



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ENGAGEMENT

2025
REPORT

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At Grupo México, we respect and promote the human rights of all our employees, the neighboring communities to our operations, and our suppliers and contractors, in adherence to the legal framework of the countries where we operate.

Our commitment is to generate well-being and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the communities where we operate. To achieve this, we have implemented a Community Development Management Model in the Mining Division and the Infrastructure Division, using engagement and participation tools based on transparent communication with stakeholders. This engagement process has allowed us to identify and anticipate potential environmental and social risks associated with our operations at various stages of our productive projects.

Based on our Engagement Protocol with Indigenous Communities, we implement participation mechanisms and development programs in the communities to improve quality of life, drive economic and human development, and strengthen relationships with authorities, institutions, and organizations.

This document presents the performance of the Engagement Protocol with Indigenous Communities for the year 2025 for Grupo México's Mining Division (including Southern Copper Corporation) and Infrastructure Division, under the following structure:

- 1. Timely Update of Knowledge Bases
- 2. Compliance with Engagement Mechanisms
- 3. Certifications & Recognitions

For reporting purposes, this is the categorization used for Grupo México sites with Community Development intervention:

Division	Total operations/projects that have Community Development intervention		
	Current production assets		Development projects
	Active operations	Inactive operations	
Total Mining Division	16	3	6
Southern Copper Corporation	12	3	6
Mexico (MM)	9	3	3
Peru (SPCC)	3	0	3
ASARCO (United States)	4	1	0
AMC Mining Iberia (Spain)	0	0	1
Total Infrastructure Division	6	0	0
Total Grupo Mexico	22	4	7

Note: The actions described in this document are fully applicable to our subsidiary Southern Copper Corporation.

1. Timely Update of Knowledge Bases

1.1 Participatory Social Diagnostics

Throughout the life cycle of each project (exploration, planning, construction, operation and closure), we apply a human rights due diligence process with two components: the participatory social diagnostic and community engagement mechanisms (which include the Support and Attention Center).

The participatory social diagnostic helps the company identify the community's concerns, needs and aspirations through focus groups, workshops, semi-structured interviews and surveys directed at various internal groups (children, youth and adults).

Community consultations have been carried out at all operations (active, inactive and in-development projects) of the Mining Division, including Southern Copper Corporation, and Infrastructure in Mexico, Peru and the United States. This process involves engaging community members to understand their opinions, needs and perspectives on a specific topic. These consultations are conducted through participatory social diagnostics in the communities where we operate, to ensure that the assessment genuinely reflects the community's reality and priorities, and to jointly define a social management plan with programs and projects that generate shared value.

As indicated in the Social Diagnostic procedure, these assessments are conducted at the start of each project and updated every two years. Taking this into account, the social assessment of each site (22 producing operations, 7 development projects and 4 inactive operations) is either current or in the process of being updated, as shown below:

1: Due to security concerns at the site, the community center and the team had to withdraw in 2019. Since then, engagement has been maintained through other means.
2: The Combined-Cycle Plant assessment is included within the La Caridad Mining Complex Social Assessment.

Division			Production Assets						Projects in Development: 7		
			Active operations: 22			Inactive operations: 4					
			Site	Last update	Next update	Site	Last update	Next update	Site	Last update	Next update
Mining	Southern Copper Corporation	México (MM)	Zinc Electrolyte Refinery	2025	2027	Nueva Rosita Plant	2024	2026	El Arco	2024	2026
			Charcas Mine	2023	2025	Santa Eulalia	2024	2026	El Pilar	2022	2025
			La Caridad Mine Complex ⁴	2024	2026	Taxco	2023	2025	Angangueo	2023	2025
			Processing Plant (METCO)	2025	2027						
			Lime Plant								
			Guaymas Terminal	2017	NA ¹						
			Santa Bárbara Mine ⁴	2022	2025						
			San Martin Mine	2025	2027						
		Cananea Mine Complex	2023	2025							
	Perú (SPCC)	Cuajone	2023	2025				Michiquillay	2023	2025	
		Ilo	2023	2025				Los Chancas	2023	2025	
		Toquepala	2023	2025				Tía María	2025	2027	
	ASARCO	United States	Silver Bell	2024	2026	Amarillo	NA ⁵	NA			
			Ray	2024	2026						
			Hayden	2024	2026						
			Mission	2024	2026						
	AMC Mining Iberia	Spain							Los Frailes	2026	2028
Infrastructure		Mexico	Highways	2024	2026						
			Oil & Gas	2022	2024						
			Real Estate ³	2022	2024						
			Combined Cycle Power Plant ²	2024	2026						
			El Retiro Wind Farm	2024	2026						
			Fenicias Wind Farm	2024	2026						

3: Due to the nature of its commercial operation, Inmobiliaria does not implement participatory community assessments; instead, it develops social marketing assessments for user, action and market analysis on ESG topics.
4: The Pilares Unit and Taller Central are considered extensions of the La Caridad Mining Complex and the Santa Bárbara Unit facilities, respectively, and are therefore treated as a single operating unit each, unlike in the 2024 reporting cycle.

5: Amarillo does not have a social assessment because the operation is inactive and currently maintains no relevant community engagement or active social risks.

Below is a summary of current production assets (producing and inactive operations) and development projects that have required community consultation⁶, are in the process of community consultation, and have active social management plans with implemented actions.

