Sustainability Report 2022

Camisea

Cover photo:
Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

GENERAL MANAGER LETTER

GRI 2-22

Camisea sets a milestone in Peru's energy development and a sustainable management model for the industry.

Located in an area of the Peruvian Amazon recognized as a biodiversity hotspot, the Camisea fields are surrounded by more than 20 indigenous and rural communities. Part of Block 88 overlaps with the Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti and others Territorial Reserve (RTKNN), while the Pisco Natural Gas Liquids Fractionation Plant is located in the buffer zone of the Paracas National Reserve, a marine-coastal protected area in Peru.

This context of high environmental and social sensitivity required the development and implementation of a sound long-term management strategy from the initial stage of the project, whose pillars were based on the disclosure and consultation process initiated in the year 2000. This process made it possible to identify the interests and concerns of the local population, establish design guidelines for the project, and set up the management plans and programs to guide its development. As a result, it was determined that no roads would be opened in the rainforest area, and the entire Camisea logistics is carried out according to an offshore inland design. Likewise, social and environmental programs were established that continue to be developed and reinforced after almost 20 years of operation.

From the very beginning, in 2004, Camisea has driven a profound transformation in Peru's energy matrix. Today, the gas produced generates approximately 40% of the electricity consumed in the country, more than 1.2 million homes have access to natural gas, and more than 200,000 vehicles use gas as fuel. Thanks to the use of cleaner fuel, Peru has eliminated more than 50 million tons of CO_2 emissions, which is key to meeting its commitments under the Paris Agreement to combat climate change.

In addition, we are aware that the sector faces the double challenge of supplying an ongoing growth in energy demand while generating accessible sources that incorporate actions to reduce the carbon footprint and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, besides the associated social, environmental, cultural and biodiversity impacts. We also recognize that, as a pillar of the regional energy system, our industry has both the opportunity and the responsibility to contribute to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this sense, it is essential that our operations are developed with a deep commitment to respect Human Rights, through sound transparency practices and ethical behavior, maintaining an ongoing relationship with stakeholders, under defined management frameworks for process safety and operational excellence, including mechanisms that promote the welfare and development of employees and the entire supply chain, and generating shared value for both the communities in the area of influence and for society as a whole.

In view of the above, we present our first Sustainability Report with consolidated and independent data of the Camisea Consortium, focusing on the activities and initiatives developed during the year 2022, and prepared in accordance with the 2021 edition of the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) standards, to disclose the results and contributions of our management, and the efforts made to continue being an energy project of reference for Peru and the region.

Germán Alvarez
General Manager
Pluspetrol Peru Corporation S.A.

CAMISEA OVERVIEW

THE CAMISEA PROJECT AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE PERUVIAN ECONOMY

GRI 2-1, 203-2

The year 2000 marked the beginning of large-scale natural gas development in Peru, and of one of the largest energy projects in Latin America: Camisea.

In operation since 2004, Camisea includes:

- The extraction and piping of gas and condensates from the Camisea gas reservoir wells -Blocks 88 and 56-, located in the Lower Urubamba basin of the Cusco region, to the Malvinas liquid fractionation plant (hereinafter, Malvinas Gas Plant), approximately 50 km from the reservoirs.
- Transportation through a 700 km long pipeline for the shipment of natural gas from the Malvinas Gas Plant to the City Gate in Lurin; and a 540 km long pipeline for the transportation of natural gas liquids to the Natural Gas Liquids Fractionation Plant (hereinafter PFLGN) in Pisco, Ica region. At this plant, liquids are processed to obtain gasoline, diesel derivatives, propane and butane.
- Gas distribution in Lima and Callao for domestic and industrial use, as well as for electricity generation.

Exploitation (upstream), including the operation of the Malvinas Gas Plant and Pisco PFLGN, is the responsibility of Camisea Consortium, integrated by Pluspetrol (operator of the Consortium), Hunt Oil Co., SK Innovation, Repsol, Sonatrach and Tecpetrol. The pipelines are operated by Transportadora de Gas del Perú (TGP), and gas distribution is the responsibility of Cálidda, Perú LNG and other national distributors.

FRACTIONATION PLANT
Region: Ica
Province: Pisco
District: Paracas

RESERVOIRS AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES
Region: Cusco
Province: La Convención
District: Megantoni

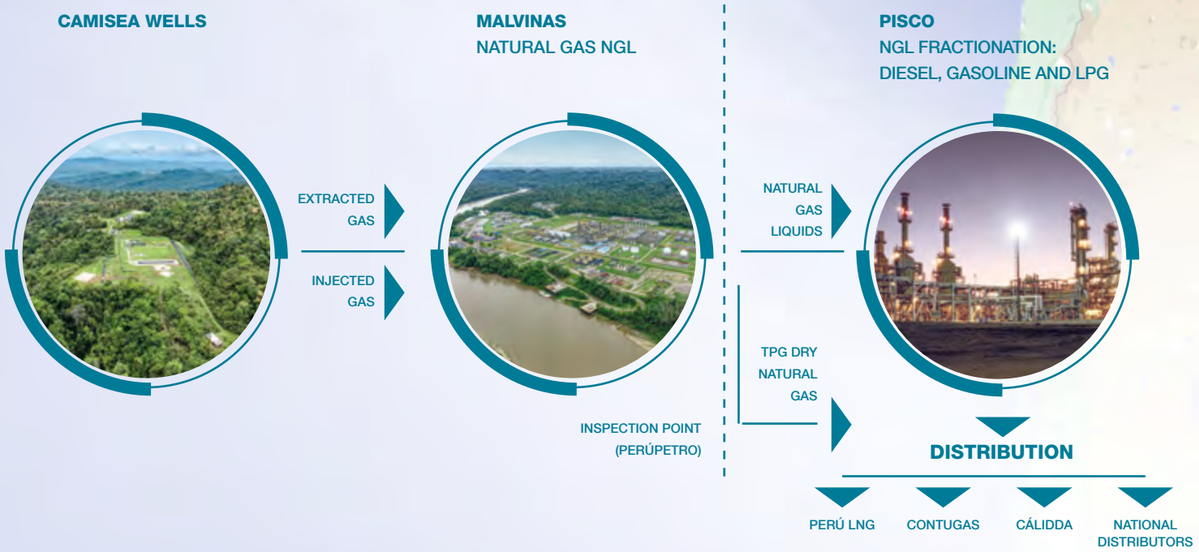
Camisea's[1] development brought about a significant transformation in Peru's energy matrix by introducing gas as the fuel used in the area of highest concentration of industrial and residential consumption.

Natural gas is an economical fuel for industrial use, its main market being electricity generation, where it displaces diesel. This means, on the one hand, a significant reduction in energy prices and, on the other hand, the improvement of air quality levels in industrial centers through the reduction of carbon monoxide gases, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxides (SOx), hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide (CO_2). In 2000, there was no natural gas market in the country; industries in Lima used mainly residual fuel and diesel, and the vehicle fleet relied only on diesel, gasoline and, to a lesser extent, LPG.

At present, the gas produced in Camisea enables the following:

- Generation of approximately 40% of the electricity consumed in Peru.
- More than 1.2 million homes having access to natural gas.
- Over 200,000 vehicles using gas as fuel.
- Natural gas liquids cover the needs of the local market and are also exported, having a direct impact on the country's trade balance.

OPERATIONS SCHEME



IN ADDITION, SINCE THE START-UP OF OPERATIONS IN 2004:

Camisea has accounted for **42%** of the hydrocarbon contribution to GDP (equivalent to **1.1%** of the Peruvian GDP).

Camisea accounted for more than **35%** of the annual fiscal contribution of the entire hydrocarbons industry (equivalent to **3.1%** of total fiscal revenues).

Camisea accounted for **4.1%** of total exports.

Thanks to the use of cleaner fuel, Peru has eliminated more than 50 million tons of CO_2 emissions, which is key to meeting its commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **40%** in 2030 (30% under unconditional targets and 10% under conditional targets).

Camisea has generated approximately **1,600** company and contractor employment opportunities per year.

Camisea accounted for **37%** of hydrocarbon exports[2].

On average, for every **USD1** of exports derived from Camisea, imports of alternative fuels were reduced by **USD3.**

1. Hereinafter, any mention to Camisea will refer to the operations carried out in Megantoni and Pisco, unless otherwise specified.
2. Primary hydrocarbon exports (crude oil and natural gas) and refined hydrocarbons. In the case of Camisea, natural gas and gasoline exports are considered.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

GRI 304-1

Block 88, Block 56 and the Malvinas Gas Plant are located to the southeast of Peru, on the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains, within the lower Urubamba basin, district of Megantoni (the first and only indigenous district in Peru), in the province of La Convención, Cusco Region.

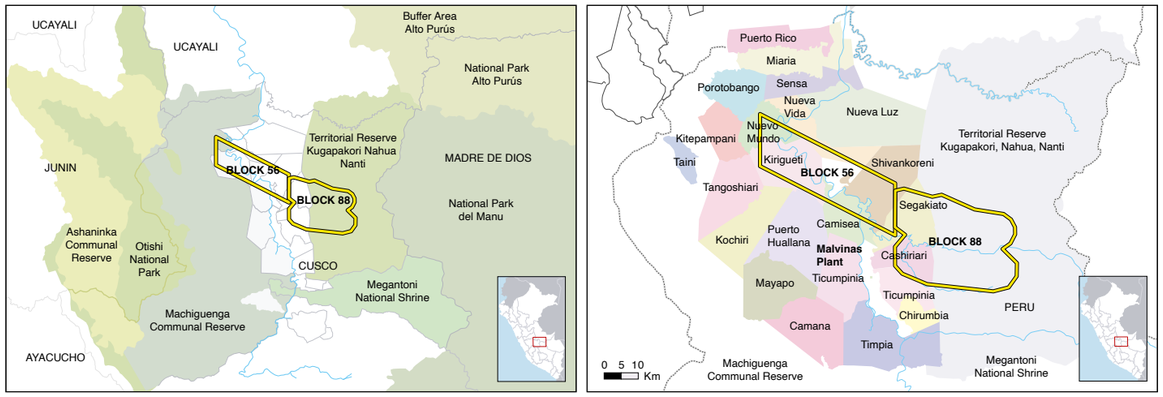
The Malvinas Gas Plant is located on the right bank of the Urubamba River, in a private property belonging to the Consortium. The operation in Block 88 is carried out from four sites, including production locations named Cashiriari 1, Cashiriari 3, San Martín 1 and San Martín 3, while the operation of Block 56 includes the Pagoreni and Mipaya fields, and is located adjacent to Block 88. It currently comprises three sites named Pagoreni A, Pagoreni B and Mipaya. In addition, both blocks have a pipeline system that collects and/or injects fluid from the wells (gas and condensates) to/from the Malvinas Gas Plant, which is the logistics operations center.

Pisco PFLGN is also part of Camisea, located in the central-south Peruvian coast, at Playa Lobería, district of Paracas, province of Pisco, Ica region. It has been operating since 2004, processing natural gas liquids from the Camisea fields and separating them into commercial quality products (propane, butane, gasoline and diesel). A portion of the products is shipped on vessels via a loading platform located approximately 4,000 meters offshore, in front of the PFLGN. These products supply both the domestic and international markets. Another portion is distributed in tanker trucks to supply the Peruvian market.

The production area is located in the Peruvian Amazon, a tropical forest recognized as a biodiversity hotspot[3]. Block 88 is located in the buffer zone of the Manu National Park —one of the largest protected natural areas in Peru— overlapping with the buffer zone of the Machiguenga Communal Reserve to the west. In addition, the region is characterized by a wide cultural diversity. Around the Camisea fields, there are 22 native communities of the matsigenka, yine, asháninka and nahua ethnic groups.

Block 88 overlaps with the territory of the native communities of Segakiato, Cashiriari, Camisea and Ticumpinia and with the Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti and others Territorial Reserve (RTKNN). In turn, Block 56 overlaps with territories of the Nuevo Mundo, Kirigueti, Shivankoreni and Camisea Native Communities, as well as the Shintorini Rural Settlement.

BLOCKS MAP 88 AND 56



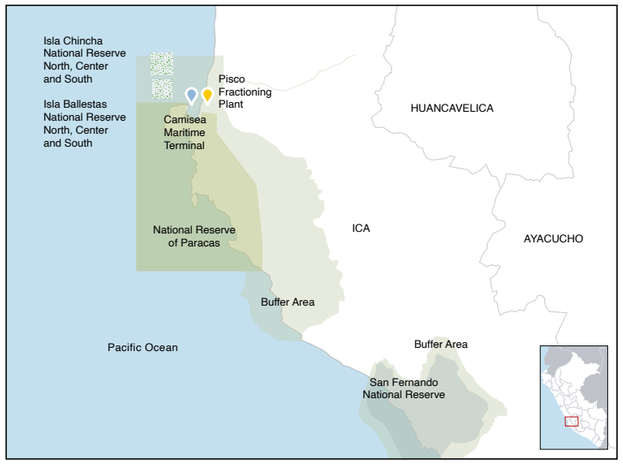
KUGAPAKORI, NAHUA, NANTI AND OTHERS TERRITORIAL RESERVE

IT WAS CREATED IN 1990 AS A RESERVED AREA FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE LIVING IN VOLUNTARY ISOLATION OR IN THE FIRST STAGES OF INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PART OF THE CAMISEA PROJECT WITHIN ITS TERRITORY AND ITS PROXIMITY TO POPULATIONS IN A SITUATION OF VOLUNTARY ISOLATION AND/OR INITIAL CONTACT, THE PROJECT ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF SEVERAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IN JULY 2003, THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH SUPREME DECREE NO. 028-2003-AG, ESTABLISHED THE “STATE TERRITORIAL RESERVE IN FAVOR OF THE ETHNIC GROUPS IN VOLUNTARY ISOLATION AND INITIAL CONTACT KUGAPAKORI, NAHUA, NANTI AND OTHERS (RTKNN)”, WITHOUT AFFECTING THE EXISTING RIGHTS TO THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE RESERVE, INCLUDING CAMISEA. THIS SUPREME DECREE ALSO ESTABLISHED THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RELATIONSHIP PROTOCOL AND AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDY MAP OF THE VARIOUS NATIVE POPULATIONS IN THE AREA. THE POPULATION SETTLED IN THE RTKNN BELONGS TO THE PANO AND ARAHUAC LINGUISTIC FAMILIES. THE PANO FAMILY IS REPRESENTED BY THE NAHUAS (OR YORAS) OF THE MISHAHUA AND SERJALI RIVER BASINS; THE ARAHUAC FAMILY INCLUDES THE NANTIS OF THE ALTO CAMISEA AND ALTO TIMPÍA RIVER BASINS AND THE MATSIGENKAS OF THE ALTO AND MEDIO PAQUIRÍA RIVER BASINS (ALSO CALLED KIRINERIS). GROUPS OF MATSIGENKA FAMILIES CAN ALSO BE FOUND WHO, UNLIKE THE KIRINERIS, ARE RELATED TO THE MATSIGENKA SETTLED IN THE NATIVE COMMUNITIES OF THE LOWER URUBAMBA REGION (CAMISEA AND CASHIRIARI RIVERS).

The Pisco PFLGN is located in the buffer zone of the Paracas National Reserve (hereinafter PNR), a marine-coastal protected area of Peru.

