

ENERGY SECURITY FOR POLAND

Landon Larson, Director of Marketing & Commercial Development | SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE



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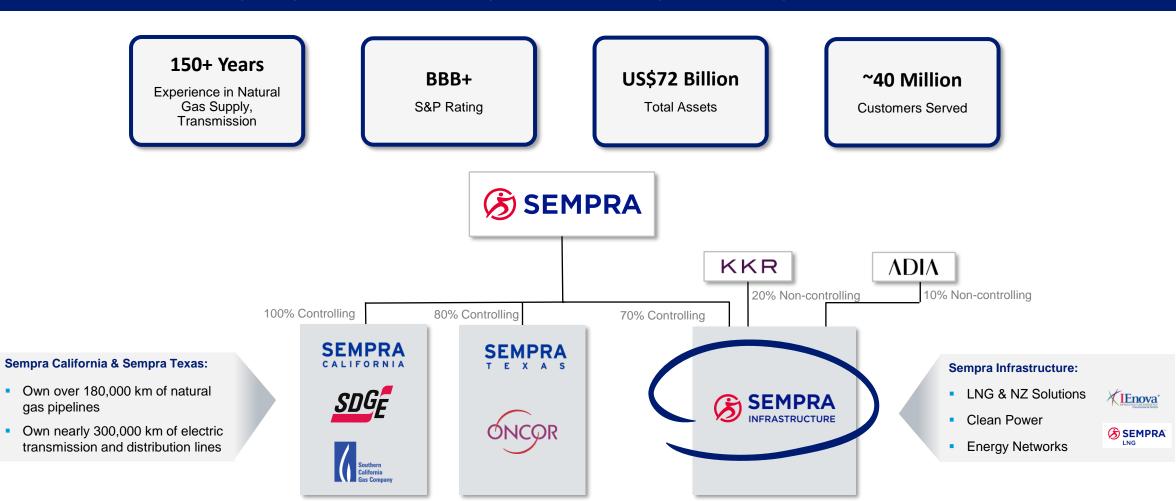
Factors, among others, that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement include risks and uncertainties relating to: decisions, investigations, inquiries, regulations, issuances or revocations of permits, consents, approvals or other authorizations, and other actions by (i) the U.S. Department of Energy, Comisión Reguladora de Energía, U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and other governmental and regulatory bodies and (ii) the U.S., Mexico and states, counties, cities and other jurisdictions therein and in other countries in which we do business; the success of business development efforts, construction projects and acquisitions and divestitures, including risks in (i) being able to make a final investment decision, (ii) completing construction projects or other transactions on schedule and budget, (iii) realizing anticipated benefits from any of these efforts if completed, and (iv) obtaining the consent or approval of third parties; litigation, arbitrations, property disputes and other proceedings, and changes to laws and regulations, including those related to the energy industry in Mexico; cybersecurity threats, including by state and state-sponsored actors, of ransomware attacks on our systems or the systems of third-parties with which we conduct business, including the energy grid or other energy infrastructure, all of which have become more pronounced due to recent geopolitical events; our ability to borrow money on favorable terms and meet our obligations, including due to (i) actions by credit rating agencies to downgrade our credit ratings or place those ratings on negative outlook or (ii) rising interest rates and inflation; failure of foreign governments, state-owned entities and our counterparties to honor their contracts and commitments; the impact on our ability to pass through higher costs to customers due to volatility in inflation, interest and foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices; the impact of climate and sustainability policies, laws, rules, regulations, disclosures and trends, including actions to reduce or eliminate reliance on natural gas, the risk of nonrecovery for stranded assets, and our ability to incorporate new technologies; weather, natural disasters, pandemics, accidents, equipment failures, explosions, terrorism, information system outages or other events that disrupt our operations, damage our facilities or systems, cause the release of harmful materials or fires or subject us to liability for damages, fines and penalties, some of which may not be recoverable through insurance or may impact our ability to obtain satisfactory levels of affordable insurance; the availability of natural gas, including disruptions caused by failures in the pipeline system of limitations on the withdrawal of natural gas from storage facilities; changes in tax and trade policies, laws and regulations, including tariffs, revisions to international trade agreements and sanctions, such as those imposed in connection with the war in Ukraine, any of which may increase our costs, reduce our competitiveness, impact our ability to do business with certain counterparties, or impair our ability to resolve trade disputes; and other uncertainties, some of which are difficult to predict and beyond our control.