Division	Production Assets											
	Active operations: 22				Inactive operations: 4				Development projects: 7			
	% Operations with participatory social diagnostics	% Operations that have required community consultation	% Operations in the process of community consultation	% Operations with active social management plans	% Operations with participatory social diagnostics	% Operations that have required community consultation	% Operations in the process of community consultation	% Operations with active social management plans	% Operations with participatory social diagnostics	% Operations that have required community consultation	% Operations in the process of community consultation	% Operations with active social management plans
Total Mining Division	100%	100%	43%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	86%	100%	71%	86%
Southern Copper Corporation	100%	100%	55%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%
Mexico (MM)	100%	100%	38%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%
Peru (SPCC)	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	67%	100%
ASARCO (United States)	100%	100%	0%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AMC Mining Iberia (Spain)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	100%	100%	0%
Total Infrastructure Division	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	0%	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Grupo Mexico	100%	100%	30%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	86%	100%	71%	86%

Grupo Mexico:

- 100% of the 26 current production assets (active and inactive operations) have required community consultation processes because their update was due under the timelines set out in the procedure; the remainder are current.
- 30% of the 26 current production assets (active and inactive operations) are in the process of community consultation.
- 100% of the 7 development projects required community consultation processes because their update was due under the timelines set out in the procedure; the remainder are current.
- 71% of the 7 development projects are in the process of community consultation.

Southern Copper Corporation:

- 100% of the 14 current production assets (active and inactive operations) required community consultation processes.
- 55% of the 17 current production assets (active and inactive operations) are in the process of community consultation because their update was due under the timelines set out in the procedure; the remainder are current.
- 100% of the 6 development projects required community consultation processes.
- 66% of the 6 development projects are in the process of community consultation because their update was due under the timelines set out in the procedure; the remainder are current..

⁶: A community consultation is a process that engages community members to gather their opinions, needs and perspectives on a specific topic. This is carried out through participatory social assessments in the communities where we operate.

1.2 Identification of Indigenous Peoples

Operations in Indigenous Territories and Operations with Formal Agreements with Indigenous Communities
GRI 14.11.3, MM5

The Mining Division and the Infrastructure Division identify the presence of indigenous peoples in three countries where we operate. In Mexico, the Cochimí are present within the indirect area of influence of the El Arco exploration project, and the Zapotec are located within the core area of the El Retiro Wind Farm, part of the Infrastructure Division. In Peru, the Quechua are present within the core area of the Los Chancas exploration project, and the Aymara within the direct area of influence of two operations: Toquepala and Cuajone. In the United States, the Mission mine is located on Tohono O'odham reservation land, while the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation and the Gila River Indian Community are located within the direct area of influence of the Ray and Hayden operations.

Of the total of 33 active operations, projects and units of the Mining and Infrastructure Divisions in Mexico, Peru, United States and Spain, five are adjacent to or have a presence of indigenous communities in Mexico and the United States, and three have peasant (campesina) communities in Peru. Of these five operations, four have formal agreements with indigenous communities—one in Mexico and six in the United States—representing 80% of the operations with a presence of or adjacency to such groups. The sole exception is the Cochimí in Mexico, with whom there is no formal agreement, as they are located outside the area of influence (75 km away); nevertheless, we maintain social management programs aimed at respecting and preserving their culture and traditions.

Mineral Reserves in Indigenous Communities
EM-MM-210a.2

As part of our efforts to bring transparency to our operations near indigenous communities within the core, direct and indirect areas of influence, the percentage and grade of probable reserves is indicated below:

Division	Total operations (active, inactive and projects)	Presence of indigenous communities accord with the area of influence		
		Core	Direct	Indirect
		Physical space within the operation or project area	Physical space within 5 km of the core of the operation or project	Physical space, outside the 5 km of direct influence, where there are settlements that could have some impact from the operation
Total Mining Division	27	1	3	3
Southern Copper Corporation	21	1	2	1
Mexico (MM)	15	0	0	1
Peru (SPCC)	6	1	2	0
ASARCO (United States)	5	0	1	2
AMC Mining Iberia (Spain)	1	0	0	0
Total Infrastructure Division	6	0	1	0
Total Grupo México	33	1	4	3

- El Arco, in Baja California Sur, is a world-class copper deposit with ore reserves exceeding 1,230 million tonnes at an estimated average ore grade of 0.40%; and 141 million tonnes of leach material at an average ore grade of 0.27%. This project includes an open-pit mine with concentrator and leaching plant operations. Annual production is expected to be close to 130,000 tonnes of copper and 92,000 ounces of gold.
- Mission is an open-pit copper mine located in Sahuarita, Arizona, with two concentrator plants. It currently has reserves of 168 million tonnes at an ore grade of 0.41% and a current mine life of 10 years (2037). Mission is working with the Tohono O'odham indigenous community to gain access to mine the San Xavier area, which would increase its resources to 497 million tonnes at an ore grade of 0.36% and extend the mine's life to 2050.

Indigenous Peoples Summary

México

El Retiro Wind Farm — La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca Zapotec community

The wind farm is located within the Zapotec indigenous community of La Ventosa, which has 5,508 inhabitants, 60.3% of whom speak Zapotec (Dixazá) as their mother tongue, reflecting the preservation of their cultural identity. Residents are organized primarily through community participation and solidarity; the tequio is one of their main forms of organization, through which they carry out unpaid collective work for the maintenance of infrastructure and the well-being of the community.

The area where the operation is located is under a lease agreement with landowners engaged in agriculture and livestock farming as their economic livelihood. Since 2014, the bilingual Community Center Casa Grande Lidxinu' ("Everyone's Place" in Zapotec) has been in operation, through which Grupo México promotes the preservation and strengthening of the Zapotec language and culture through various workshops.