The PNR, located between the provinces of Pisco and Ica within the Ica region, was declared a Natural Protected Area by Supreme Decree No. 1281-75-AG. It has an area of 335,000 ha, of which 35% corresponds to mainland and islands and 65% to marine waters. Its biological and tourist importance is due to its variety of biotopes, which provide critical feeding, reproduction, and refuge areas for whales, sea lions, sea turtles, birds, fish, and invertebrates. From an ecological point of view, its importance lies in the conservation and sustainable use of a representative sample of the ecoregions of the Cold Sea of the Humboldt Current and the Coastal Desert. Likewise, the PNR has been recognized as a Reserve of Hemispheric Importance for Bird Migrations and has been listed in the Ramsar Convention, which protects wetlands of international significance, especially water birds’ habitats. As a result of the great contribution of marine-coastal ecosystems, the Guano Islands, Islets, and Capes National Reserve System (RNSIIPG) was created in 2009. It is composed of 22 islands, islets and guano islands groups, and 11 guano points. The Ballestas and Chincha Islands are part of this reserve and belong to the PNR’s Buffer Zone and the Project’s Area of Indirect Insular Influence.

PISCO MAP



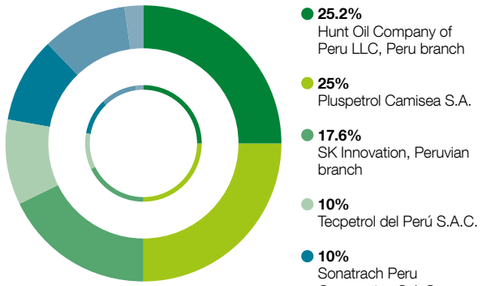
3. These are species-rich and endangered areas, as defined by Conservation International.

OWNERSHIP INTERESTS
GRI 2-2

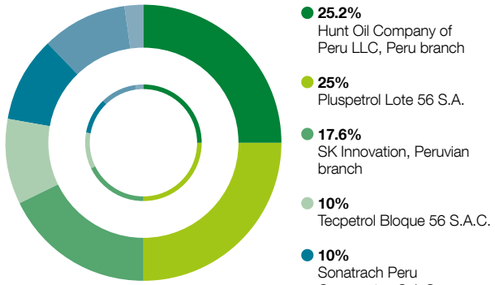
CAMISEA CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION

Pluspetrol Perú Corporation S.A. is the operator of Camisea Consortium, responsible for the production of natural gas and condensate from Blocks 88 and 56 and Pisco PFLGN. The Consortium is integrated by the partners detailed in the following chart:

OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN BLOCK 88



OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN BLOCK 56



There have been no relevant changes in partner composition during the reporting period.

Land cargo terminal, Pisco. Peru

Camisea, Peru

LEVELS OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETS SERVED
GRI 2-6

LEVELS OF PRODUCTION IN 2022:[4]

- **117.1** MMBOE[5] OF TOTAL OPERATED PRODUCTION
- **23.8** MMBOE OF TOTAL LIQUIDS PRODUCTION
- **93.3** MMBOE OF TOTAL GAS PRODUCTION

Products generated:
- Natural gas
- Gasoline
- LPG
- MDBS/Diesel[6]

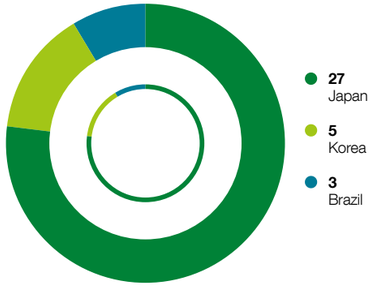
Types of customers:
- Major customers
- B2B customers[7]

MAJOR CUSTOMERS

According to the product demanded by this type of customers, the following classification can be made:

GASOLINE
Customers are classified into traders and final consumers (refineries and petrochemical plants).

NUMBER OF POSITIONS PER DESTINATION[8]



NATURAL GAS
Customers are divided into generators, industrial sector, distributors and LNG plants. They can also be classified according to the type of target market.

TYPE OF MARKET	REPRESENTATION
Local market	58%
Exports market	42%

LPG
LPG customers are 2 supply plants serving the local market.

B2B CUSTOMERS

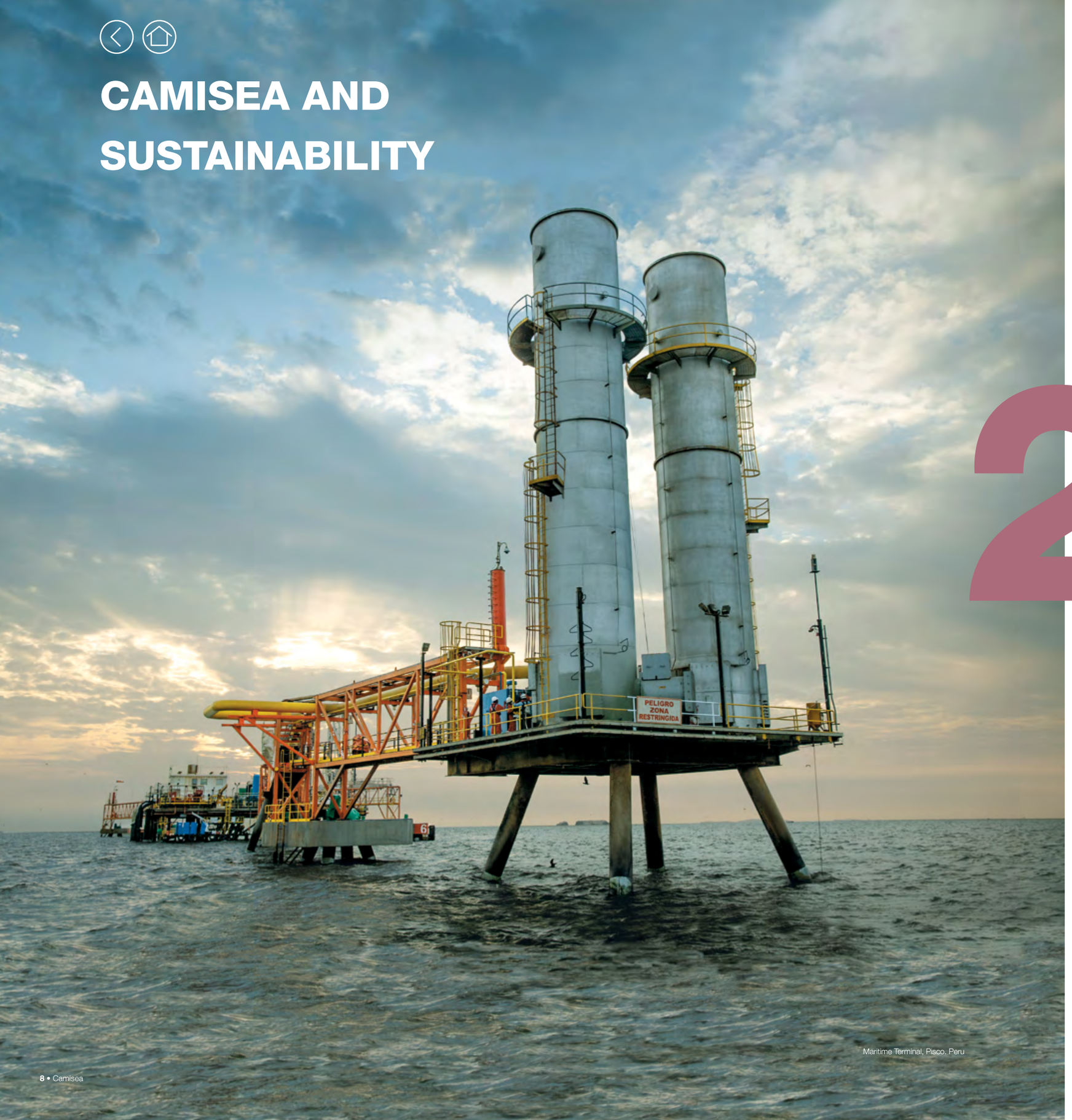
All B2B customers correspond to the local market and are LPG and diesel consumers.

PRODUCT	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS 2022
LPG	112
Diesel	585
Total customers 2022	**697**

TYPE OF CUSTOMERS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL B2B CUSTOMERS
Gas stations	93%
Bottling plants	3%
Wholesale distributor	2%
Retail distributor	1%
Direct consumer	0.5%
Refineries	0.5%

4. Including consumption, re-injection and safety flare.
5. BOE: barrels of oil equivalent. 1 MMBOE = 1,000,000 BOE.
6. Medium Distillate for Blending Stock.
7. B2B: business to Business.
8. Cargoes: this refers to vessel shipments.

CAMISEA AND SUSTAINABILITY



Maritime Terminal, Pisco. Peru

2

Sustainability is part of Camisea DNA. The high sensitivity of the environment and its characteristics required a clear strategy from the very beginning of the project (design, construction and start-up) to make its development feasible in view of the different challenges, among them:

- Socio-environmental challenges: the project is located in a biodiversity hotspot, with the presence of Amazonian indigenous population with different degrees of integration (native title holders, population in initial contact, uncontacted-isolated population)[9].
- Logistical challenges: development of a project in an area with no roads, no ports, no airports and with rivers that are navigable only 3 months a year.

Faced with the socio-environmental challenge, an exhaustive early consultation process was developed with local populations, local, regional and national indigenous organizations, and government agencies. The decisions adopted in the initial stage not only made the development of the project feasible, but also shaped the pillars of Camisea sustainability strategy, with programs and procedures that have been maintained and strengthened throughout the almost 20 years of operation.

9. More information on isolated population in section **3.2.1 Camisea and the Kugapakori Territorial Reserve, Nahua, Nanti and others**.

DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE EIA - BLOCK 88 (2000-2001)

DURING THIS PROCESS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT WERE DISCLOSED THROUGH WORKSHOPS HELD IN EACH COMMUNITY. MORE THAN 50 MEETINGS WERE HELD TO GATHER THE CONCERNS AND INTERESTS OF THE POPULATION AND TO ESTABLISH A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT DESIGN IN ORDER TO RESPOND TO THE ISSUES RAISED.

THE FIVE MAIN CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY THE POPULATION WERE:

1. NO OPENING OF ROADS TO AVOID UNWANTED MIGRATION.
2. LOCAL LABOR.
3. COMPENSATION.
4. COMMUNITY MONITORING.
5. NO CONTACT WITH ISOLATED POPULATION.

FOR EACH OF THE ABOVE, SPECIFIC MEASURES WERE DEVELOPED, BOTH FOR PROJECT DESIGN AND PREPARATION OF AD HOC PROGRAMS.

1. NO OPENING OF ROADS: DURING THE CONSULTATION PROCESS, THE POPULATION AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS STRESSED THEIR FEAR OF THE ADVANCE OF SETTLERS FROM THE UPPER URUBAMBA TO THE LOWER URUBAMBA REGIONS, IN ADDITION TO UNWANTED MIGRATION IN SEARCH FOR WORK. THIS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN **OFFSHORE INLAND DESIGN** FOR ALL CAMISEA LOGISTICS, I.E. VIA RIVER AND AIR, AND AVOIDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

2. JOB OPPORTUNITIES: THROUGH THE **LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM**, LOCAL PEOPLE WERE TRAINED BY A ROTATING SCHEDULE BASED ON VACANCIES PER COMMUNITY. EXCLUSIVE JOB OPPORTUNITIES WERE CREATED IN THE CONTRACTOR COMPANIES FOR LOCAL PEOPLE, WHICH ELIMINATED THE RISK OF UNWANTED MIGRATION IN SEARCH FOR WORK.

3. COMPENSATION: A METHODOLOGY WAS DESIGNED FOR THE ECONOMIC VALUATION OF THE PROJECT'S POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON SOIL, SURFACE WATER, GROUNDWATER, LANDSCAPE, AND AIR, ESTABLISHING COMPENSATION AMOUNTS WITH THE COMMUNITIES FOR THE USE OF THEIR TERRITORIES.

4. COMMUNITY MONITORING: A GROUP OF PERUVIAN NGOs WAS INVITED TO DEVELOP A COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM (PMAC).

5. NO CONTACT WITH ISOLATED POPULATIONS: AN **ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN** WAS DESIGNED AND AGREED UPON WITH GOVERNMENT BODIES AND INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS. IT INCLUDES THE PERMANENT PRESENCE OF NAHUA AND MATSIGENKA WATCHMEN DURING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE KUGAPAKORI, NAHUA AND NANTI TERRITORIAL RESERVE AREA.

THE SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PRACTICES DEVELOPED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION AND START-UP OF THE CAMISEA PROJECT (2001-2004) MADE IT POSSIBLE TO MEET THE CONTRACTUAL DEADLINE (AUGUST 2004) WITHOUT DELAYS, FREE OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS AND WITH A MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT. THIS WORK METHOD HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO OPERATE WITHOUT CONFLICTS AND TO GENERATE SHARED VALUE WITH THE COMMUNITIES IN THE AREA UP TO THE PRESENT.

AROUND
USD **125** M
ALLOCATED TO SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN URUBAMBA AND PISCO SINCE 2001

PROJECT AXES AND DEFINITION:

- Early and ongoing relationship with stakeholders.
- No opening of roads; air and river logistics only.
- Directional drilling.
- Concentration of facilities (in Malvinas Gas Plant).
- Continuous improvement processes and development of specific programs (many of them detailed in this report).
- Risk management.

PROGRAMS AND TOOLS DEVELOPED AT AN EARLY STAGE AND CURRENTLY BEING IMPLEMENTED[10]:

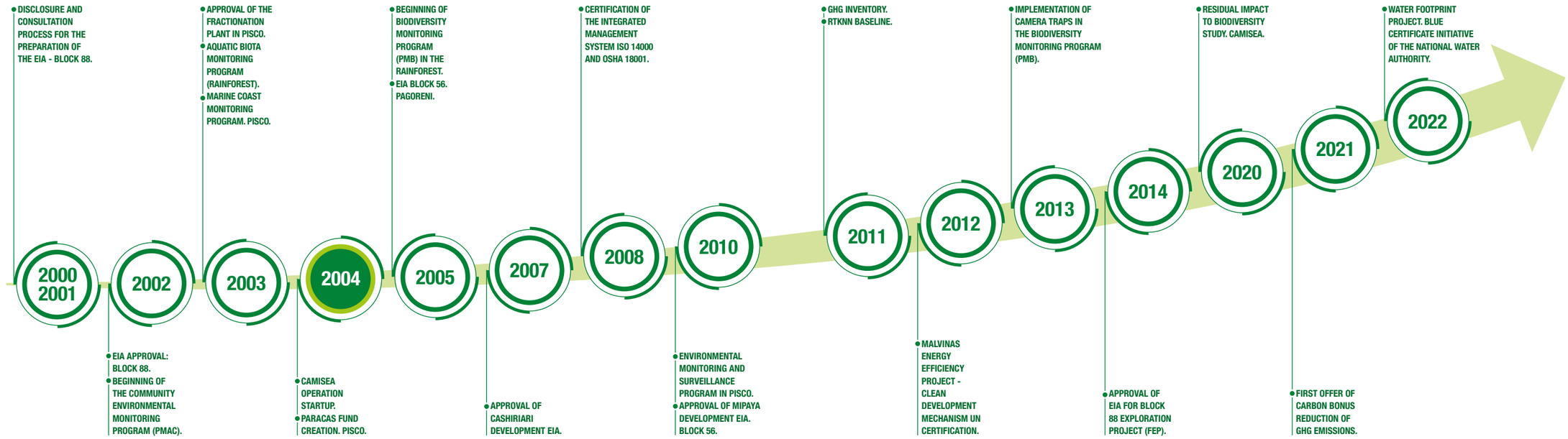
Since 2002	Since 2003	Since 2004	Since 2005
Community environmental monitoring program (PMAC). Local employment program. Community agreements and compensation program. Anthropological contingency plan. Applicable to work areas overlapping the Kugapakori Nahua Nanti Territorial Reserve (RTKNN).	Community river surveillance program. Participatory program for the monitoring of aquatic biota (rainforest). (Integrated into the Biodiversity Monitoring Program as of 2005). Marine coast monitoring program. Pisco.	Program for revegetation of pipelines with native species (green pipeline) Block 88. Creation and financing of the Paracas Fund. Pisco.	Biodiversity monitoring program (PMB).