These risks and uncertainties are further discussed in the reports that Sempra has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These reports are available through the EDGAR system free-of-charge on the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, and on Sempra's website, www.sec.gov, website, www.sec.gov, website, www.sec.gov, <a href=

Sempra Infrastructure and Sempra Infrastructure Partners are not the same company as San Diego Gas & Electric Company or Southern California Gas Company, and none of Sempra Infrastructure, Sempra Infrastructure Partners nor any of its subsidiaries is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

SEMPRA ORGANIZATION

Sempra, a publicly traded (NYSE: SRE) Fortune 500 company, is the largest utility holding company in North America, serving 10% of US population and developing energy infrastructure for the global markets through its controlling interest in Sempra Infrastructure



SEMPRA INFRASTRUCTURE | LNG

Diverse portfolio with liquefaction projects located in Gulf Of Mexico and on Pacific Coast

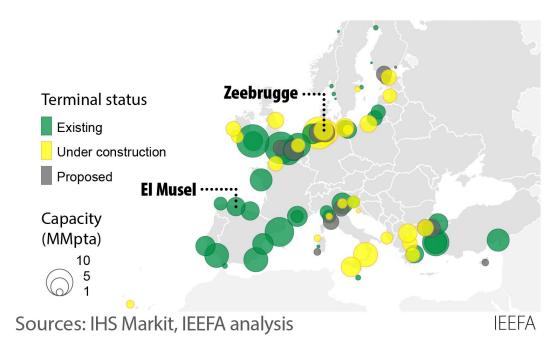


	Phase 1*	Phase 2*
Port Arthur LNG	 Trains 1-2, 12 Mtpa Under Construction FID in 2023, COD: 2027 Texas, USA 	Trains 3-4, 12 MtpaUnder DevelopmentTarget FID: Q1 2024
Cameron LNG	Trains 1-3, 13 MtpaIn operation since 2019Louisiana, USA	Train 4, 6 MtpaUnder DevelopmentTarget FID: 2023
ECA LNG	 Train 1, 3 Mtpa Under Construction FID in 2020, COD mid-2025 Baja California, Mexico 	Trains 2-3, 12 MtpaUnder Development
Vista Pacífico LNG	Train 1, 2-3 MtpaUnder DevelopmentSinaloa, Mexico	

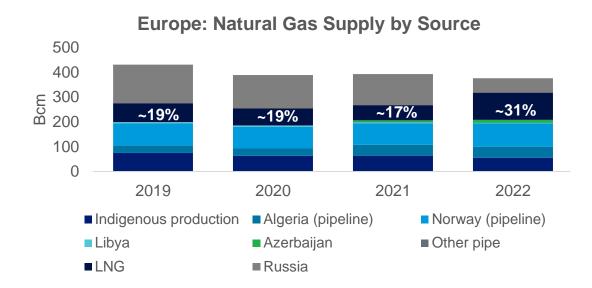
^{*} Projected capacities represent 100% of the project, not Sempra Infrastructure's ownership share. Capacities are illustrative and approximate.

THE US: A KEY PARTNER TO EUROPE

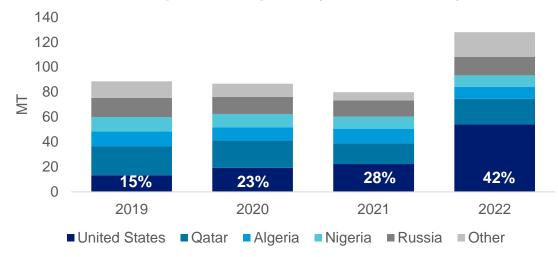
LNG Regasification Terminal in Europe



- US LNG pivoted quickly to supply Europe as the energy landscape shifted in 2022
- Fast tracked build out of European regas capacity partially mitigated security of supply challenges

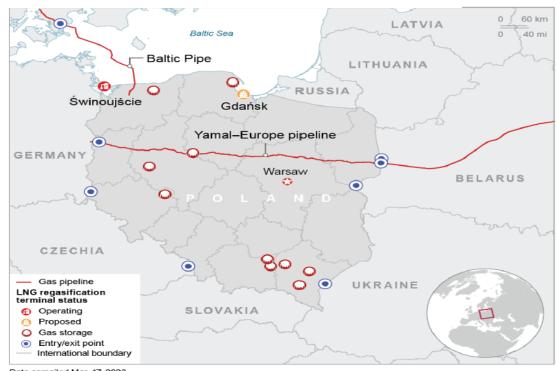


Europe: LNG Imports by Source Country



POLAND: PROACTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Poland Midstream Gas Infrastructure