El Arco — Guerrero Negro, Mulegé, Baja California Sur Cochimí community

The Cochimí are an indigenous people of the Yuman peninsular ethnolinguistic family, historically settled in the central desert of Baja California since around 2500 BC. The mission process of the 17th and 18th centuries and the associated epidemics drastically reduced their population and their language, which currently has no living speakers, although their descendants are working to revive it. Most descendants of the Cochimí people migrated to Guerrero Negro in search of services and employment opportunities, mainly linked to the Exportadora de Sal saltworks. According to the CDI's 2010 Catalog of Indigenous Localities, 1.47% of Guerrero Negro's population is indigenous. The community maintains its identity through a patron saint festival held from November 14 to 16, organized by a Cochimí committee or council, and has representative figures before the Guerrero Negro delegation authorities and the Mulegé municipal authorities.



Members of the Zapotec community, Juchitán de Zaragoza,
Oaxaca, Mexico

Perú

Toquepala Aymara community

The Toquepala Mining Unit has a presence of Aymara communities within its area of influence: 13 localities in the province of Candarave (districts of Candarave, Cairani, Camilaca, Huanuara and Quilahuani) and 6 localities in the district of Ilabaya, province of Jorge Basadre, Tacna, according to the official listing of the Ministry of Culture's Official Database of Indigenous or Native Peoples. The Aymara people have a historical presence in the highlands of Peru, Bolivia and Chile since pre-Inca times (the Colla, Pacaje and Lupaca kingdoms), were incorporated into the Tahuantinsuyo in the 15th century, and, following the 1969 Agrarian Reform, their communities were organized as peasant (campesinas) communities under Law No. 24656. The rural economy is sustained by agriculture (alfalfa, oregano, potato, corn) and high-Andean livestock farming; Aymara remains a living language, and elements such as the anaco (women's garment declared National Cultural Heritage), a worldview centered on Pachamama and the apus (mountain spirits), and reciprocity practices (minka, ayni) constitute significant identity markers. The Toquepala Cave Paintings, declared National Cultural Heritage, are also located near the study area (outside indigenous community lands).

Cuajone Aymara community – Asana

The peasant (campesina) community of Asana, located in the district of Torata, province of Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua, at an average altitude of 4,900 meters above sea level, lies within the area of influence of the Cuajone Mining Unit. Asana has a population of 225 inhabitants, 40% of whom permanently reside in the community (the rest live in the district capital, the city of Moquegua, or other localities). According to the Ministry of Culture, Asana belongs to the Aymara indigenous people: 80% of its population speaks Aymara and 100% self-identify with this people. Its main economic activity is the raising of South American camelids (alpacas), and its community organization and management are governed under the Peasant Communities Law.

Los Chancas Quechua community

The Los Chancas project is located in the districts of Tapairihua and Pochuanca, province of Aymaraes, and in the district of El Oro, province of Antabamba, in the Apurímac region, at altitudes between 2,800 and 4,075 meters above sea level. According to the identification and anthropological characterization study conducted between 2022 and 2023 (Collana Consulting) and the objective and subjective criteria of ILO Convention 169, the indigenous populations identified within the direct area of influence are the Tiaparo Peasant (Campesina) Community (which includes Huancaquita) and the district of Tapairihua (with its annexes Huayao, Choccemarca, Layme, Ayllasana, Ccoriray, Pallccora, Quishque, Socco, Mochocco and Luychupata), both recognized by the Ministry of Culture as belonging to the Quechua people. The total population of the study area is approximately 9,799 inhabitants across 13 localities, with Quechua speakers ranging from 64% to 98% depending on the locality, and indigenous self-identification levels of up to 99%.

These communities preserve strong historical continuity and maintain distinctive institutions such as the ayni, the minka and the mita, as well as ritual practices linked to the Andean worldview such as the t'inka or offering to the earth; their community organization is structured through governing boards, and their main economic activity is subsistence farming.

United States

Mission — San Xavier Reservation, Arizona, United States Tohono O'odham Nation

The Tohono O'odham Nation is an indigenous people whose ancestral territory spans the Sonoran Desert in southern Arizona (United States) and northern Sonora (Mexico). Known as the "Desert People," the Nation maintains a strong cultural, spiritual and territorial bond with the desert despite the division of its traditional lands by the border between the two countries. Its history includes Spanish colonization, the establishment of missions, and the division of its territory following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) and the Gadsden Purchase (1854), leading to the formation of the Nation under its own constitutional government. In Arizona, the Nation is organized into 12 districts, with its capital in Sells, and a total population of approximately 33,643 inhabitants; the San Xavier district, on whose reservation the Mission operation is located, has a population of 2,318 inhabitants. Sacred sites such as Baboquivari Peak, El Pinacate and Quitovac are central to the Nation's spiritual identity, associated with I'toi, the principal deity of O'odham mythology; the saguaro cactus is also sacred and central to ceremonies, traditional food systems and cultural identity. Notable festivities include the Feast of St. Francis of Assisi (October 4), the Vi'ikita or harvest festival (July full moon), and the Khujin ceremony (August new moon).

The community's main concerns regarding land use include the protection of sacred sites, opposition to projects affecting culturally significant areas without free, prior and informed consultation, the impacts of salt mining in the El Pinacate region, the construction of the U.S.–Mexico border wall, and the effects of migration and border security measures on their mobility and traditional cultural practices. The Nation's government is organized through a Governor, Vice Governor, Tribal Council and an independent judicial branch in Arizona, while in Sonora traditional governance is exercised through a Supreme Council of traditional governors.

The economy is diversified through tribal enterprises (utilities, casinos, microcredit programs) in Arizona, and trade and services in Sonora. The O'odham language, part of the Uto-Aztecan family, is actively preserved through educational programs and the Tohono O'odham Community College.