Today, Camisea is an outstanding example of engineering, logistical development and infrastructure in a highly socially and environmentally sensitive environment, in the heart of the Peruvian Amazon. The management approach provides for a permanent relationship with stakeholders and particularly with local populations, from a global perspective of sustainability and within the framework of cooperation, trust and mutual learning relationships, while respecting territorial rights and cultural diversity, the regulatory framework, the commitments undertaken in the environmental management instruments, and promoting continuous improvement through the operational excellence process implemented. The progress and results of these initiatives are outlined in the following sections of this report.

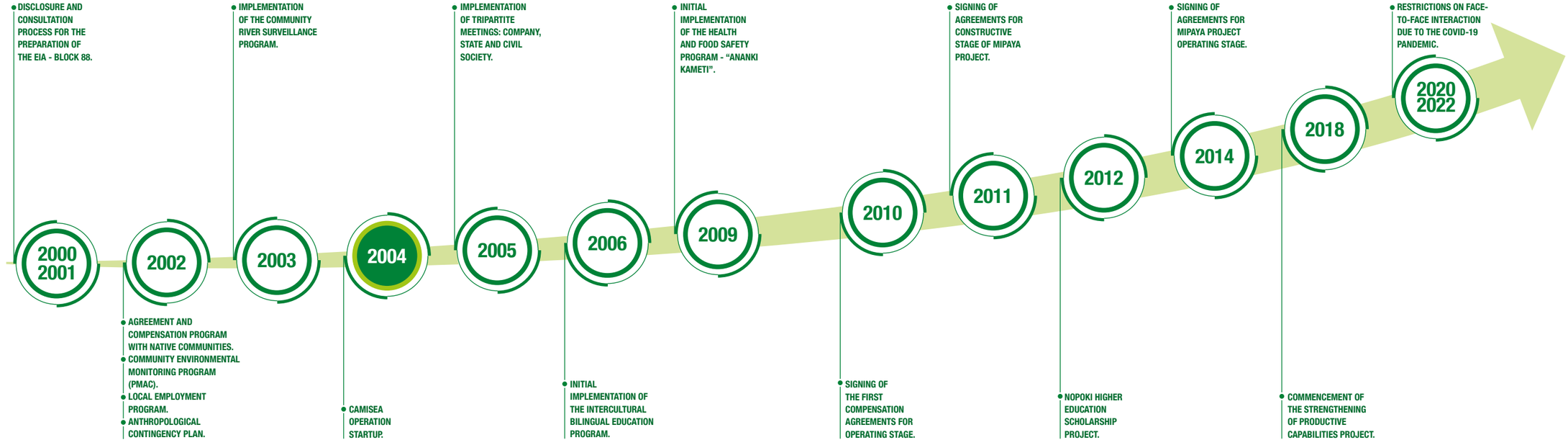
10. See description and results for the period 2022 in the relevant sections of this Report.

MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MILESTONES OF THE CAMISEA PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL MILESTONES' TIMELINE



SOCIAL MILESTONES - RAINFOREST



CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGs

During 2022 Pluspetrol, operator of the Consortium, worked on the identification of the priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the framework of its Sustainability Policy, and on the identification of the contributions to their fulfillment made by Camisea up to the reporting period. Given the particular nature of the operations and the characteristics of the area, the main contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals are linked to the production of energy, the promotion of safe and quality employment opportunities, the generation of economic value, the support to community development through social investment, and the rational management of resources.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	KEY ISSUES	MAIN SDGs ASSOCIATED	CONTRIBUTION 2022
Climate change Energy Transition	GHG emissions Carbon footprint Circular economy Efficiency New energies	7, 9, 12, 13	· Provision of natural gas to manage the energy transition to a safer and more sustainable supply. · Programs to mitigate and reduce GHG emissions. · Initiatives to reduce torch flaring and gas venting. · Energy access program for the communities in the area of influence. · Energy efficiency program. · Bono Camisea GNV, benefit that seeks to renew the vehicle fleet with units that use natural gas for vehicles (GNV). · Approval of the Strategic Lines and Global Environmental Goals by 2030.*
Biodiversity	Water Biodiversity	12, 13, 14, 15	· Biodiversity Monitoring Program. · Fondo Paracas: training for artisan fishermen, park rangers, and students and teachers from the area. · Infrastructure development program, drinking water, and access to energy. · Ducto Verde Program: contribution to the minimal environmental footprint of Camisea in the Cusco Amazon. · Water and effluent management. · Water footprint program for the Malvinas asset. · Spills and waste management.
Human Rights	Labor management Health and safety Due diligence Supply chain Diversity / inclusion Stakeholders / Indigenous peoples Social investment	3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17	· Programs to support public health systems and infrastructure. · Vaccination campaigns, smoking prevention and alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment. · Educational programs at different levels: pre-school, elementary and high school. · Infrastructure improvement programs in educational institutions. · Scholarships. · Employees' training and assessment. · Training program for all personnel on Compliance, risk and fraud assessment, anti-bribery and anticorruption. · Young Trails (young professionals program).* · Procurement through local suppliers. · Code of Conduct and policies on the prevention of bullying and sexual harassment.* · Third-Party Code of Conduct.* · Anthropological Contingency Plan. · Human Rights Policy.* · Third-party due diligence on human rights. · Security Standard in line with Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.* · Asset integrity and preventive maintenance programs. · Process Safety Management (PSM) framework.
Corporate governance	Ethics Anticorruption Fiscal policy Cybersecurity	8, 12, 16, 17	· Ethical behavior support. Code of Conduct, Third-Party Code of Conduct and Ethics Line.* · Anti-money laundering procedures.* · Anti-Bribery and Anticorruption Policy.* · Fraud and corruption risk management.* · Risk management.* · Third-party due diligence process.* · Collaborative processes of community relations and conflict resolution. · Digital transformation master plan. · Corporate Cybersecurity Policy and Standard for industrial systems.* · International memberships, associations and local industry chambers. · Anticorruption clauses in all our contracts.* · Participation in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

* These refer to initiatives generated at Corporate level that are applicable to all operations, including Camisea.

EXTERNAL RECOGNITIONS

Following are some of the Awards and Recognitions for social and environmental management granted to CAMISEA for its outstanding performance.

	RECOGNITION	PROJECT-PROGRAM	CATEGORY
2010	Medal from the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru	Community Environmental Monitoring Program - PMAC Lower Urubamba.	Collaborative environmental monitoring
2011	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Ananeki Kameti Project: Growing healthy and happy in the Lower Urubamba region.	Effort to promote local development
2011/12	Ministry of Environment of Peru	1st MDL (for the initials in Spanish of Clean Development Mechanisms) Project in Latin America - Carbon Bonus.	Reduction of GHG emissions
2013	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Promoting community development and entrepreneurship: Segakiato SAC project.	Effort to promote local development
2013	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Cuttings Re-injection Project: Camisea contribution to the first experience in the management of drill cuttings using the re-injection method in deep wells.	Environmental management
2014	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Community Environmental Monitoring Program - PMAC Río Corrientes.	Environmental management
2016	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB) in the Lower Urubamba (Cusco) region. Business Model Program: Integral management of the San Andrés wharf by artisan fishermen.	Environmental management Local development management
2016	National Environmental Award "Antonio Brack Egg" - Ministry of Environment	Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB) in the Lower Urubamba (Cusco) region. Fund for the Recovery Management of the Paracas National Reserve (Paracas Fund).	Biodiversity management Defensor del Mar de Grau (Grau Sea Defender)
2017	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE) - **Honorable Mention**	Alliance Project for the development of mariculture - cultivation of fan shells in Paracas-Pisco.	Local development management
2017	3rd place in the ranking - Green Latin America Awards, categories: "Forests and Flora" and "Oceans"	Forests and flora: Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB) in the Lower Urubamba (Cusco) region. Oceans: Fund for the Recovery Management of the Paracas Reserve (Paracas Fund).	Environmental management
2018	Maritime Award of the Americas - Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP) of the Organization of American States (OAS)	Paracas Marine Coast Monitoring Program.	Paracas Marine Coast Monitoring Program
2018	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Energy for Native Communities Project - Electrification System in the Lower Urubamba region.	Local development management
2019	Socially Responsible Company Award (DESR) 2018 (Peru 2021 and Mexican Philanthropy Center - CEMEFI)	Recognition to Pluspetrol Peru Corporation's sustainable management.	Social management
2019	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE)	Learning to Grow Program - Pisco.	Local development management
2020	Socially Responsible Company Award (DESR) 2019 (Peru 2021 and Mexican Philanthropy Center - CEMEFI)	Second consecutive year Recognition to Pluspetrol Peru Corporation's sustainable management.	Social management
2020	Sustainable Development Award granted by the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE) - Second place winner - Hydrocarbons sector	Energy Efficiency Project: Reduction of CO_2 emissions at Malvinas Gas Plant.	Environmental management
2021	Top 500 Ranking - Green Latin America Awards	Energy Efficiency Project: Reduction of CO_2 emissions at Malvinas Gas Plant, May 2021.	Clean energy
2021	Socially Responsible Company Award (DESR) 2020 (Peru 2021 and Mexican Philanthropy Center - CEMEFI)	Recognition of Pluspetrol Peru Corporation's sustainable management and contribution to the accomplishment of the SDGs for the third consecutive year, July 2021.	Social management
2021	CER (Responsible Business Conduct) Award from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) - Double recognition winner	Community Environmental Monitoring Program in the Lower Urubamba area (PMAC-BU) and Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB) in the Lower Urubamba area - Collaborative Environmental Monitoring Category winner, July 2021.	Collaborative environmental monitoring
2021	Entrepreneurial Creativity Award - Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC)	Project: Reduction of carbon footprint and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at the Malvinas Gas Plant-Cusco.	Environmental protection
2021	Sustainable Development Award - National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE) - Peru	Green pipeline: Contribution to the minimal environmental footprint of Camisea in the Cusco Amazon.	Environmental management
2022	Socially Responsible Company Award (DESR) 2021 (Sustainable Peru, formerly Peru 2021 and Mexican Philanthropy Center - CEMEFI)	For the fourth consecutive year we were recognized in Peru with the Socially Responsible Company Award granted to companies that promote sustainability as the main focus of their business.	Social management
2022	Sustainable Development Award - National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy (SNMPE) - Peru	Camisea: Operation Model towards minimum impact on the biodiversity of the Peruvian Amazon.	Environmental management

GOVERNANCE

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The operation of Camisea Consortium is governed by the Joint Operating Agreements (JOA) for Blocks 88 and 56. These documents establish the terms and conditions for the operation—under Pluspetrol Perú Corporation S.A. (PPC)—and the decision-making procedure for the companies belonging to the Consortium, which require a 51% majority for general decisions and 66.7% for the approval of the investment plan. Each participant is financially and tax independent. In addition, the members of the Consortium hold regular meetings to discuss issues related to joint operations (including socio-environmental management).

HUMAN RIGHTS

GRI 2-23, 410-1

OUR MAIN COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS IS TO RESPECT THEM IN ALL OUR ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS.

To comply with this commitment, we have implemented the Human Rights Policy[11] to:

- Establish procedures to reasonably and periodically identify and assess potential situations of negative impact on human rights in our activities and prior to undertaking a new project, a business relationship, and/or before relevant operational changes.
- Reinforce our commitment to respect human rights throughout our value chain by means of our Third-Party Code of Conduct, applicable to all the company's contracts and commercial agreements.
- Set up grievance mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of any possible infringement of human rights derived from the project, or caused by its employees and/or related third parties.
- Promote the cross-cutting implementation of the Human Rights Policy in all operational and management documents, and its periodic review in order to ensure its effectiveness.
- Ensure the development of all relations with public or private security forces in accordance with our Physical and Property Security Standard[12], which includes the recommendations of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

Accordingly, we conducted a due diligence process on human rights, considering the definition proposed by the OECD: "Process whereby companies identify, prevent, mitigate and explain how they address actual and potential negative impacts in their own activities, value chain and business relationships"[13], in this case focused on Human Rights, as established in the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

As a result of the due diligence process, we sought to consolidate a view on human rights within the Camisea operation, identified risks and impacts on human rights in our activities, and defined actions based on the identified opportunities for improvement. As part of this process, in the year 2022 we launched a cross-cutting integration project on human rights issues within the operation, with the assistance of the Centro Vincular, a university body belonging to the Catholic University of Valparaiso, Chile. The project, divided into three phases, includes an assessment of the actions taken to this date; recommendations to improve the risk management system from a human rights perspective; the definition of human rights management follow-up indicators; and recommendations to improve human rights management reporting, including remedial action in the event that human rights violations are identified.

It should also be noted that during 2022, Pluspetrol, as operator of Camisea Consortium, issued the guidelines for the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in the relationship with state security forces and private security companies. As part of this process, training on Human Rights and Businesses was provided to external personnel from Camisea Safety and Security area, for a total of 107 hours of training and attended by 74 participants.

11. Human Rights Policy of Pluspetrol, operator of the Consortium.
12. Corporate standard of Pluspetrol, operator of the Consortium.
13. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct (2018).
14. The social baseline for this project was carried out through the analysis of secondary information (bibliography, reports, scientific articles, doctoral theses, information from governmental and non-governmental bodies and indigenous organizations); the analysis of data collected in neighboring communities (Timpía, Kirigueti, Pagoreni, Camisea, Sepahua, Nueva Luz); and the identification of affected areas (dwellings, farms and deforested areas) through the analysis of satellite information and aerial photos.) (See: https://futurosostenible.org/publicaciones/)

Block 88, Camisea. Peru - Photographer Daniel Silva

CAMISEA AND THE KUGAPAKORI, NAHUA, NANTI AND OTHERS TERRITORIAL RESERVE

In 2003, by Supreme Decree No. 028-2003-AG, the State Territorial Reserve in favor of the ethnic groups in voluntary isolation and initial contact Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti and others (RTKNN) was established. The oil and gas operations covered by this statement are permitted, although subject to special measures to protect indigenous communities in voluntary isolation and/or initial contact. The competent authority is the Peruvian Ministry of Culture, through the Vice Ministry of Interculturality, which is responsible for ensuring and overseeing compliance with these regulations.