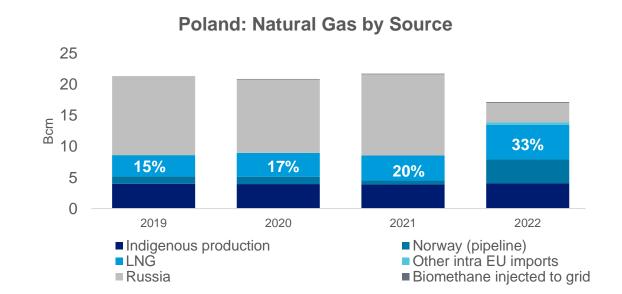


Data compiled Mar. 17, 2023.

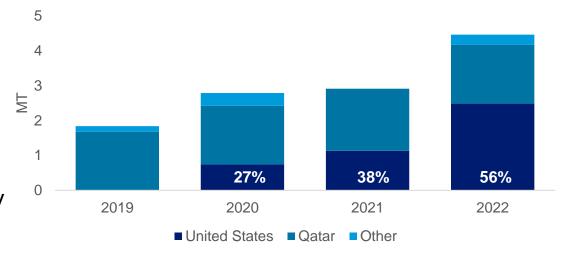
Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights midstream content (EDIN): 20 08934.

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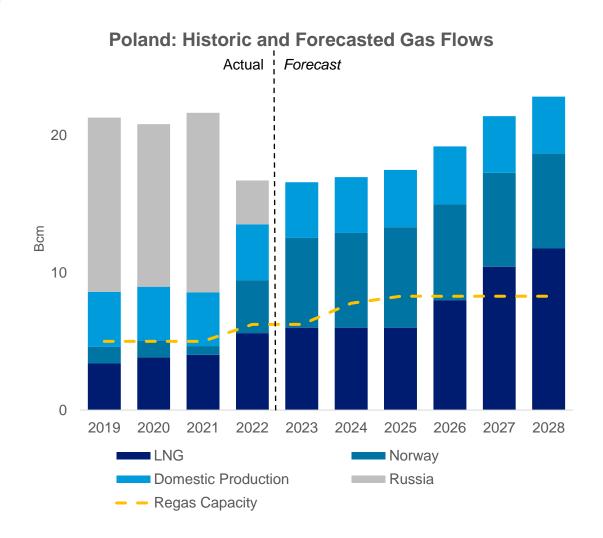
- Proactive infrastructure investment and gas procurement positioned Poland to have alternatives to Russian gas supply
- Baltic Pipeline and US LNG critical to security of supply



Poland: LNG Imports by Source Country



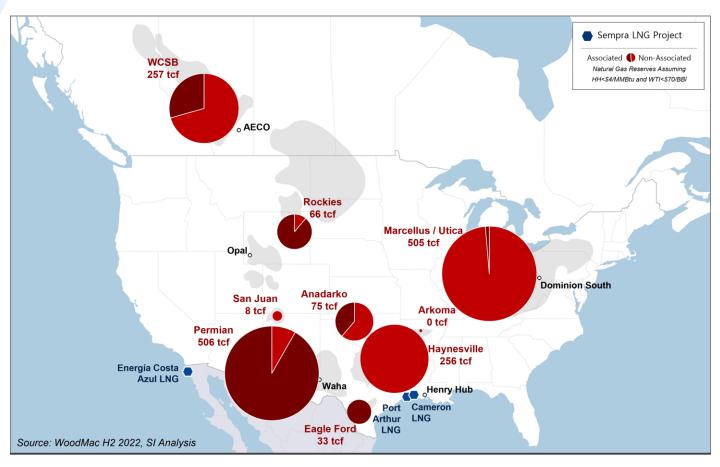
LOOKING FORWARD: CHANGING ENERGY DYNAMICS



- LNG imports will continue to have a more significant role in Poland's gas supply make up
- Additional LNG infrastructure investment is required due to gas supply mix and demand growth
- Regional infrastructure investment can position Poland to facilitate regional security of supply
- Gas procurement from stable trading partners is critical for long term energy security

Source: S&P Global, Sempra Infrastructure Research

NORTH AMERICA: ABUNDANT GAS RESOURCE REMAINS



- US & Canada have 1,750 Tcf of recoverable gas supply*
 - Sufficient for 40 years of demand at current level of ~120 Bcf/d
 - 1,500 Tcf (85%) is in US; majority in proximity to Gulf Coast
- US LNG projects well positioned to continue to provide reliable LNG to Europe and Poland

THANK YOU