Students from the PMW of the Tohono O'odham community.
Photowalk exercise

1.3 Risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples

The following table summarizes the principal human rights-related risks that we identified proactively through participative diagnostics. Of note is that in many cases, the risks are not directly associated with our operations, however they could impact our communities. In response, we implement mitigation plans to address these risks, in collaboration with the different levels of government in Mexico, Peru and USA.

We define significant impacts as any situation that authorities determine requires remediation, such as displacements, loss of traditional territories, resettlements, or invasion of cultural privacy in communities adjacent to mining operations.

To address this, we have internal management policies and processes designed to assess various types of risks and prevent the possibility of generating such impacts on communities.

During 2025, there were no significant impacts on the communities adjacent to our operations in Mexico, Peru, or the United States.

Although none have occurred to date, two exploration projects in Peru (Chancas and Michiquillay) have been identified where there is a possibility of requiring actions that may lead to relocation of a small number of people. This possibility is addressed in the social relocation agreements made with the communities. In both cases, considerations are being made to minimize this possibility, and if imminent, actions will be taken in accordance with current legislation, in compliance with our Resettlement Policy, and supported by a targeted community development program. Detailed information is not yet available as it will emerge from the ongoing exploration studies.

Division	Operation	Indigenous community identified	Main social, cultural, environmental and spiritual risks and impacts perceived by communities and identified through participatory assessments	Preventive/mitigation/remediation actions adopted
Mining - Perú	Toquepala Provinces of Candarave and Jorge Basadre, Tacna	Aymara	Socio-environmental – air, noise and vibration: particulate matter from earthmoving, traffic on unpaved roads and crushing; combustion gases; increased noise and vibration from machinery, crushing, pumping and blasting (typically low to moderate impact).	Daily watering of gravel roads; travel restricted to established routes; maximum speed of 35 km/h; dust suppressors and collectors; equipment maintenance; silencers; horn-use restrictions; blasting plan and environmental monitoring.
			Socio-environmental – soil, water and biodiversity: potential hydrocarbon spills and soil impact; localized loss or alteration of soil and vegetation; wildlife disturbance; runoff and tailings management (negative impacts mostly of low significance; raising the height of the tailings impoundment causes permanent changes to soil and landscape).	Spill containment and cleanup; maintenance in designated areas; area signage; restriction of off-road travel; prohibition of hunting; pre-clearing inspections; crest diversion channels; water, stability and contingency monitoring.
			Social, infrastructure and economy: temporary disruption of traffic and deterioration of access roads (low-significance impact); job creation and demand for goods and services (positive impacts, of high significance during construction of the concentrator plant and moderate significance for goods and services).	Load analysis of bridges and pontoons and vehicle selection; road maintenance; communication, information and participatory socio-environmental monitoring with stakeholders (Community Relations Plan).
			Cultural / archaeological: potential alteration of monuments or archaeological sites; the contingency plan recognizes "cultural places" as sensitive areas in the event of spills.	Prior Certificate of Non-Existence of Archaeological Remains (CIRA) for all activity areas; delimitation and protection of intangible areas; Archaeological Monitoring Plan; annual site review; procedure for chance finds; priority protection of sensitive areas.
	Cuajone Asana peasant community, Torata district, Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua		Perception of dust contamination from operations, which would affect pastureland for camelid herds (Asana peasant community).	Annual veterinary assistance campaigns for the control and prevention of camelid livestock diseases; participation in community assemblies to address questions and concerns about environmental contamination.
	Los Chancas Tapairihua and Tiaparo, Aymaraes province, Apurímac	Quechua	Limited economic development	Forjando Futuro (job training), temporary employment program, and Bienestar es tu Programa Comunidad (health campaigns).
			Lack of access to specialized healthcare	Health program (health campaigns).
			Low priority given to elderly care (mental health, recreational)	Elderly care program.
			Poor access to basic services	Water and sanitation stewardship.
			Lack of access to quality education	Education program (strengthening and building capacities and skills to improve learning outcomes).
			Inadequate educational, health and agricultural infrastructure	Education, health and agricultural program.
			Limited training for local suppliers	Local supplier program.
			Agricultural crisis due to climate change	Agricultural productivity program.
			Access to water (population engaged in farming activity)	Water and sanitation stewardship.
			Public insecurity stemming from illegal activities (illegal mining)	Local employment and productive skills development program, Capital Semilla PxC (Seed Capital), local procurement.
			Increased inequality from the enrichment of certain family groups linked to illegal mining	Local employment and productive skills development program, Capital Semilla PxC (Seed Capital), local procurement.

Operations with significant actual or potential negative impacts on local communities
GRI 413-2 | SASB EM-MM-210b.1