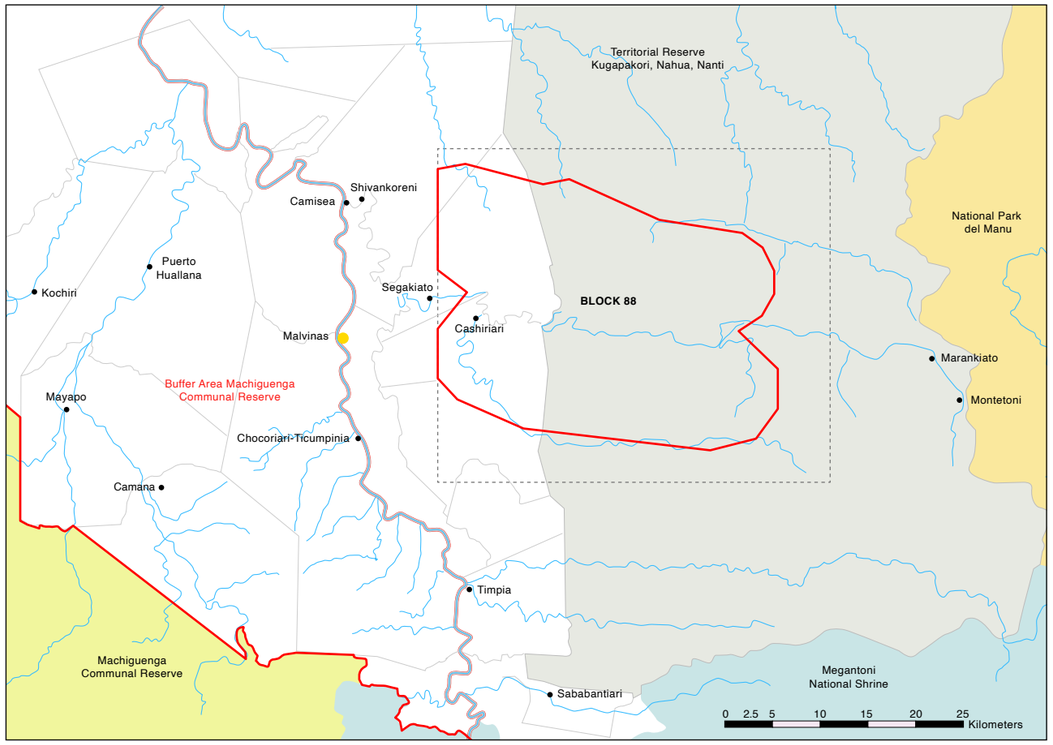
Given that part of Block 88 overlaps with the Kugapakori, Nahua, Nanti and others Territorial Reserve, from the beginning of the project Camisea Consortium has applied more stringent regulations to protect the communities in voluntary isolation. The main measure implemented is the Anthropological Contingency Plan, which describes the procedure to follow in case of finding, sighting and/or contact with communities in voluntary isolation, with emphasis on respecting the no contact principle and avoiding communication with these communities by all means.

Additionally, Camisea Consortium has designed and applies other preventive measures such as:

- Offshore inland design: there are no access roads to the operations, access is by helicopter, and the only activities within the RTKNN take place in 3 confined locations: SM3, Cash 1 and Cash 3.
- Access control: collaborative surveillance, including access watchmen at RTKNN and river control watchmen along the rivers, including Camisea and Cashiriari.
- Early alert mechanism with the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality - Ministry of Culture: alerts of finding, sighting and/or contact of indigenous people in isolation are communicated immediately through a specified e-mail address, to initiate the respective coordination with the competent authority. To date, there have been no findings, sightings or contact with isolated populations; only cases of initial contact were reported.

Notwithstanding the above measures, and after a comprehensive exploratory project developed between 2012 and 2015[14], Camisea Consortium decided to relinquish the areas of Block 88 with no production or development. This implied a 42% reduction of the original Block 88 area. As 82% of the relinquished area belongs to the RTKNN reserve, this decision significantly reduced the overlapping area.

MAP OF BLOCK 88 RELINQUISHMENT AREA



REFERENCES

Original area until 2016

Area operated since 2017

	BLOCK 88		OVERLAPPING WITH RTKNN		OVERLAPPING WITH CCNN	
	HECTARES	%	HECTARES	%	HECTARES	%
Original area	143,500.00	100%	105,225.59	73.3%	38,274.41	26.7%
Current area	82,803.50	57.7%	55,345.79	66.8%	27,457.73	33.2%
Area relinquished	**60,696.50**	**42.3%**	**49,879.80**	**82.2%**	**10,816.68**	**17.8%**

RESPONSIBLE AND ETHICAL BEHAVIOR

GRI 2-23, 2-24, 2-26

Responsibility, ethics and transparency underpin the behavior of Camisea Consortium from the beginning of the business, whether in decision-making processes, relations with our different stakeholders, policy implementation, specific programs at all levels, or in our value chain.

As part of our commitment, we provide all our stakeholders with the necessary tools and spaces to communicate their expectations, concerns or complaints, including those associated with human rights issues, ensuring their proper analysis and treatment. Some of these tools are the Ethics Line, the Grievances Procedure and the Human Rights Policy, which, together with the Process Safety Management Framework (PSM), allow us to identify the potential negative impacts caused or contributed to by Camisea's activities. Through the management and monitoring of the requirements derived from the relationship with our stakeholders, valuable information is obtained for decision making, and for the adoption of measures appropriate to each case.

Additionally, Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, participates in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which seeks to promote a transparency and accountability framework between companies in the extractive sector, civil society and the State.

Initially, EITI has issued a total of eight reports with information on hydrocarbon and mining royalty payments, as well as income tax. Subsequent reports added information on the payment of mandatory contributions to Osinergmin[15] and to the Environmental Assessment and Control Agency (OEFA). Pluspetrol has participated since the issuance of the first EITI Report in 2009 (where the period 2004-2007 was reported).

To date, information has been reported up to and including the period 2020[16] and it is expected that during 2023-2024, EITI will issue the ninth report for the period 2021 and 2022.

15. Osinergmin is a Peruvian public organization that supervises electricity and hydrocarbon companies to ensure that they provide a permanent, safe and quality service, and controls that mining companies carry out their activities in a safe manner (https://www.gob.pe/osinergmin).
16. All released reports can be found at https://eitiperu.minem.gob.pe/index.php/informes/

WHAT IS THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI)?

EITI IS AN INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE THAT BRINGS TOGETHER GOVERNMENTS, EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES (MINING, OIL AND GAS), CIVIL SOCIETY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO INCORPORATE TRANSPARENCY CRITERIA IN COMPANY PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENTS AND IN THE REVENUES THAT GOVERNMENTS RECEIVE FROM COMPANIES, SO THAT THESE RESOURCES ARE USED TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT. EITI ASKS COMPANIES TO DISCLOSE THEIR PAYMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY OPERATE, AND GOVERNMENTS TO DISCLOSE THE PAYMENTS THEY RECEIVE. EITI MONITORS AND RECONCILES COMPANIES' PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENTS AND THE REVENUES REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS IN EACH COUNTRY. THE INFORMATION IS VALIDATED BY A THIRD PARTY SELECTED BY A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP.
SOURCES: www.eiti.org/eitiperu.minem.gob.pe

ETHICAL BEHAVIOR SUPPORT

By ratifying the strong ethical commitment and transparency in the business conduct and decisions of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, the Regulatory Compliance area (hereinafter, Compliance), along with Senior Management's support, continuously strengthens its management system to prevent, detect and correct breaches associated with bribery, corruption, money laundering and/or financing of terrorism within the organization, while complying with the regulations in force and honoring the commitments undertaken.

In relation to the regulatory framework of reference, the Congress of the Republic of Peru approved a Bill amending Act No. 30424. This law, regulates the administrative liability of legal entities in order to strengthen anticorruption regulations and promote proper corporate governance.

On the basis of the Sustainability Policy, the internal anticorruption regulatory framework is supported by the Code of Conduct, the Third-Party Code of Conduct and the Anti-Bribery and Anticorruption Policy. In March 2022, the Code of Conduct was updated, incorporating the definition and express prohibition of the financing of terrorism and the definition of Politically Exposed Person (PEP), in addition to the obligation to disclose conflicts of interest.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, defines the basic rules of daily behavior that are expected to be followed by all employees, regardless of their position. The main rules are associated to:

- Interpersonal relationships.
- Relationship with third parties.
- Relationship with potential conflicts of interest.
- Relationship with PEPs (Politically Exposed Persons) and PEP Family Members.
- Company's assets.

As in previous years, between May and June 2022, the annual Code of Conduct certification campaign was carried out, involving all employees, and led by the Ethics Committee with the support of Compliance, Legal, and Human Resources areas. This campaign seeks to ensure understanding of the Code, promote compliance and enable employees to disclose any potential conflict of commercial, family and/or affinity interest.

ASSOCIATIONS

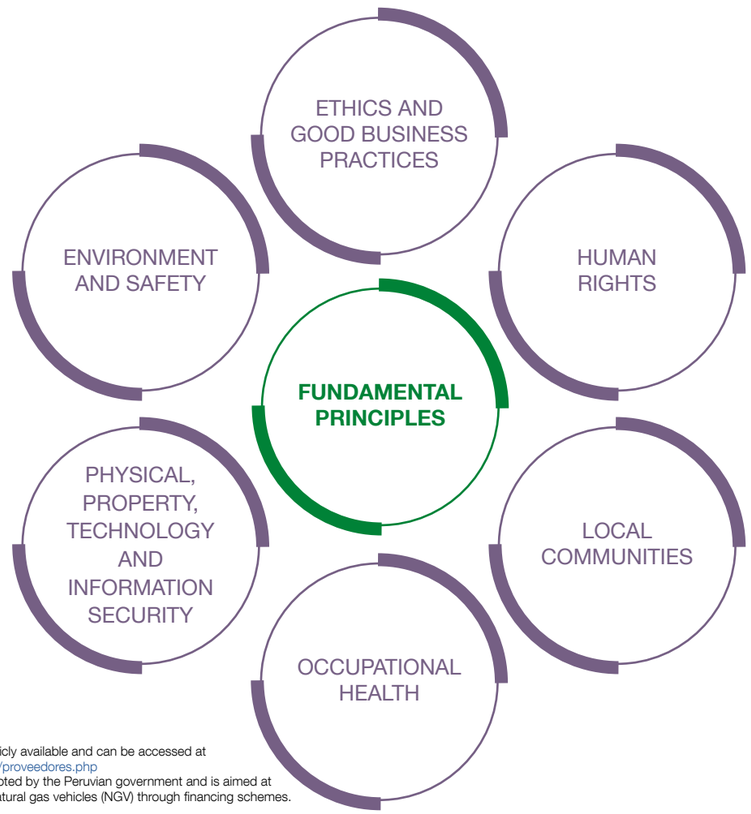
GRI 2-28

AS PART OF OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE AND THE ADOPTION OF INDUSTRY BEST PRACTICES, WE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN SEVERAL NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI PERU)
- PERÚ SOSTENIBLE (SUSTAINABLE PERU)
- NATIONAL SOCIETY OF MINING, OIL AND ENERGY (SNMPE)
- PERUVIAN SOCIETY OF HYDROCARBONS (SPH)

THIRD PARTY CODE OF CONDUCT

The Third Party Code of Conduct[17] covers suppliers, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, advisors, representatives and business partners, forms part of the commercial conditions of contracting, and establishes a series of expected commitments, grouped into six fundamental principles:



17. The document is publicly available and can be accessed at http://www.pluspetrol.net/proveedores.php
18. This program is promoted by the Peruvian government and is aimed at encouraging the use of natural gas vehicles (NGV) through financing schemes.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION RISK MANAGEMENT

During 2022, the risk matrix was updated pursuant to the Anti-Bribery and Anticorruption Policy and in line with the planned objective regarding fraud and corruption risk management. This matrix constitutes the basis of information to address these risks during the coming year, in addition to reinforcing the implementation of the actions already developed in other areas.

ANTICORRUPTION CLAUSE

Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, has an anticorruption "abc" clause incorporated to the general contracting terms and conditions both in master contracts and in tailor-made third-party contracts.

Likewise, since 2021, the clauses on the declaration of legality and origin of funds have been included in new contracts with clients or their renewals, as well as the anti-commercial sanctions clause in operations with foreign counterparties.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THIRD PARTIES - ANTICORRUPTION DUE DILIGENCE

As part of the Compliance management system, Pluspetrol, as operator of Camisea Consortium, carries out a due diligence process on its third parties, through the survey and assessment of their non-compliance background, management structure and Compliance programs, among other aspects. Since 2020, the Anticorruption Due Diligence standards set forth the general guidelines for the process and determine the assessable counterparties identified in business risk assessments.

During 2022, the Compliance area issued 879 reports to internal customers, mainly related to the analysis of retail customers of the diesel product and potential beneficiaries of the Natural Gas Promotion Program[18].

A total of 98 diesel customers completed the due diligence process and the rest were placed on standby until they complete the required documentation.

In the area of prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism, a check was made of third-party banks registered during the year. A quarterly control of off-shore collections to prevent money laundering is also in place.

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

ETHICS LINE

Pluspetrol Ethics Line is a channel that allows reporting any behavior of employees or officers of the company or contractors contrary to the provisions of the Code of Conduct and good practices, such as conflicts of interest (economic and/or relationship-related), misuse of company assets, working hours, disclosure of confidential information of the company, bribery, corruption, money laundering and other misconducts. Complaints may be submitted either in person or confidentially and anonymously.

All Pluspetrol personnel (and, therefore, Camisea's) have a duty to report any observed conduct and/or situation that may constitute a deviation from the Code of Conduct. Any knowledge of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct that is not reported is also considered an infringement.

PLUSPETROL ETHICS LINE

ethicsline@pluspetrol.net
https://ethicslinepluspetrol.lineaseticas.com/

Toll-free hotline
Peru: 0800-0-0831

POLICY FOR THE PREVENTION OF HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION AND BULLYING IN THE WORKPLACE

The purpose of this Policy is to establish guidelines and measures to prevent, detect and punish harassment, discrimination and bullying in the workplace.

The regulations are applicable to all personnel, regardless of their labor or contractual relation and hierarchy. Additionally, it includes contractors and suppliers within the scope established by the regulations in force.

Pisco Plant. Peru

DISSEMINATION AND TRAINING

The dissemination campaign supported the following actions throughout the year:

- Recertification and compliance with the Code of Conduct; Anti-Bribery and Anticorruption Policy; Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest; Politically Exposed Person (PEP) and PEP family member affidavit.
- Anticorruption Due Diligence.
- In-depth learning on the concepts of corruption, financing of terrorism and money laundering.
- Annual commemoration of the "International Anticorruption Day".

Training activities were carried out, including various workshops by risk area or profile, especially for middle and senior management, aimed at preventing the crimes of fraud, corruption, financing of terrorism and money laundering, and to promote the consolidation of a culture of ethics and good business practices.

Also, special workshops were held in various risk areas and critical issues related to the prevention of money laundering and customer knowledge were stressed together with Camisea Consortium's commercial area.

For new hires, E-learning and Compliance on-boarding training is available as part of the mandatory training program.

MONITORING AND CONTROL

For the measurement and monitoring of the Compliance program, two support mechanisms have been implemented, both within the audit program. As part of Camisea's annual internal audit plan, Compliance program effectiveness controls have been implemented, covering various of the audits performed during the year.

In addition, as part of the continuous audit system, indicators associated with collections made through cash deposits in bank accounts and compliance with the anticorruption due diligence processes in contracts with suppliers covered by this process are reviewed every six months, to detect deviations and take corrective measures for their resolution.

