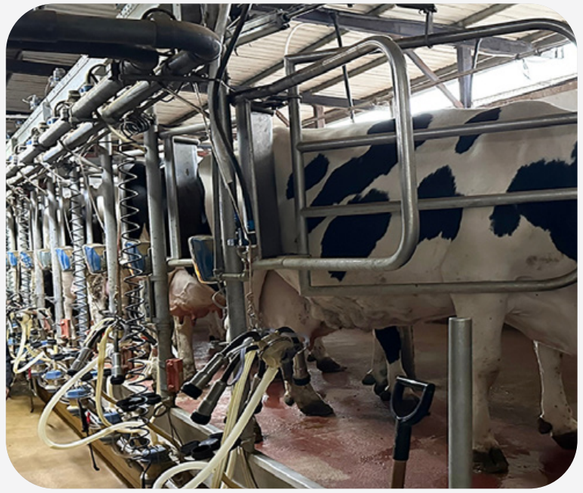
Livestock breeding and farming

Livestock farming consists of the management and exploitation of domesticated animals for productive purposes, mainly for food and raw materials. This subsector is essential to the Mexican economy, ranking the country tenth in the world in primary production, with species such as cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, goats, and beehives. However, its operation generates significant environmental impacts. Livestock activities can pollute water resources by discharging nutrients and organic matter into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. In addition, animal waste contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, either through the conversion of forests into cropland to produce feed for livestock or into grazing areas. This activity also releases nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) into the environment, causing soil degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and the spread of invasive species.

In recent years, researchers have found that a lack of adequate management in agriculture intensifies water pollution from nitrates, phosphates, and pesticides. Globally, this industry is estimated to be responsible for approximately 19% of greenhouse gas emissions[18] and consumes about 76% of available water[19], making it one of the main factors pressuring ecosystems.

Despite its economic and social relevance, livestock farming faces the challenge of balancing its role as a source of food with the need to reduce its environmental impacts through sustainable practices that mitigate pollution, biodiversity loss, and intensive use of natural resources.

FIGURES 8, 9 AND 10 EXAMPLES FROM THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY



[18]Global Green Growth Institute. 2024. El sector agropecuario en el mercado voluntario de carbono en México. https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/958695/Reporte_MVC_sector_agropecuario_.pdf
[19]Centro de Investigación en Política Pública. 2023. Situación del agua en México. https://imco.org.mx/situacion-del-agua-en-mexico/

Aquaculture and fishing

Fishing and aquaculture are vital economic activities, but each has its own set of environmental challenges. Fishing focuses on capturing aquatic species that inhabit seas, rivers, lakes, and lagoons. However, it has contributed to significant environmental problems, such as the overexploitation of fishery resources, the destruction of marine habitats, the pollution of oceans, and the loss of biodiversity.

Aquaculture, on the other hand, is the cultivation of plants and animals in controlled aquatic environments, such as tanks or ponds, where their growth and development are monitored. Although this practice can help meet the demand for aquatic products, it also has a significant environmental impact. The transformation of coastal areas, mangroves, and freshwater bodies for aquaculture degrades natural habitats, leading to biodiversity loss, alterations in local ecosystems, and water pollution due to the waste generated.

FIGURES 11 AND 12. EXAMPLES FROM THE FISHING AND AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

Forestry

Forestry refers to the care and management of forests for the use of resources extracted from trees, such as wood or fruit. Forest vegetation is of great importance, as it provides essential elements such as food, oxygen, and water. It also offers additional benefits such as carbon sequestration, soil protection, water deposits, and aquifer recharge, as well as wildlife protection. Forests and jungles also contribute to the economy through sustainable forestry. Globally[20].

Infrastructure industry

Infrastructure generates significant economic and social benefits, including improvements in quality of life through the construction of roads, highways, and bridges; public transportation systems; hospitals; schools; and the provision of basic services. This industry drives job creation with multiplier effects in the regions, improves security, promotes social inclusion and tourism, strengthens social cohesion, and contributes to poverty reduction.

However, despite these benefits, significant environmental impacts have also been identified, especially when projects are carried out in ecologically vulnerable areas.

FIGURE 13. EXAMPLE OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

FIGURES 14 AND 15. EXAMPLES FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY

[20]Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. 2022. Deforestación y tala ilegal, amenaza latente para nuestros bosques. https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/deforestacion-y-tala-ilegal-amenaza-latente-para-nuestros-bosques?idiom=es

Extractives and mineral processing industry

The extractives and minerals processing industry, according to the SASB classification, includes activities related to mining and oil and gas.