Division	Operation	Indigenous community identified	Main social, cultural, environmental and spiritual risks and impacts perceived by communities and identified through participatory assessments	Preventive/mitigation/remediation actions adopted
Mining – United States	Mission San Xavier Reservation, Arizona	Tohono O'odham	Dust generation from operations.	Implementation of dust-suppression measures (water spraying, road maintenance, speed limits), continuous air-quality monitoring, vegetation management, an active grievance mechanism for dust complaints, and communication of monitoring results to the community.
			Limited local employment and business opportunities for Tribal members.	Promotion of local hiring, supplier development, vocational training, scholarships, internships and procurement opportunities for Tribal businesses.
			Loss of cultural identity and traditional knowledge.	Support for cultural preservation initiatives, educational programs, language preservation, environmental education and collaboration with Tribal educational institutions. Key activities include: the Documentary Film Workshop (2025), developed with Tohono O'odham youth to build audiovisual storytelling skills and to document and preserve cultural heritage, featuring a documentary on the traditional sport of Toka, photo exhibitions and screenings in Sonora and Arizona; support for the preservation and promotion of Toka; and operation of the Support and Attention Center (SAC) as a permanent, culturally appropriate mechanism for handling requests, concerns and complaints.
	Los Chancas Tapairihua and Tiaparo, Aymaraes province, Apurímac	Quechua	Environment: Water contamination from oil spills from wind turbines	Various environmental-awareness activities are designed (recycling, talks, urban gardens, among others); support during shift-start talks and team meetings; follow-up by the site manager on landowner requests to mitigate potential damage from oil spills; collaboration with the Safety and Environment area in implementing its Environmental Management Plan; and support for flora and fauna programs, bird and bat monitoring, forest conservation, noise monitoring, waste management and response to environmental emergencies.
			Environment: Bird impact with wind turbines	
			Environment: Reforested areas within the site boundary	
			Environment: Noise generated by wind turbine blades	
			Environment: Soil contamination from improper waste management	
			Environment: Uncontrolled burning	
			Environment: Loss of flora and fauna biodiversity	
			Infrastructure: Construction of works within the site boundary	Participation and professional development of landowners as suppliers for these projects; inclusion of local suppliers in bidding processes; and monitoring of these processes by the area, together with landowners, the community and the company.
			Infrastructure: Development of infrastructure works in the community	
			Infrastructure: Improvement of roads within the site boundary	
			Operations: Increased vehicle traffic, with dust raised that affects crops and livestock feed	Collaboration in talks given by the Safety and Environment area on safety rules for access to the wind farm; safety moments in community committee meetings regarding compliance with speed limits (30 km/h for light vehicles and 20 km/h for cargo vehicles); water application during road maintenance to prevent dust dispersion; design of a wind turbine fire contingency plan and remediation plan; and support for the Operations area in dialogue with landowners.
Infrastructure - México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	Zapotec	Operations: Wind turbine fire (electrical fault or disturbance)	Support and Attention Center; Community Development Model (activities in education, culture, environment, sports and health); Social Works – Productive and Infrastructure; Capital Semilla (Seed Capital); support with the relevant areas to follow up on issues with landowners; and Forjando Futuro (Building the Future), for the professionalization of training processes for landowners' family members.
			Operations: Harm to animals or people from working at height on wind turbines	
			Social: Local supplier procurement (open call)	
			Social: Hiring of regional personnel	Expansion and promotion of the Wind Orchestra and Choir; rescue and preservation of Zapotec culture; cultural market; community services offered in Zapotec; Capital Semilla Social (Social Seed Capital); and social projects with a cultural and productive focus, highlighting the region's traditional trades.
			Social: Promotion of social capital	
			Cultural: Perception of lack of respect toward indigenous communities	

2. Compliance with Engagement Mechanisms

2.1 Community Dialogues

We carry out the Community Dialogues program, incorporating various actions and tools such as visits and meetings with different authorities and/or interest groups, including Community Committees and Participatory Environmental Monitoring Committees (Peru).

A summary of the performance of this program is detailed below:

Division / Country		Site	Communication channel	Response frequency	Commitments / agreements established	No. of engagements / dialogues in 2025
Mining	México	El Arco Guerrero Negro, Mulegé, Baja California Sur	Community Dialogue Roundtables in Guerrero Negro	Quarterly	Listening to community stakeholders; sharing of Community Development social projects and gathering of proposals for them; coordination and management of the social project call for proposals.	4
			Home visits to members of the Cochimí community	Quarterly	Listening to their projects; coordination of Cochimí language-revitalization workshops in the community.	4
			Support and Attention Center	Ongoing (response within 7 business days)	Protocol for handling community suggestions, requests and complaints.	0
			Meetings with local authorities	Quarterly	Coordination of community-benefit social projects in liaison with the municipal delegation; invitation of authorities to social projects organized by Grupo México's Community Development area.	4
	Perú	Toquepala Provinces of Candarave and Jorge Basadre, Tacna	Community dialogue roundtables	Ongoing	Monitoring of progress by the Candarave Monitoring Committee and its working subgroups.	3
			Field visits / site tours	Ongoing	Toquepala Community Development staff maintain constant engagement with local communities.	3 visits per community / month
			Support and Attention Center	Ongoing (response within 7 business days)	Ongoing meetings with authorities and residents to address inquiries.	2
			Meetings with local/ejido authorities	Ongoing	In the provinces of Jorge Basadre and Candarave (direct area of influence), Community Development staff hold periodic meetings with local mayors, peasant community governing boards and irrigation organizations, to follow up on agreements and the progress of social programs, among other topics.	8
			Community assemblies	Semi-annual	-	4
		Cuajone Asana peasant community, Torata district, Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua	Technical assistance in animal health	Semi-annual	Alpaca deworming and dosing campaigns.	2
			Meetings with community authorities	Bimonthly	Joint monitoring of social and productive programs carried out in the community.	6
			Community assemblies	Semi-annual	Presentation of progress on social and productive programs.	2
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	Meetings with Landowners' Committee	Monthly	Follow-up on items recorded in agreement minutes	12
			Field visits / site tours	Monthly	Physical space (land) monitoring	12
			Landowner relations	Daily	Various topics (administrative, legal or community-related)	783
			Meetings with authorities	Quarterly	Signing of minutes for social works investment (infrastructure) and monitoring of works progress	3
			Landowners' assembly	Annual	Committee changeover and accountability report on social works investment	0
			Support and Attention Center	Ongoing	Complaint-handling protocol	4

2.2 Support and Attention Center

Extent to which grievance mechanisms
were used to resolve significant disputes
GRI 413-1

The Support and Attention Center (SAC) is an open and ongoing communication mechanism between the community and Grupo México that enables immediate awareness of community complaints and concerns regarding their human rights. This tool, essential to the human rights due diligence process, was designed with advisory support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mexico and receives periodic feedback from that organization.