FINES PAID DURING THE REPORTING YEAR

In 2022, a total of USD 124,374 was paid in fines, mainly for delays in the delivery of information and reports, as shown in the following table:

	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN USD
1 - OSINERGMIN	Reports and maintenance	USD 6,315
2 - OEFA	Monitoring and delivery of information	USD 84,240
3 - SUNAFIL[19]	Collective bargaining agreements	USD 33,818
TOTAL		**USD 124,374**

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION POLICIES

At Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, we constantly work to identify and mitigate cybersecurity risks, through our Strategic Information Security Plan that promotes the improvement of platforms, processes and protection measures to guarantee infrastructure, networks, applications and people security. In this way, Camisea applies strict policies and guidelines, both in the IT (Information Technology) and OT (Operational Technology) environments.

In addition, new world-class security platforms and tools based on artificial intelligence and machine learning (Defender for Identity, Security for Cloud Apps, Information Protection, among others) are implemented to prevent, detect, analyze and respond automatically to potential cybersecurity threats.

As part of the Information Security Plan, in 2022 an independent external company successfully completed several vulnerability scans. Our employees received cybersecurity training to help them identify and respond to potential risks and to reinforce secure behaviors.

19. Superintendencia Nacional de Fiscalización Laboral [National Superintendence of Labor Inspection]

4

EMPLOYEES

Due to the post-pandemic changes and the evolution that implied facing the global contexts of uncertainty, Camisea has implemented articulated and interdisciplinary programs and initiatives to allow the continuous development of individuals and culture, in a safe work environment that enhances professional development. Among these programs are: the strengthening of the Blend Mode (hybrid work mode for office employees) characterized by flexible working schedules that combine face-to-face and virtual work (attributes valued by both the business and the people); Cultural Energy; Workshops on the results of the values survey; and the Work Environment Survey.

6

POINT INCREASE IN THE NEW HIRES RATE

OF YEAR 2022 COMPARED TO 2021

91%

OF EMPLOYEES COMPLETED THE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

FOR THE YEAR 2022 AS OF 12/31/2022

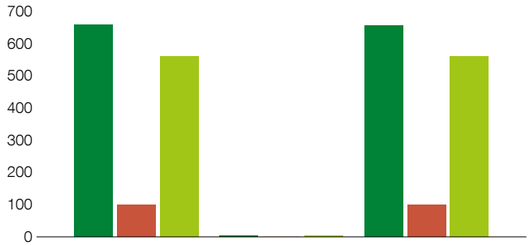
Malvinas Plant, Camisea, Peru

EMPLOYEE PROFILES

GRI 2-7, 2-30

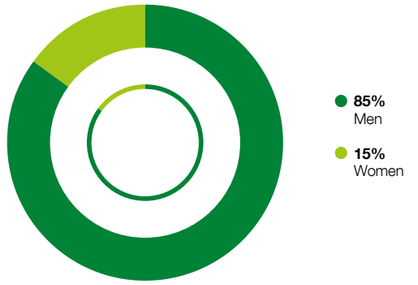
Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, reported a total payroll of **666**[20] direct employees at the end of the reporting period.

EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AND GENDER[21]

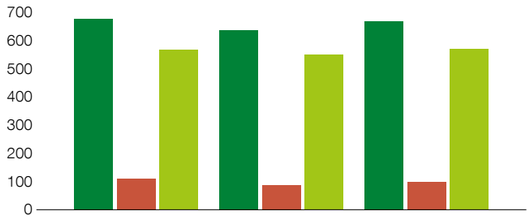


	Total employees	Temporary employees	Permanent employees
TOTAL	666	1	665
Women	99	0	99
Men	567	1	566

EMPLOYEES BY GENDER

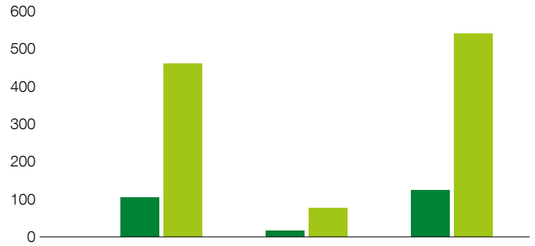


EMPLOYEES BY GENDER



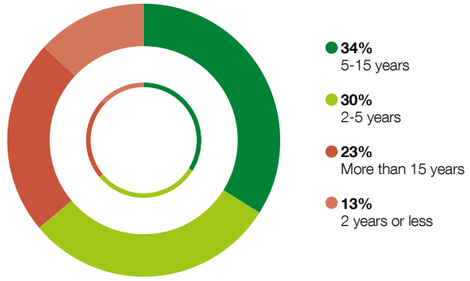
	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	671	635	666
Women	109	88	99
Men	562	547	567

EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND GENDER

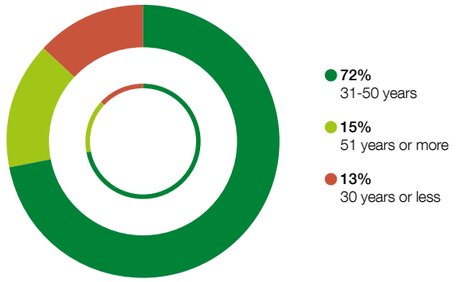


	Men	Women	TOTAL
Category A: positions with reportees	107	19	126
Category B: positions without reportees	460	80	540

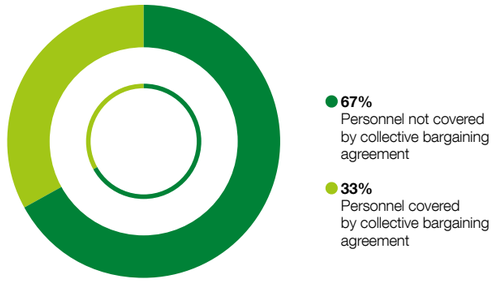
EMPLOYEES BY SENIORITY



EMPLOYEES BY AGE GROUP



EMPLOYEES BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT



In order to develop a fair and equitable work environment for all employees and work teams, we ensure compliance with and even exceed the requirements stipulated in the applicable regulatory frameworks, agreements, collective bargaining agreements or labor contracts.

20. 100% of the collaborators are full-time employees. There are no hourly non-guaranteed employees at the Camisea Operation.
21. Temporary employees: Employees under a fixed-term contract.
Permanent employees: Employees under an indefinite-term contract.

EMPLOYMENT

HIRING AND TURNOVER

GRI 401-1, 401-2, 401-3

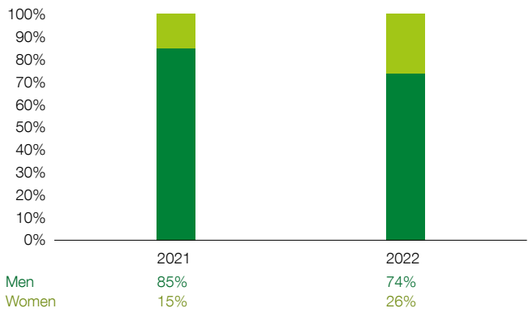
68

NEW EMPLOYEES

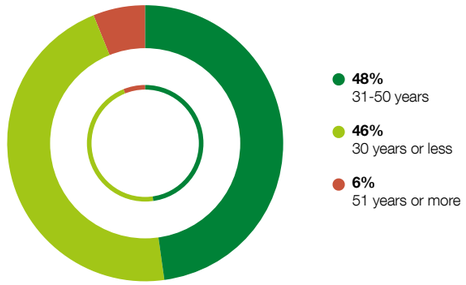
10.21%

HIRING RATE 2022[22]
6-POINT INCREASE IN NEW HIRES RATE 2022 OVER 2021

NEW HIRES RATE BY GENDER



NEW HIRES RATE BY AGE GROUP



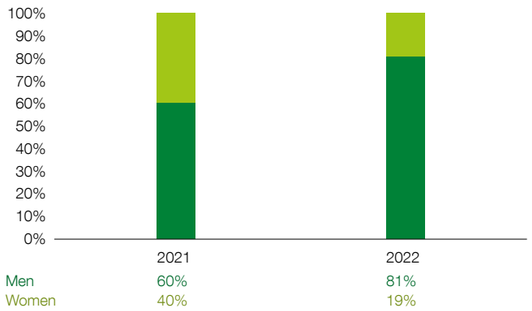
37

TERMINATIONS

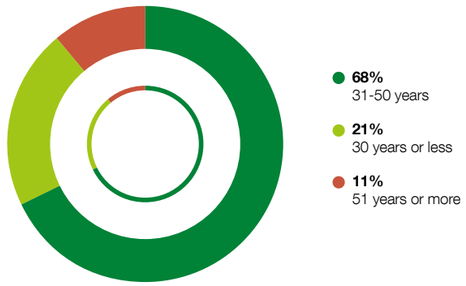
5.56%

TURNOVER RATE 2022[23]

TURNOVER RATE BY GENDER



TURNOVER RATE BY AGE GROUP



EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Following are some of the benefits offered by Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, to full-time employees.

Family Medical Insurance
Spouse and children up to 25 years of age, 100% borne by the company.

Maternity Bonus
For female employees on maternity leave, 30 (thirty) extra days are granted in addition to the statutory maternity leave.

Salary advances
All employees have the possibility of requesting a salary advance up to a maximum annual cap.

Emergency loans
These are interest-free loans intended for unforeseeable or uncontrollable situations that place the employee in a situation of economic emergency.

Relocation
The company grants a moving paid leave of 1 additional day.

Bereavement leave
The company grants a paid leave for the death of the employee's parent, children and/or spouse. It is also granted in cases of death of siblings, grandparents and in-laws. The days granted vary depending on whether the event occurs in or outside the employee's place of residence.

Bonus on wellness application membership -Bienestar Plus- Monkey Fit
Online platform that provides employees with access to healthy eating plans, physical activity advice and virtual training sessions. It also offers the possibility of plans to access different gyms and training centers.

Recognition gift for years of service (five-year bonus), marriage, birthdays, birth of children.

Parental leave	Men	Women	Total
Number of employees who returned to work during 2022 after the end of their parental leave	15	0	15
Number of employees whose parental leave ended in 2022	15	1	16
Return rate (%)[24]	100%	0%	94%
Number of employees whose parental leave ended in 2021, and continued working 12 months after the end of the leave	8	1	9
Number of employees whose parental leave ended in 2021	8	3	11
Retention rate (%)[25]	100%	33%	82%

22. The new hires rate represents the amount of revenues 2022 over the number of employees as of December 31, 2022.
23. The turnover rate represents the number of employees terminated over the headcount as of December 31, 2022.
24. The return rate represents the number of employees who returned to work during 2022 after the end of their parental leave over the number of employees whose parental leave expired in 2022.
25. The retention rate represents the number of employees whose parental leave ended in 2021 and continued working 12 months after completion of parental leave out of the number of employees whose parental leave ended in 2021.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT
GRI 404-3

The PMP[26] (Performance Management Process) is carried out annually in Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, with a high degree of compliance by employees and has been managed through the Growing Together platform since 2018. During 2022, progress was made in its continuous improvement, incorporating functionalities and communications that enhance the leading role of all those involved, mainly in actions such as defining objectives, recording results and requesting feedback, among others.

The uploading of results by employees was incorporated to the Growing Together platform functionalities in the Mid Year Review stage, which encourages their involvement in the process, making them responsible for the work performed and ensuring that the information on results comes from the employees themselves. This guarantees that the final evaluation process leader can count on solid information to enhance process quality.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS BY GENDER	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
			2020
Number of employees who received a performance evaluation during the year	498	61	**559**
Percentage of employees assessed	89%	56%	**83%**
			2021
Number of employees who received a performance evaluation during the year	530	88	**618**
Percentage of employees assessed	97%	100%	**97%**
			2022
Number of employees who received a performance evaluation during the year	519	85	**604**
Percentage of employees assessed	92%	86%	**91%**

PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS PER JOB CATEGORY	CATEGORY A[27]	CATEGORY B[28]	TOTAL
Number of employees who have received a performance evaluation during the year 2022	125	479	604
Percentage of employees assessed	99%	89%	91%

LEARNING
GRI 404-1

During the year 2022, the employees of Pluspetrol, Camisea Operator, participated in various training activities including: design of the 70-20-10 Learning Matrices for the E&P (Exploration & Production) team; development of Harassment Prevention Workshops, Harassment and Discrimination (AHD) in the workplace for all leaders; program on Energy Efficiency and Emission Reduction in the Oil & Gas Industry; second edition of the Pluspetrol Forum; and design and launching of several e-learning courses, among others.

In addition, within the framework of the Annual Environmental Training Program and New Personnel Briefing, training was provided on the environmental aspects of Camisea activities, and the company standards and procedures, within the framework of environmental protection. The main topics covered are related to solid waste management, water and effluent management, environmental permits and licenses, environmental supervision and oversight, and legal requirements and obligations. More than 700 hours of training on environmental issues were offered during the period.

TRAINING BY GENDER	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
			2020
Number of trained employees	498	57	**540**
Total training hours	6,743	1,398	**8,140**
Average of training hours	13.96	24.52	**15.07**
			2021
Number of trained employees	492	68	**560**
Total training hours	3,589	869	**4,458**
Average of training hours	7.29	12.78	**7.96**
			2022
Number of trained employees	552	84	**636**
Total training hours	18,696	2,679	**21,375**
Average of training hours	33.87	31.89	**33.61**

TRAINING BY WORK CATEGORY	CATEGORY A[27]	CATEGORY B[28]	TOTAL
Number of trained employees	126	510	636
Total training hours	4,854	16,521	21,375
Average of training hours	38.52	32.39	33.61

HEALTH
GRI 403-6, 403-8, 403-10

The operation promotes a safe work environment, based on measures and initiatives based on the integrity of the work teams, the development of a culture of health care, the generation of healthy habits and the sustainability of the business.

The health services offered not only cover direct employees, but also contractors who assist at the sites and operations.

Camisea General Services area supports the Health and Personnel Care Policy for a sustainable operation through preventive measures in the facilities and work areas, in order to reduce the exposure of personnel to risks.

The Camisea operation relies on coordinated medical services that provide primary health care to all personnel and assistance in case of illnesses or work-related accidents. Communication and dissemination campaigns are carried out on an ongoing basis to promote health care and prevention.

Due to the characteristics of the operation, the most common and recurrent occupational accidents are related to trauma (such as blows, fractures, and sprains), parasitic diseases (depending on the site), and physical injuries due to exposure to chemical substances. We continue working in the constant search for improvement in the identification and prevention of occupational hazards.

Some of the initiatives and campaigns developed during 2022 include:

- Training and campaigns on: CPR, first aid, preventive measures against COVID, prevention of TB, sun exposure, HIV-AIDS and leishmaniasis, endemic diseases, contingency plan, management and control of emergencies with hazardous materials, among others.
- Preventive measures and controls: vaccination campaigns, COVID testing, microbiological monitoring of drinking and waste water, sanitary inspections in warehouses, kitchens and canteens, among others.
- Direct actions linked to flu vaccination for the personnel and their family group, periodic health checks, nutrition, healthy lifestyle habits, mindfulness, gym benefits, etc.