Mining

The mining industry is strategic for the Mexican economy, as it is based on the exploitation and extraction of minerals present in the soil and subsoil in the form of deposits. Mexico is the world's leading producer of silver and one of the leaders in the production of gold, copper, zinc, and lead. In addition, the mining industry generates thousands of direct and indirect jobs and is key to regional development in states such as Sonora, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua.

However, its operation has significant environmental impacts, including intensive water and energy consumption, contamination of soil and water bodies by heavy metals, greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity, among others.

These challenges require the implementation of sustainable practices, clean technologies, and responsible management of natural resources to reduce impacts and ensure the long-term viability of the industry.

FIGURE 16. EXAMPLE FROM THE MINING INDUSTRY

Oil and gas

The oil and gas industry is responsible for exploring, extracting, refining, transporting, and marketing crude oil and natural gas. These resources are fundamental to the global economy, as they provide energy for transportation, power generation, and heating, as well as being raw materials for plastics and other industrial products.

The industry is organized into three main segments: upstream, which includes oil and gas exploration and production; midstream, which covers the transportation and storage of hydrocarbons; and downstream, which focuses on refining, conversion into fuels, and marketing.

Although the oil and gas industry is essential to the global economy, it faces significant challenges related to greenhouse gas emissions, environmental risks, and the transition to cleaner energies. In addition, its operation can cause impacts such as oil spills, disruption of ecosystems, and tensions with local communities over the use of resources. This is why there is a need to improve risk management and promote responsible practices throughout the value chain in line with global decarbonization goals.

FIGURE 17. EXAMPLE FROM THE OIL INDUSTRY

Construction materials

Construction materials are essential to the global economy, as they form the basis of large infrastructure and urban developments.

However, their value chain generates significant environmental impacts ranging from raw material withdrawals to manufacturing processes. One of the main impacts is the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change.

FIGURE 18. EXAMPLE FROM THE MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Appendix 4. ISIC classification (ENCORE classification)

The ENCORE classification was used to analyze the impacts and dependencies of each industry.

TABLE 4. ENCORE SECTOR CLASSIFICATION

INDUSTRY	DIVISION
Water supply	Decontamination activities and other waste management services Sewage Water deposits, treatment and supply Waste collection, treatment and disposal; material recovery
Accommodation and food service activities	Accommodation Food and beverage services Undifferentiated production of goods and services by households for own use
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
Human health and social work activities	Social services activities without accommodation Health activities
Administrative and support service activities	Rental and leasing activities Travel agencies, tour operators, reservation services and related activities
Financial and insurance activities	Auxiliary financial and insurance services Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funds Insurance, reinsurance and pension funds, except compulsory social security
Real estate activities	Real estate activities
Professional scientific and technical activities	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis Legal and accounting activities Scientific research and development
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
Agriculture forestry and fishing	Fishing and aquaculture Agricultural and livestock production, hunting and related services Forestry and logging
Arts entertainment and recreation	Sports, recreation and entertainment activities Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities Gambling and betting
Wholesale and retail trade	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles Wholesale trade except for motor vehicles and motorcycles Retail trade except for motor vehicles and motorcycles
Construction	Specialized construction activities Construction of buildings Civil engineering
Education	Education

SECTOR	SUBSECTOR
Manufacturing	Beverage manufacturing Coke and refined petroleum products manufacturing Manufacture of leather and related products Manufacture of electrical equipment Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products except furniture; Manufacture of straw and plaiting articles Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) Manufacture of basic metals Manufacture of furniture Manufacture of other transport equipment Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products Manufacture of paper and paper products Manufacture of wearing apparel Manufacture of food products Manufacture of rubber and plastic products Manufacture of tobacco products Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products Manufacture of textiles Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers Printing and reproduction of recorded media Other manufacturing
Information and communication	Motion picture video and television program production activities, sound recording and music publishing Information service activities Publishing activities Telecommunications
Mining and quarrying	Coal and lignite mining Extraction of metallic minerals Crude oil and natural gas withdrawals Other mining and quarrying Mining support services
Other service activities	Association activities Other personal service activities Repair of computers and personal and household goods
Supply of electricity gas steam and air conditioning	Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
Transportation and storage	Postal and courier activities Storage and auxiliary activities for transport Air transport Maritime transport Land and pipeline transport

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