The SAC currently operates at 28 sites (active, inactive and in development) of the Mining and Infrastructure Divisions in Mexico, Peru and the United States, supported by operators in Spanish, English, Zapotec, Quechua, Aymara and Tohono O'odham. The SAC provides outreach and support materials in the specific language of each indigenous community, as is the case with Zapotec (Dixazá) in Juchitán, Oaxaca.

Sample Case

Complaint regarding oil spatter on neighboring land El Retiro Wind Farm, Oaxaca, Mexico

On August 12, a member of the community near the El Retiro Wind Farm reported to the Community Development team the presence of oil spatter on the land where wind turbine No. 124 is located. The Operations and Environment teams were immediately notified for corresponding attention.

The Environment area, in coordination with Community Development, conducted a site inspection and confirmed the presence of oil stains on the ground.

Subsequently, the Operations team notified the company responsible for the turbine's maintenance, requesting a technical inspection and complete cleanup of the affected area.

As a follow-up, Management and Community Development staff visited the landowner to communicate the actions taken and agree on an annual preventive maintenance and cleaning plan for the wind turbines, in order to avoid similar incidents in the future.

The landowner expressed satisfaction with the cleanup work carried out.



Member of the Zapotec community, Juchitán de Zaragoza,
Oaxaca, Mexico

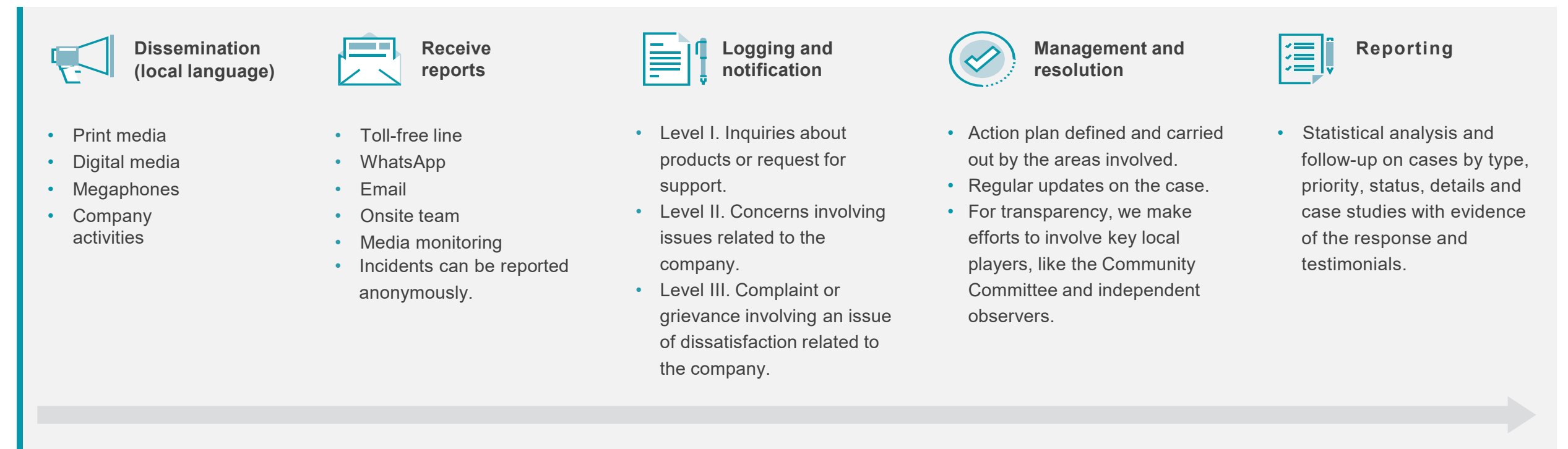


The Juchitán Community Development Center (Oaxaca, Mexico) employs bilingual staff to serve members of the Zapotec community. SAC communication materials are also distributed in the Zapotec language. An 800 toll-free hotline and WhatsApp service are currently available, with support in Spanish, English and Zapotec.

Mission's SAC operates with the support of Tohono O'odham-speaking operators, ensuring culturally appropriate attention for the San Xavier Reservation community.

At the Los Chancas project (Peru), the Support and Attention Center provides informational material prepared in the native language (Quechua) for the project's areas of influence.

Stages of the incident response process



The SAC process begins with ongoing outreach and training activities to ensure stakeholders are aware of the mechanism and know how to use it. Incidents are then received and logged through formal channels, ensuring traceability, confidentiality and timely management.

Once logged, impact identification and assessment is carried out, classifying each case by type (request, concern or complaint) and risk level according to criticality matrices, allowing the responsible areas to be notified for corresponding analysis.

Based on this assessment, the areas involved implement and follow up on corrective actions, defining action plans to prevent, mitigate or correct impacts, while maintaining communication with the user throughout the process.

Finally, the case is closed and results are communicated, informing the user of the response and generating periodic reports that allow trends to be monitored, controls to be strengthened, and the management system to be continuously improved.