Control Room, Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

ABSENTEEISM 2022	MEN	WOMEN
Total number of days lost due to absenteeism[29]	5,524	531

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS/ DISEASE	EMPLOYEES	NON EMPLOYEES
Number of deaths resulting from an occupational illness or disease	0	0
Number of cases of recordable occupational illnesses and diseases	0	2[30]

26. A process that enables the assessment of employee performance through objective monitoring.
27. Category A includes positions with reportees.
28. Category B includes positions without reportees.
29. Includes absence on disability. It does not include permitted leaves such as vacations, study, maternity or paternity leave, and leave for family matters.
30. Main types of occupational illnesses and diseases: Leishmaniasis (infectious disease caused by the Leishmania parasite transmitted by the phlebotomine sandfly).

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

5

CULTURE FOR A SUSTAINABLE OPERATION

At Camisea we have been working on developing and managing a Culture for a Sustainable Operation, which is based on two key concepts: the crosscutting nature of risk management in all aspects of daily actions, and a leadership model to enhance the cultural evolution of the organization.

62%

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES

WITH MAJOR CONSEQUENCES* FOR THE CONTRACTORS CATEGORY WITH RESPECT TO THE PREVIOUS PERIOD

81%

REDUCTION IN RECORDABLE WORK-RELATED INJURIES RATE**

FOR THE CONTRACTOR CATEGORY COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS PERIOD

* LTIR (not including deaths).
** TRIR.

Pisco Plant. Peru

The objectives of cultural management are:

- To promote a consistent context of mutual trust.
- To encourage the development of risk-aware leadership.
- To promote employee autonomy.

This culture is reflected in the shared attitudes and behaviors that allow improving risk management towards “A Generative Culture” for a Sustainable Operation, which is characterized by:

- Leaders who make risk-based decisions, inspire their employees and encourage their autonomy, leading by example.
- Employees who are empowered and have the competencies to manage risks with autonomy, complying with standards and procedures.
- Tools that are framed in continuous improvement cycles and add value to the management system.

The development of a risk and impact management culture implies for Camisea the joint promotion and reinforcement of eight essential aspects:

- Consolidate sustainability as an organizational value: understanding-alignment-evolution-values.
- Develop a conscious and committed leadership.
- Maintain a sense of vulnerability.
- Understand and act on hazards, risks and impacts.
- Engage, develop and empower employees.
- Encourage open and effective communications in an environment of mutual trust.
- Combat the normalization of deviations, fostering operational discipline and a learning environment.
- Manage jointly with our contractors.

Pisco Plant. Peru

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT

GRI 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-4, 403-5, 403-7, 403-9

During the year 2022, we continued implementing the Risk-Based Process Safety Management Framework (RBPS) or PSM in our operations.

The formal approach to process safety management allows us to achieve the organization’s sustainable development objectives, contributes to the assurance of operations, and establishes a level of commitment and operational excellence in all employees, which is reflected in the operation’s performance indicators.

During this year we have worked hard to define new management processes mainly related to: river logistics, guidelines for managing organizational changes, the global consolidation of KPIs, updating new guidelines for managing critical tasks and activities, and the definition of strategic guidelines and Environmental Goals to 2030 for the entire company.

At the same time, we continued to reinforce the use of management tools, especially the Digital Work Permit, whose implementation began during the second half of 2021, and the development of the “Synergy Project” Global Management Tool to manage the main processes of Safety, Occupational Hygiene and Environment.

The following items highlight the main advances with respect to the four Pillars of PSM.

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

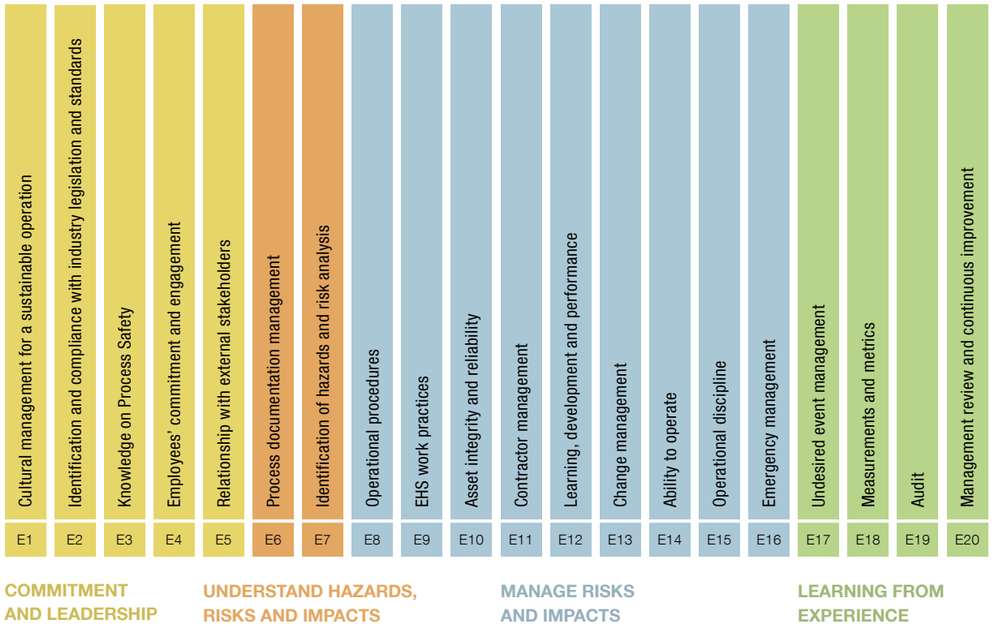


Figure 1 - Pillars and elements of the Process Safety Management Framework (PSM)

PILLAR I: COMMITMENT AND LEADERSHIP

During 2022, after the pandemic, the Management Visits program was re-launched, including the managers of the contractors with the greatest impact on operations, fostering communication, operational knowledge and continuous feedback. The constant strengthening and enforcement of the stop work policy, and reinforcement of a culture that prioritizes safe operation have been the common denominators of leadership in our operations.

EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT AND INVOLVEMENT

During 2022 we worked on the feedback from the second Global Generative Culture Survey. This step is fundamental for the elaboration of the gap-closing plan that helps us to continue evolving towards a Generative Safety Culture for Risk Management with emphasis on environmental aspects and impacts.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

During 2022, efforts were made to update the EHS Legal Requirements and Obligations Standard issued in 2019, with the aim of specifying some key points in the management of these aspects, and incorporating the "Social Commitments" into the management process. RAGAGEP[31] management has been started through a diagnosis of the practices and standards to which the company has already adhered.

PILLAR II: UNDERSTANDING DANGERS, RISKS AND IMPACTS

In order to strengthen the internal regulatory framework, this year we focused on updating and incorporating the Technical Practices so as to achieve greater depth and detail of environmental impacts and their associated risks. In this regard, we have published the updated of the annual cycle revision of major event scenarios process sheet, including its associated forms and annexes. The purpose of this sheet is to ensure an adequate, periodic and timely review and communication of the management status of Major Event scenarios to senior management, as well as updating the status of the information related to risk management and indicators.

At the same time, we continued mapping the logistical risks associated with air, sea/river and land transportation, and started working on the preparation and development of the Fluvial Safety Standard aiming at establishing management guidelines for said activity, with the collaboration of the personnel in charge of managing the Pisco Camisea Marine Terminal (TMPC).

PILLAR III: RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

EHS WORK PRACTICES

The following technical practices were released during the reporting period:

- Working in confined spaces; and
- Working at height.

On the other hand, during 2022, Camisea continued working to consolidate the implementation of the Work Permit digital tool, a process that began in 2021. The development of this tool implied the standardization of forms and certificates; it required the training of personnel and the generation and publication of audiovisual material with access on the Intranet. Also during this year, Camisea continued advancing in the "Global Management Tool" project, (SINERGIA) whose implementation for the EHS area -Pilot Phase I- is estimated for the first half of 2023. In this regard, procedures were reviewed and adjustments to the implementation were defined in order to achieve higher levels of efficiency and automation.

Finally, in order to continue offering training on EHS Work Practices, workshops on Safety Critical Elements (SCEs - including inhibition process) and Energy Isolation were delivered to all EHS personnel.

ASSET INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY

We continued with the implementation and development of the Reliability and Integrity processes in the facilities, through the responsible work areas and roles. From 2020 to 2022, work order management has been launched in Camisea through mobile devices (tablets) in all key assets. Also, and continuing with the focus on digital information management, the implementation of technological enablers for the management of static equipment and pipelines has begun, achieving integration with the EAM (Enterprise Asset Management) and the IDEA data platform (Scalable and Accessible Data Infrastructure). The latter started to be developed at the beginning of the year and will be completed during 2023.

CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

In the first quarter of 2022, an update of the Contractor Management EHS Aspects Standard was released. A multidisciplinary work was carried out jointly with various areas, including Supply and Operations, and a major dissemination campaign was launched in Camisea.

In order to ensure Sustainability and Operational Excellence, we continued working with the Supply Chain and Operations Process Improvement areas, for the continuity of the Implementation Plan of the Process Safety Management Framework, specifically regarding Item 11-Contractor Management.

In parallel, we continued to promote the use by contractors of management tools such as: Digital Preventive Observation Card (TOP) (deviation reporting), Digital Permit to Work (PdT), Exactian (management and documentary control system on contractual EHS requirements) and EHS induction platforms (E-learning).

Finally, in order to continue promoting a joint and active EHS management with contractors, 2 forums for air operators, and 12 forums with contractor EHS teams were held in Camisea. In these spaces, news and information were shared and the main topics and aspects of management were studied in depth.

MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE

During 2022, Pluspetrol (operator of the Consortium), published the new version of the Management of Change Standard, aligned with the expectations of the PSM Framework, simplifying the stages required for the adequate management of risk with impact on people, environment, assets, business and reputation. It should be noted that this standard, which is directly applicable to Camisea, defines the minimum requirements for the management of all types of changes, including organizational, facility, planning, project and operational changes, among others.

Also, during this year we continued to strengthen the use of the tool to manage Facility Management of Change. This tool incorporates authorizations and remote notifications, and consolidates all the documentation for the correct registration and analysis of each case.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

During 2022, we continued to evolve in remote Contingency Management and Crisis Management (virtually). This allowed that part of the drills, their meetings, registration and definition of actions were carried out online.

In this line, the execution of the Multiannual Training Plan for the teams of the different response levels, and the development of major event drills continued. Also, during 2022, a major drill was carried out on an incident at the Malvinas gas plant, involving the process and air logistics operations areas. This drill, allowed us to identify the strengths and improvement opportunities of response teams, to acquire a broader view of the scenario encountered in a contingency, to establish response priorities and to perform a complete safety analysis.

31. Recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.

PILLAR IV: LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

The dissemination of Risk Alerts and Lessons to be Learned was strengthened on the EHS intranet site. These lessons, which arise from investigations of Undesired Events (hereinafter, UE), make it possible to disseminate recommendations and prevent recurrence.

Likewise, the spaces for reflection and learning, the EHS committees and the safety moments at the beginning of operational meetings were strengthened and continued to function as learning instances. In addition, in commemoration of World Day for Safety and Health at Work, Reflection Spaces were held to raise awareness on the importance of capitalizing on experience to achieve a sustainable future. The focus was on properly executing the entire UE management cycle. In addition, we carried out the "Let's always work alert" campaign throughout the year, with videos, e-cards and communication materials to continue raising awareness among all employees about the importance of being attentive and reporting all operational incidents.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

During 2022, investigations and actions derived from UEs considered of high potential and/or high learning value, were shared in meetings with multidisciplinary teams, including investigation leaders, managers of the areas involved and senior management. From these investigations, systemic actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in other operations.

Likewise, during 2022 we continued updating our own incident investigation tool (known as "TAI", Incident Analysis Table), which allows us to identify opportunities for improvement and efficiency in the elements of the PSM Management Framework involved in the events investigated. In this regard, training and dissemination workshops began during the last quarter of 2022, which will allow for the use of the Table during the research processes in Camisea in the first half of 2023.

Pisco Plant. Peru

MEASUREMENTS AND METRICS

During 2022, Pluspetrol (operator of the Consortium), published the Technical Practice "Guidelines for the definition and measurement of KPIs" applicable to Camisea, which establishes the criteria to define, classify and measure the KPIs to monitor the effectiveness of the Process Safety Management System, its elements, and the activities necessary to track its evolution.

At the same time, we continued to reinforce the use of the Top Digital tool (deviation reporting) and made progress with the implementation of the Digital Work Permits tool.

This enabled more information and data on real-time management and the proper handling of deviations and opportunities.

INCIDENT AND PROCESS EVENT MONITORING

In 2022, we continued strengthening our indicators of accidents with an impact on people, always within the framework of the practices recommended by IOGP[32].

Also, progress was made in updating and optimizing the boards with a focus on the integration of Environmental data and Safety and Risk data. The adjustments were directly reflected in the Monthly Management Reports. Likewise, based on business needs, we have developed SIGA (Integrated Action Management System) executive boards for the monitoring of research processes and dissemination of events of great learning value, besides the development of a logistics security board.

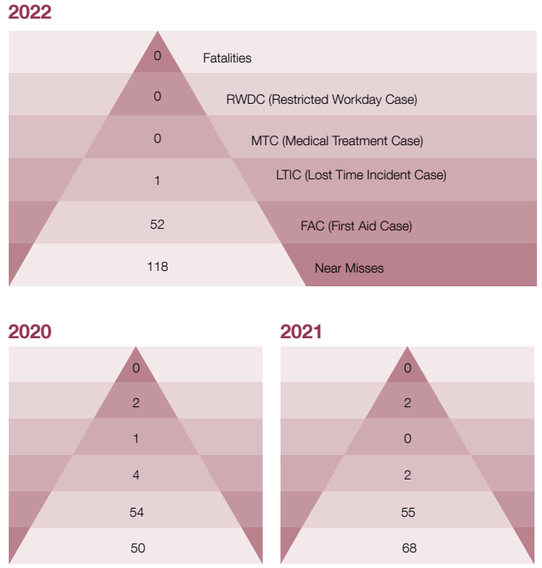


Figure 2 - The information corresponds to the Non-employees or Contractors category. On the other hand, the number of fatalities (zero) includes Non-employees or Contractors, and Employees.

Below are the tables with the information corresponding to Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) for the categories of Employees and Non-employees or Contractors of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, for the reported period.

TRIR - EMPLOYEES

	TOTAL RECORDABLE INCIDENT CASES (TRIC)	TRIR INDEX(I)
2020	0	0
2021	0	0
2022	0	0

(I) Calculated based on 1,138,164 hours worked in 2022; 1,086,438 hours worked in 2021; 1,297,684 hours worked in 2020.

TRIR - NON EMPLOYEES OR CONTRACTORS

	TOTAL RECORDABLE INCIDENT CASES (TRIC)	TRIR INDEX(II)
2020	7	0.89
2021	4	0.52
2022	1	0.10

(II) Calculated based on 9,868,809 hours worked in 2022; 7,638,406 hours worked in 2021; 7,874,615 hours worked in 2020.

The following tables show the number of injuries due to work-related accidents with major consequences (not including fatalities) (LTIR) for the categories of Employees and Non-employees or Contractors of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, for the reported period.

LTIR - EMPLOYEES

	LOST TIME INJURY CASES (LTIC)	LTIR INDEX
2020	1	0.77
2021	0	0
2022	0	0

LTIR - NON EMPLOYEES OR CONTRACTORS

	LOST TIME INJURY CASES (LTIC)	LTIR INDEX
2020	3	0.38
2021	2*	0.26
2022	1**	0.10

* The injuries recorded include: irritation or chemical or physical exposure to neck/torso/spine or arm/elbow/shoulder.
** The injuries recorded include: sprain, strain, bruise or contusion to hand/leg.

FREQUENCY OF PROCESS EVENTS TIER 1 AND TIER 2

	TIER 1 INDEX	TIER 2 INDEX
2020	0	0.3
2021	0.16	0
2022	0	0.12

MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Camisea's EHS Committees are a proactive tool to continuously improve the safety performance of operational processes, building and sustaining a quality work environment, providing genuine feedback to employees in their areas of responsibility, while generating exchange and synergy environments, and ensuring the integrity of EHS management and its technical bases with the specific business activities. These committees were held in accordance with the established schedules and deadlines.

In addition, as every year, Camisea issued the annual operational risk report to follow up on major event scenarios and on the status of implementation of prevention barriers.

32. International Association of Oil & Gas Producers.

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

To consolidate Camisea's **digital transformation** process, actions are developed that strengthen sustainability through the adoption of technology to support LEAN processes (this method optimizes production and management processes by reducing the use of resources). The main initiatives are summarized below:

CONNECTIVITY

We continued to **expand wireless networks** as part of the Campo Iluminado initiative, aimed at providing the company with remote digital services in plants, clusters and camp offices. During the year 2022, approximately 66 new wireless network access points were added, allowing the **reduction of physical wiring, while saving materials and maintenance costs**.

CENTRALIZATION AND REMOTE OPERATION - EFFICIENCY

To enable the remote operation of support functions for plant maintenance activities, certain tasks were developed to **improve access flow and service performance** in the Malvinas Plant communications service (land and internet links.)

In addition, at the Malvinas Gas Plant and the PFLGN of Pisco, the visualization infrastructure of the control rooms (video wall) was replaced by state-of-the-art equipment, which reduces the electric power consumption, among other improvements.

OPTIMIZATION AND PROCESSES

The process of plant and field maintenance management was reviewed focusing on efficiency and portability. Workflows of hard copy work orders were redesigned and reconfigured into a digital process under the **SAP PM Mobile** initiative. Work orders are now handled through wireless mobile devices, (which required providing personnel with tablets) suitable for industrial environments.

Simultaneously, two new flagship digital projects were launched: a platform focused on the integrity of ASAPM (Asset Strategy and Performance Management) facilities, and SINERGIA, a global tool for process and information management, both having a direct impact on operations.

At the same level, consolidation of process optimization continued, which includes travel logistics, access and permanence in the field (Blocks 88 and 56) under the **AMELIA** initiative for rotary-wing aircrafts (helicopters) and vessels. This allowed **optimizing the costs of flight hours, fuel consumption, ground personnel assignment and shipping logistics**.

DIGITALIZATION AND AUTOMATION

By the end of 2022, the implementation of the **Move** initiative began, which seeks to reduce and mitigate the risks associated with the use and exposure of Cloud services, improving both the user experience in remote access and the use of their desktop tools.

STATUS OF EXPLOITATION OPERATIONS (UPSTREAM)

As of December 2022 there were 65 Environmental Management Instruments (IGA) which can be classified according to their status:

IGA STATUS	NUMBER OF IGAs
Approved[33]	61
Under evaluation[34]	2
In progress[35]	2
Total	**65**

MAIN OPERATING ACTIVITIES IN 2022

During 2022, operational safety, availability and reliability of equipment were guaranteed, complying with market requirements for the continuous supply of natural gas products. Natural gas liquids were received and processed, serving the local market (mainly LPG and diesel) and the foreign market (gasoline).

The conditions of the national sanitary emergency were maintained; however, the programmed activities were successfully completed without Undesired Events, ensuring the physical integrity of the personnel, the environment and the facilities.

Works associated with operational projects were carried out, with the following status as of December 2022:

Completed

- Renewal of four Pagoreni gas pipeline block valves.
- Extension of the Malvinas Gas Plant flare.
- Maintenance of the doghouse of the submarine pipeline system, PFLGN of Pisco.

In progress

- Expansion of the PFLGN flare system.
- Progress on the construction of the Malvinas 1006 production water injector well.
- Expansion of the tanker truck terminal at PFLGN.
- Technological improvement project for the Propane and Butane Dispatch System at PFLGN allowing for the installation of the transfer system.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

From the start, the environmental management of Camisea's operations was based on the model proposed by the ISO 14001:2004 Standard, and the corresponding certification was obtained in 2007, in an integrated manner with OSHA 18001:2007 (Integrated Health, Safety and Environment Management System-IMS).

The IMS certification was maintained until 2018, and is currently being adapted for the renewal of certifications to account for the changes in the ISO 14001 standards in its 2015 version and the migration to ISO 45001 (Occupational Safety and Health), maintaining the IMS and promoting its incorporation into the Process Safety Management Framework (PSM).

To this end, the internal audit was conducted to assess the gaps of the current IMS with the ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001 management systems, and training of internal auditors and leaders in these systems was offered. The accreditation process is scheduled for 2024.

Among the documents that support the IMS is the Integrated Management System Policy of Pluspetrol Peru Corporation, which aims to complement the guidelines and commitments established in Pluspetrol's Sustainability Policy, in order to ensure compliance with international standards (ISO 14001:2015, 45001:2018 and 9001:2015) and with the legal requirements applicable to the operations (Peruvian Aeronautical Regulations, Supreme Decree 081: Pipeline Integrity System, and Act 29783 on Occupational Safety and Health, among others).

33. Approved by the authorities prior to the start of activities. Instruments being implemented in operations.
34. In process of evaluation by the competent authorities.
35. In process of development by the company.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Pisco Plant, Peru

ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

During 2022, the Executive Committee of Pluspetrol, operator of the Consortium, approved the first Strategic Lines and Global Environmental Goals for 2030, in order to guide and focus our efforts towards specific actions to continue improving our environmental performance and ensure the Sustainability of our company. The Strategic Lines, which include Camisea project, focus on three key areas: I) Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, II) Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and III) Freshwater.

18%
REDUCTION IN METHANE INCLUDED IN GHG TOTAL EMISSIONS, COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS PERIOD

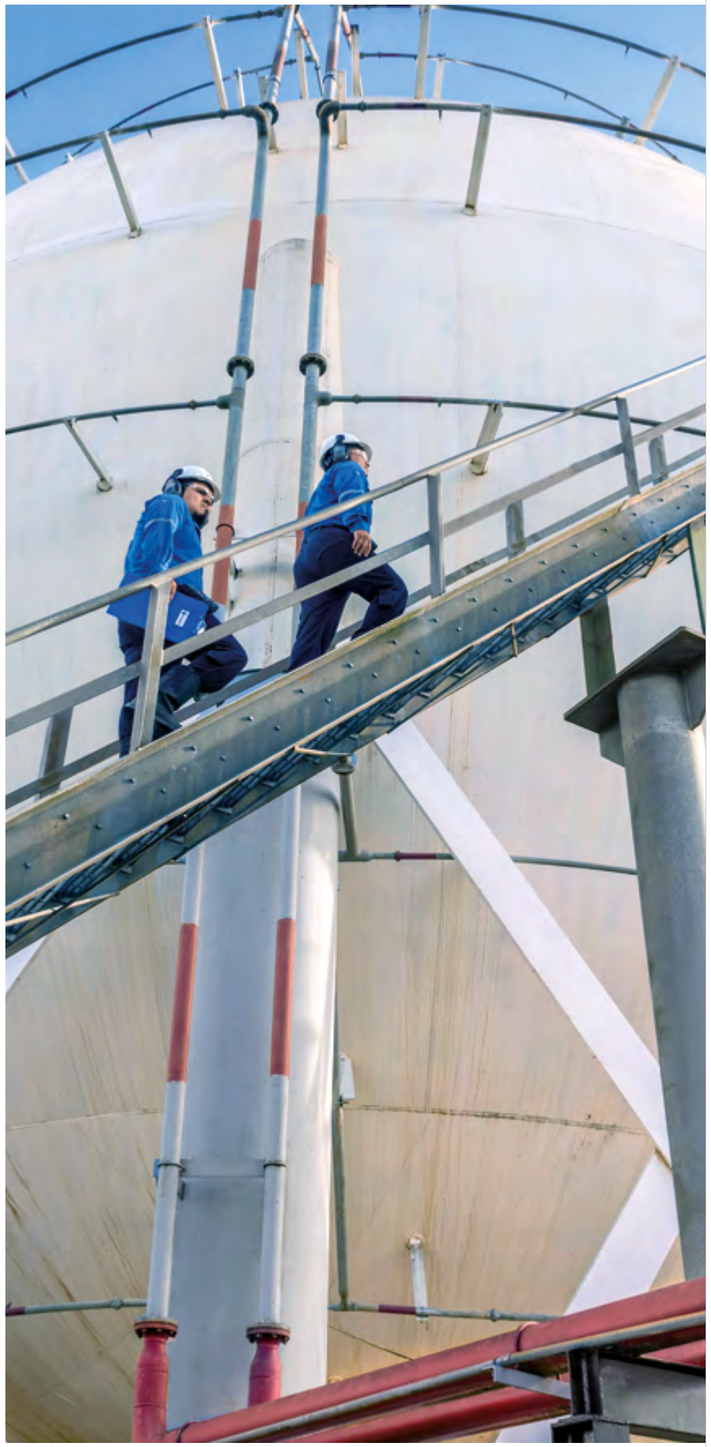
32%
REDUCTION IN WATER CONSUMPTION COMPARED TO 2019 BASELINE

In line with the above, the approved Global Environmental Goals for 2030 are as follows:

- To reduce our Scope 1 and 2 CO_2 equivalent emissions global intensity by 50%, considering 2021 baseline.
- To restore an area equivalent to the surface area affected by our facilities at Pluspetrol at global level, taking 2021 as the base year.
- To have biodiversity action plans implemented in all our business units.
- To reduce Pluspetrol's global freshwater consumption intensity by 50%, considering 2021 baseline.

In 2022, several actions were undertaken in Camisea in line with above mentioned goals and in compliance with impact prevention, control and mitigation measures assumed by Camisea in the Environmental Management Plans (PMA) of its different approved Environmental Management Instruments (IGAs). The topics considered include, among others, the safeguarding of biodiversity and ecosystems, waste and effluents management, the proper use of natural resources, and the reduction of emissions into the atmosphere.

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND MANAGEMENT

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

GRI 302-1, 302-3, 302-4

In 2021, the "Energy Team" was organized, which is a multidisciplinary team in charge of promoting and consolidating our Energy Efficiency pillar. Its objective is to identify opportunities for reducing GHG emissions, by focusing on cultural change management and the alignment and training of our leaders and employees. Energy Team kept the Lean[36] process active, which allowed the integration of across-the-board GHG emission mitigation measures, with the active participation of operating areas. In this regard, during 2022 the lines of action of this group focused mainly on:

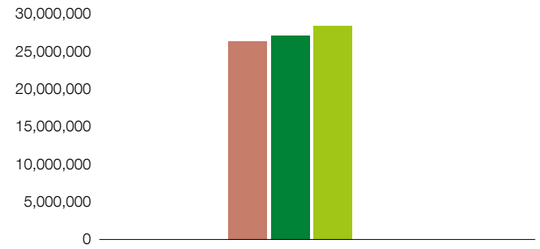
(I) Defining energy efficiency KPIs.
(II) The implementation of two operational initiatives or quick wins with improvements in the follow-up process: one at the Malvinas Gas Plant (reduction in the delivery of regeneration gas, and, therefore of its subsequent flaring), and the other at the Pisco PFLGN (improvements in the control of the combustion system in furnaces).
(III) In line with the regulatory document published in January 2022, Technical Practice for the Detection and Repair of Fugitive Emissions in Plant - LDAR Program, the LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) system was implemented.
(IV) Review and development of a first Methane Management proposal based on the gold standard reporting framework of the Methane Partnership Program; and
(V) Launching of a bidding process for the diagnosis of energy efficiency in the service areas that support our operations.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE (GJ)	2021	2022
Electric power consumed	640,936	636,334
Self-generated power	640,936	636,334
Energy from power grid	0	0
Gas Oil / Diesel consumption	138,295	98,425
Natural Gas consumption	26,482,921	27,317,120
Gasoline consumption	7,001	10,488
LPG consumption	1,112	10,886
Consumption of other non-renewable fuels	122,522	171,986

Table 1 - Energy Consumption.[37]

36. Methodology that aims at organizing management and productive processes in order to minimize the use of resources.
37. Natural gas consumption for 2022 does not include flared gas. The reduction in gas oil/diesel fuel was mainly due to the improvement in the estimation of generator consumption.
38. There was a 3% increase in total power consumption compared to the previous period.

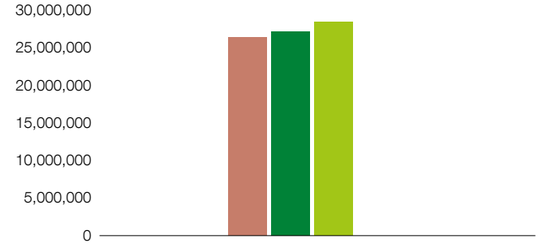
TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF FUELS FROM NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES (GJ)



2020 - 26,268,979
2021 - 26,751,850
2022 - 27,608,904

Figure 3 - Total consumption of fuels from non-renewable sources (GJ).

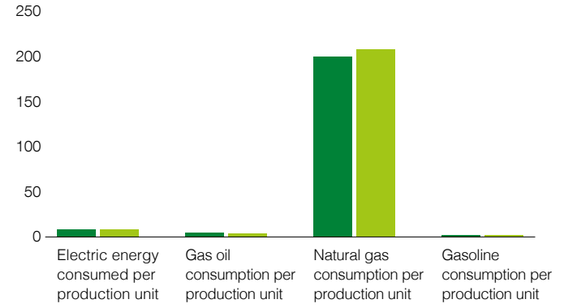
TOTAL POWER CONSUMPTION (GJ)



2020 - 26,268,979
2021 - 26,751,850
2022 - 27,608,904

Figure 4 - Total power consumption (GJ).[38]

INTENSITY BY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (GJ/MBOE)



	Electric energy consumed per production unit	Gas oil consumption per production unit	Natural gas consumption per production unit	Gasoline consumption per production unit
2021	4.82	1.04	198.99	0.05
2022	4.82	0.75	206.87	0.08

Figure 5 - Intensity by energy consumption within the organization.

The production value considers the total energy available, including the production and treatment of hydrocarbons.

EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-5

Since 2004, when natural gas began to be marketed in Peru, thanks to the use of cleaner fuel, the country has stopped emitting more than 50 million tons of CO_2 into the environment. Natural gas has become a key part of the country's strategy to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% in 2030 (30% according to unconditional targets and 10% according to conditional targets). During the reporting period, in addition to maintaining the management of the gas emissions environmental quality monitoring program, we continued operating the Energy Efficiency project certified in 2012 by the Clean Development Mechanism (MDL) under the Kyoto Protocol - Carbon Credits.

It is worth mentioning that in Camisea operations, the energy is self-generated from the natural gas produced. Scope 1 inventory includes the total stationary combustion equipment in the production and processing of natural gas, flares, fugitive emissions and fuel consumption for transportation in the operation, while Scope 2 indirect emissions include emissions associated with electric energy consumption in the company's offices.