Number and description of significant disputes related to land use and customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples
GRI 14.12

Conflict and High-Risk Areas
GRI 14.25 | SASB EM-MM-210a.3

Below is a breakdown of cases received through the Support and Attention Center by Division/country and by type, relating to indigenous populations:

Cases by division, country and site received in 2025 – localities with indigenous population presence

Country	Site / Locality	Requests	Concerns	Complaints	Total
México	Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur	2	0	0	2
	Juchitán, Oaxaca	5	0	3	8
	Subtotal	7	0	3	10
Peru	Cuajone	13	15	7	35
	Toquepala	6	17	9	32
	Los Chancas	0	0	1	1
	Subtotal	19	32	17	68
United States	Mission, Arizona	5	2	0	7
	Hayden, Arizona	9	0	7	16
	Ray, Arizona	10	1	1	12
	Subtotal	24	3	8	35
Grupo México		50	35	28	113

The company carries out its operating activities in a manner that respects the community's dynamics regarding customs and practices, sharing common goals for the development and well-being of the population. In this regard, it is of the utmost importance for the company to maintain a close and healthy relationship with communities to prevent land-use conflicts, strengthening its protocols and communication channels to address community perceptions of impact regarding land and its management.

This indicator considers disputes as conflicts between the company and the affected community regarding land use and the customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples. Disputes are considered significant when they cannot be jointly resolved within a reasonable time frame, recur, become widespread, or represent long-term financial, legal or reputational consequences for the community or the company.

Grupo México does not have operations in areas identified as zones of conflict or high risk. Nevertheless, we maintain various due diligence mechanisms to identify and manage any potential risk across our operations.

Although no resettlement has taken place to date, two exploration projects in Peru (Los Chancas and Michiquillay) have been identified where actions that could lead to the relocation of a small number of people may potentially be required. This possibility is contemplated in the social relocation agreements established with the communities. In both cases, consideration is being given to minimizing this possibility and, should it become imminent, action will be taken in accordance with applicable legislation, in compliance with our Resettlement Policy and with the support of a specific community development program.

Taking the above into account, no significant disputes related to land use or customary rights were recorded during 2025.

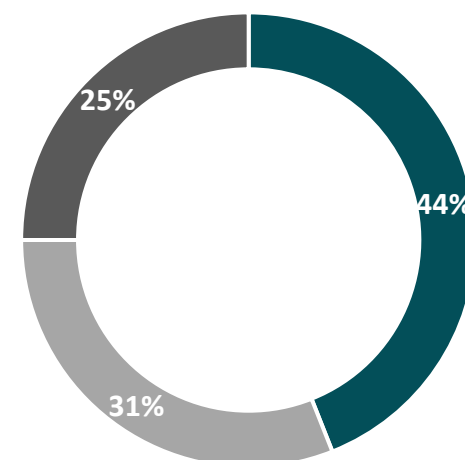
Cases of Indigenous Peoples' Rights Violations
GRI 411-1, 14.11.4

In compliance with national laws, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, we have recorded no cases of indigenous peoples' rights violations in Mexico, Peru or the United States, whether through the Support and Attention Center, the Community Development Centers, third parties or any other means.

Summary by case type

Indigenous population, 2025

Requests	50
Concerns	35
Complaints	28
2025 Cases	113



2.3 Social Program Performance

Compliance with the annual social management plan:

The main results of the performance of social programs with indigenous peoples in Mexico, Peru, and the United States are detailed below:

Division / Country		Site	Indigenous Community	2025 Actions
Mining	México	El Arco Guerrero Negro, Mulegé, Baja California Sur	Cochimí	Cochimí language workshops and traditional games for 110 children and youth during the Auka Summer Course, supported by indigenous volunteers from Guerrero Negro.
	Perú	Toquepala Provinces of Candarave and Jorge Basadre, Tacna	Aymara	Anthropological characterization study of communities within the area of influence, and operation of Radio Candarave (since 2014) to disseminate information in the native language and Spanish.
		Cuajone Asana peasant community, Torata district, Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua	Aymara	Strengthening of ancestral productive activities (camelid herding) in Torata, road improvements and employability support, and support for the Contisuyo Museum.
		Los Chancas Tapairihua and Tiaparo, Aymaraes province, Apurímac	Quechua	Social programs for the sustainable development of the Tiaparo and Tapairihua communities, within the project's area of influence.
	United States	Mission San Xavier Reservation, Arizona	Tohono O'odham	Documentary Film Workshop on the sport of Toka with community youth, presented in Sonora and Arizona to preserve and share cultural heritage.
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	Zapotec	1,188 community activities (19,773 beneficiaries): La Ventosa Orchestra and Choir, Baseball School, health fairs, Robotics Club, and training for women heads of household, with bilingual Spanish-Zapotec support.

Investment allocated to social programs and projects with indigenous peoples:

In 2025, more than US\$1.6 million was invested in social programs and projects at sites with the presence of indigenous populations and peasant (*campesinas*) communities in Mexico, Peru and the United States.

Additionally, more than US\$2.5 million was invested in infrastructure and public works at sites operating within indigenous communities.

Division / Country		Site	Investment in social programs and projects (2025) USD	Investment in infrastructure and public works (2025) USD
Mining	México	El Arco	\$ 89,037	-
	Perú	Toquepala	\$ 298,807	-
		Cuajone	\$ 132,957	-
		Los Chancas	\$ 628,764	\$ 2,443,018
	United States	Mission	\$ 323,411	-
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm	\$ 144,485	\$ 112,240

2.4 Social Impact Assessments

Social impact assessments are conducted periodically to update social management plans with indigenous peoples and identify strengths and areas for improvement in community engagement practices, incorporating the cultural relevance approach that guides the Mining Division's Indigenous Peoples Engagement Protocol, and are integrated with the rest of our operations' social management tools.

Current Participatory Social Assessment by Site

Division / Country		Site	Current social assessment?	Year conducted	Update frequency
Mining	México	El Arco Guerrero Negro, Mulegé, Baja California Sur	Yes	2024	Every 2 years
	Perú	Toquepala Provinces of Candarave and Jorge Basadre, Tacna	Yes	2023 (update); 2020 baseline	Not specified
		Cuajone Asana peasant community, Torata district, Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua	Yes	2025 (characterization study)	Every 2 years
		Los Chancas Tapairihua and Tiaparo, Aymaraes province, Apurímac	Yes	2023	No update schedule defined
	United States	Mission San Xavier Reservation, Arizona	Yes	2024	Every 2 years (next update: Sept. 2026)
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	Yes	2024	Every 2 years

2.5 Social Closure of Operations

The social perspective of our operational closure management considers the diversification of resources and capital, the promotion of the region's economic vocation, the strengthening of local institutions, and community development, as follows:

- **Development of Baseline Studies:** This involves maintaining an up-to-date knowledge base, drawing on input from participatory social assessments and applying due diligence principles to analyze the social context of the operation, business objectives and the principles of the Community Development Model. It also considers the multiple perspectives of employees, unions, communities, local institutions, and the expectations of various stakeholder groups.
- **Stakeholder Participation and Engagement:** Through participatory social assessments, community perspectives are gathered, taking into account associated risks as well as their needs and concerns. This analysis is discussed with community representatives, ensuring their representation in the development of the social management plans for each operating unit.
- **Development and Capacity-Building Plans:** In line with each site's needs, we build collaborative networks with various public-sector and social organizations. These networks allow us to combine efforts to develop and implement training programs (both educational and technical) that benefit the communities.
- **Economic Diversification Plans:** We identify economic diversification opportunities, both for the certification of technical skills by various community sectors and to provide opportunities for local suppliers to participate in our value chain.

This approach applies to all operations and projects of the Mining Division, including those with a presence of or adjacency to indigenous peoples: the social component of operational closure under Grupo México's Human Rights Due Diligence Model is carried out for all communities near our operations, and in the case of indigenous peoples, it is carried out in line with the provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Engagement Protocol.

The status of Grupo México and Southern Copper Corporation general operational closure plans is as follows:

Division	Operations/projects that have closure plans		
	Current production assets		Development projects
	Active operations	Inactive operations	
Total Mining Division	15	3	2
Southern Copper Corporation	11	2	1
Mexico (MM)	8	2	0
Peru (SPCC)	3	0	1
ASARCO (United States)	4	1	0
AMC Mining Iberia (Spain)	0	0	1
Total Infrastructure Division	3	0	0
Total Grupo México	18	3	2



Students from the PMW of the Tohono O’odham community.
Photowalk exercise

2.5 Social Closure of Operations

General Status of Closure Plan Development

Division	Total operations (active, inactive and projects)	Status of the closure plan in operations (%)		Status of the closure plan in operations (#)	
		Elaborated	In progress	Elaborated	In progress
Total Mining Division	20	50%	50%	10	10
Southern Copper Corporation	14	71%	29%	10	4
Mexico (MM)	10	70%	30%	7	3
Peru (SPCC)	4	75%	25%	3	1
ASARCO (United States)	5	0%	100%	0	5
AMC Mining Iberia (Spain)	1	0%	100%	0	1
Total Infrastructure Division	3	67%	33%	2	1
Total Grupo México	23	52%	48%	12	11

Economic Development – 2025 Results

Division / Country		Site	2025 Results
Mining	Perú	Toquepala Provinces of Candarave and Jorge Basadre, Tacna	7 economic development programs were carried out in Candarave, with an investment of US\$135,250 and 861 beneficiaries (verified sum of the 7 programs; the source reported a total of 816), including: dairy-products training, the Oregano Productive Program (Tacna Oregano Designation of Origin), the Livestock and Breeding Program, the Agricultural Program, the local-procurement and association-strengthening component of Forjando Futuro, Women's Entrepreneurship, and Forjando Futuro – Emprende Candarave.
		Cuajone Asana peasant community, Torata district, Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua	In 2025, veterinary assistance was provided to 15 community families engaged in South American camelid herding, through deworming and dosing campaigns covering 1,500 head of alpaca.
		Los Chancas Tapairihua and Tiaparo, Aymaraes province, Apurímac	10 community development programs were carried out in Tapairihua and Tiaparo, with an OPEX budget allocation of US\$720,500 and a reported 98% community satisfaction rate, benefiting 2,000 people. The programs covered the areas of Health and Safety, Education, Environment, Culture and Sports, Volunteering, and Economic Development (productive training, Capital Semilla PxC (Seed Capital) and local job creation). Additionally, through the Works for Taxes (Obras por Impuestos) mechanism, improvements were made to the educational services of I.E. No. 54320 César Vallejo in Tiaparo, with an investment of USD\$2,347,855.39 contributed by SPCC (100 beneficiaries).
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	More than 50 women from La Ventosa were trained in productive-skills workshops (baking, finance and regional embroidery), for a total of 157 training sessions.

3. Certifications and Recognitions

Division / Country		Site	Certification and recognitions
Mining	México	El Arco Guerrero Negro, Mulegé, Baja California Sur	Recognition from the Baja California Sur Council of Science and Technology
	United States	Mission San Xavier Reservation, Arizona	AMA Award for Education, granted to the ASARCO Mineral Discovery Center (Mission), in recognition of its impact on the education of children and youth from elementary through high school, and its contribution to developing talent in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.
Infrastructure	México	El Retiro Wind Farm La Ventosa, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Oaxaca	- Socially Responsible Company - Clean Industry



Ilabaya community, Tacna, Peru