IPIECA and IOGP guidelines for the calculation of GHG emissions for stationary sources according to the type of fuel and source are used as a reference for the methodology of GHG measurement. The calculation of methane (CH_4) emissions in tanks is also included.

The basis of the inventory is supported by the estimation of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from different sources through a stoichiometric calculation, assuming full combustion, and, on the other hand, by the use of emission factors included in the AP-42 (EPA)[39] and IPCC reference methodologies for the calculation of CH_4 and nitrous oxide (N_2O).

CARBON CREDITS - ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT

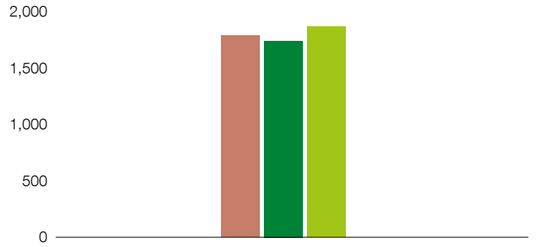
SINCE 2012, CAMISEA OPERATES A PROJECT FOR REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINT AND GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS IN THE PROCESSING OF NATURAL GAS AT THE MALVINAS GAS PLANT (CUSCO). THIS INITIATIVE IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND CERTIFIED BY THE HYDROCARBONS INDUSTRY IN PERU AND LATIN AMERICA, IT IS REGISTERED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND HAS BEEN VALIDATED BY THE PERUVIAN MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT; IT IS ALSO PART OF THE 59 PRIVATE INITIATIVES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION NATIONALLY, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF PERU.

THIS PROJECT IS ALSO A PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM, WHICH ENABLES TRANSACTIONS OF EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AS CARBON CREDITS.

THE REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WAS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE INSTALLATION OF TWO WASTE HEAT RECOVERY UNITS (WHRU) AT THE TURBOCHARGER STATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE SECOND EXPANSION OF THE MALVINAS GAS PLANT. THE OPERATION OF THESE TWO UNITS REPLACED THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF TWO CONVENTIONAL FURNACES FOR HEATING HOT OIL FUELED BY NATURAL GAS, THUS REDUCING THE CONSUMPTION OF FOSSIL FUELS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED OTHERWISE.

CO_2 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS WERE VERIFIED IN 2020 BY TÜV NORD THROUGH A PROCESS UNDER ISO14064 STANDARD, EMISSIONS ACCOUNTING AND REPORT, AND REMOVAL OF GHG GASES.

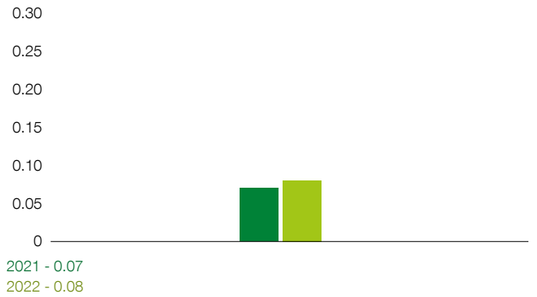
GHG DIRECT EMISSIONS (KTON CO_2 EQ)



2020 - 1,782
2021 - 1,735
2022 - 1,862

Figure 6 - GHG direct emissions[40] (KTON CO_2eq).

GHG INDIRECT EMISSIONS (KTON CO_2 EQ)

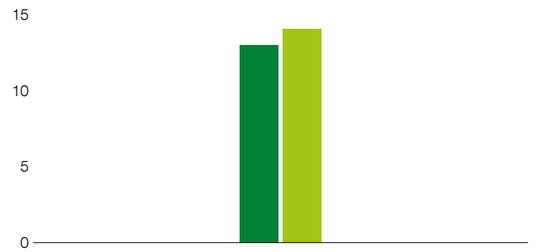


2021 - 0.07
2022 - 0.08

Figure 7 - GHG indirect emissions (KTON CO_2eq). No information available for 2020.

GHG gases included in the calculation as a result of our activity: CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O. Camisea Operation does not produce any CO_2 biogenic emissions. All calculations are performed according to an activity operational control approach. There was a 7% increase in emissions (considering scopes 1 and 2) with respect to the year 2021.

GHG EMISSION INTENSITY (KTON CO_2/MMBOE)

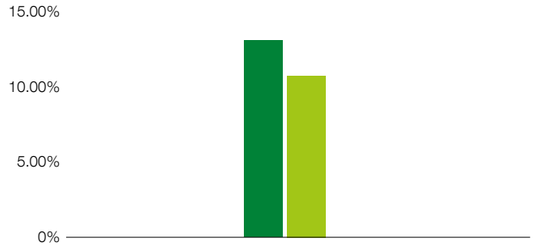


2021 - 13.03
2022 - 14.10

Figure 8 - Intensity of direct and indirect GHG emissions (KTON CO_2/MMBOE).

The emissions included in the intensity ratio are Scope 1 direct emissions and Scope 2 indirect emissions. Gases included in the calculation are CO_2, CH_4, N_2O. The production value considers the total energy available, including the production and treatment of hydrocarbons.

PERCENTAGES OF METHANE EMISSIONS TO TOTAL GHG DIRECT EMISSIONS (%)



2021 - 13.12
2022 - 10.71

Figure 9 - Percentages of methane emissions compared to total GHG direct emissions.

The values for 2021 are updated in this report compared to the value published in the Pluspetrol's Sustainability Report 2021, due to improvements in the inventory of the sources considered for the baseline year update.

One of the main sources of GHG emissions is gas flaring. We are constantly seeking and analyzing opportunities for improvement, for us to minimize product loss and associated emissions. At the same time, we are working to incorporate high-efficiency burners for methane combustion, thus turning flares into key elements for safety and environmental protection at all our facilities.

Natural gas production clusters have vertical flares as a safety measure for natural gas controlled burning in case of depressurization of the well production system. In addition, both Malvinas Gas Plant and Pisco PFLGN have underground flares with automated systems for burning the currents coming from depressurization for operational and emergency situations.

39. Compilation of air pollutant emission factors from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
40. The values for 2021 Scope 1 direct emissions are updated in this report compared to the value published in the Pluspetrol's Sustainability Report 2021, due to improvements in the inventory of the sources considered for the baseline year update.

Two energy efficiency initiatives have been implemented at the following facilities:

- Malvinas Gas Plant: reduction of the time to deliver regeneration gas from the glycol sieve system to the fuel gas system, which reduced gas flaring in the flare by 3.83 MMSCFD[41].
- Pisco PFLGN: improvement of the system that measures combustion efficiency of hot oil heating furnaces, achieving an estimated reduction of 4.7% of fuel gas consumption equivalent to 25,822 tCO_2eq.

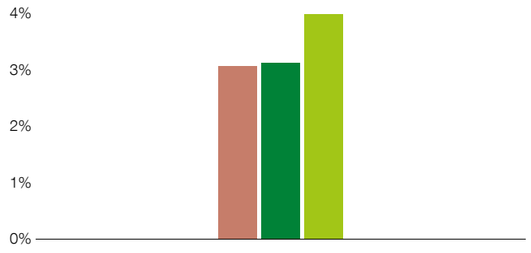
Finally, it is important to bear in mind that the volume of gas burned in the flares is part of the greenhouse gas inventory and, during the period, direct emissions in flares increased because a source (combustor) was included in the total emissions per flare system, although such source has not been considered for the volume of gas burned since it corresponds to propane.

FLARED AND VENTED GAS	2020	2021	2022
Flared gas (SCF)	307,668,060	717,667,844	712,150,272
Vented gas (SCF)	0	0	6,109
Flared and vented gas (SCF)	307,668,060	717,667,844	712,156,381
BOE	117,620,000	133,084,028	132,051,097
Flared and vented gas by production unit (SCF/BOE)	2.6157	5.3926	5.3930

Table 2 - Flared and vented gas information for the year 2022.

The increase in the amount of gas vented is the result of a non-flared gas venting in Pisco in 2022 due to process needs, which required a permit from the competent authority.

CONTRIBUTION OF FLARING TO TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS IN CO_2 EQ (%)



2020 - 3.06
2021 - 3.12
2022 - 3.98

Figure 10 - Contribution of gas flaring to total GHG emissions in CO_2eq (%).

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT[42]

GRI 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5

A central commitment in terms of environmental management is the optimization of freshwater consumption in the operations, both for the use of this resource and for the associated discharges. Processes to improve efficiency and reduce consumption intensity, reuse of treated and produced water, and discharge control are some of the mechanisms used in this regard at the operating sites.

In order to standardize management in this area and provide a clear reference framework for the projects, a specific standard for water and liquid effluent management and a technical practice for groundwater management were published in early 2022.

During 2022, water resource management of Camisea operations was focused on ensuring its availability with the minimum necessary use, and maintaining unaltered quality, while complying with relevant regulations, including:

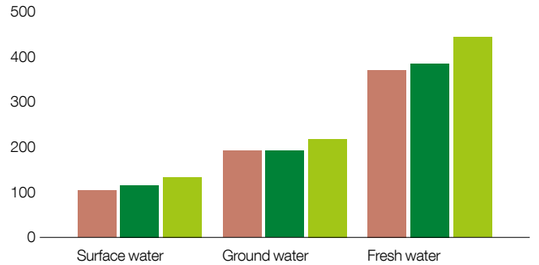
- Monitoring and control of volumes demanded and used, through metering systems reported periodically to the competent authority, and verification that water consumption remains below the authorized level.
- Maintenance of facilities and equipment to ensure efficient performance.
- Raising employee awareness of the importance of the resource and their role.

Environmental quality monitoring of water sources was maintained, with values similar to the baseline and in accordance with the Water Quality Standard reference, depending on the nature of the water body.

The main use of fresh water is associated with camps that, due to the nature of remote activities in the Amazon, have adequate facilities to accommodate personnel. Prior to using water resources, environmental impact studies have been developed to assess the feasibility of water consumption without affecting the ecosystem services. The process of natural gas extraction and processing does not involve water consumption.

41. Million standard cubic feet.
42. Operations are not located in water-stressed areas. The values presented in this chapter are expressed in Megaliters (ML), equivalent to one million liters.

WATER WITHDRAWAL BY SOURCE (ML)



	Surface water	Ground water	Fresh water
2020	102.10	188.74	364.45
2021	114.16	188.34	379.26
2022	131.28	214.73	436.06

Figure 11 - Water withdrawal by source (ML).

Surface water corresponds to river water; freshwater includes surface, groundwater and re-injection sources. There is neither collected rainwater, nor wastewater from other organizations, nor municipal water supplies or others. Data corresponds to flow meter measurements.

WATER WITHDRAWAL BY SOURCE FROM ALL AREAS	2020	2021	2022
(TOTAL) SURFACE WATER ML	**102.10**	**114.16**	**131.28**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	102.10	114.16	131.28
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
(TOTAL) GROUNDWATER ML	**188.74**	**188.34**	**214.73**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	188.74	188.34	214.73
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
(TOTAL) SEA WATER ML	**0.22**	**0.42**	**12.66**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	0.22	0.42	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	12.66
(TOTAL) PRODUCED WATER (WATER THAT IS PRODUCED TOGETHER WITH OIL AND GAS) ML	**73.38**	**76.34**	**90.05**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	73.38	76.34	90.05
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
THIRD-PARTY WATER ML	**-**	**-**	**-**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
TOTAL EXTRACTED WATER (ML)	**364.45**	**379.26**	**448.73**
TOTAL FRESHWATER (ML)	**364.45**	**379.26**	**436.06**
TOTAL OTHER WATERS (ML)	**-**	**-**	**12.66**

Table 3 - Water withdrawal by sources from all areas.

43. Includes rainwater entering the effluent treatment process. This water is not used in previous processes; therefore, it is not considered as water extraction.
44. Corresponds to the difference between the total water extracted and the total water poured into the period.
45. The increase in the production water generated is due to backflow operations carried out during the period.

Residential effluents from camps and offices are treated after final disposal in water bodies, in the soil as infiltration, or reused to irrigate green areas. Industrial effluents are rainwater that comes in contact with the equipment and are treated to verify quality and compliance with maximum allowable limits.

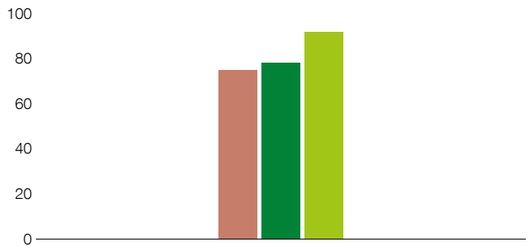
WATER DISCHARGES BY SOURCE IN ALL AREAS	2020	2021	2022
(TOTAL) SURFACE WATER ML	**144.39**	**164.27**	**164.27[43]**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	144.39	164.27	164.27
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
(TOTAL) GROUNDWATER ML	**73.38**	**76.34**	**118.73**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	73.38	76.34	118.73
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
(TOTAL) SEA WATER ML	**0.30**	**0.56**	**12.55**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	0.30	0.56	12.55
(TOTAL) THIRD-PARTY WATER	**-**	**-**	**-**
Freshwater (total dissolved solids ≤1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
Other waters (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l) ML	-	-	-
TOTAL DISCHARGED WATER (ML)	**218.07**	**241.17**	**295.55**
TOTAL DISCHARGED FRESHWATER (ML)	**217.77**	**240.61**	**282.99**
TOTAL OTHER DISCHARGED WATERS (ML)	**0.30**	**0.56**	**12.55**

Table 4 - Water discharge by source in all areas.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	2020	2021	2022
Total water consumption in all areas (ML)	146.38	138.10	153.17

Table 5 - Total water consumption in all areas (ML).[44]

PRODUCTION WATER GENERATED (ML)



2020 - 73.38
2021 - 76.34
2022 - 90.05

Figure 12- Production water generated (ML).[45]

Camisea, Peru

The total production water separated at the Malvinas Gas Plant is reinjected into deep formations in wells designed for this purpose (at 3,000 m depth), thus ensuring the protection of groundwater.

It is worth mentioning that in 2022 we continued operating the Water Footprint program at the Malvinas Gas Plant, whose balance is based in ISO 14046 standard (Environmental Management - Water Footprint). Based on that, a project was outlined with a 30% reduction goal compared to water consumption in 2019 (baseline year established for this project), and with actions to be taken in 2021 and 2022; a Shared Value Project with stakeholders was also outlined, as part of the Blue Certificate initiative of the National Water Authority. This project was completed in August 2022 and reported to the National Water Authority. Its results include:

- A 32% reduction compared to the baseline year, exceeding the goal established.
- The setting of the baseline, considering a total footprint of 313,096.56 m^3.
- The definition and implementation of reduction actions, oriented towards improving water consumption control methods and, consequently, the identification of critical consumption points and quantification of the results of the different consumption reduction measures implemented. A total of 12 measuring instruments and 129 water flow regulators (water saving pack) were installed for this purpose, and a diagnostic study was conducted on the water distribution system integrity to detect potential leaks.

In addition, in 2022 the project “Strengthening the capabilities of Lower Urubamba native communities for the protection of water resources” was implemented. It was designed for native communities to reinforce solid waste management in order to protect water bodies (streams and riverbeds) for direct community use (consumption) and activities (fishing, transportation, recreation, cultural value, among others). Stakeholders participated through actions such as monthly visits to villagers’ homes to discuss the importance of this issue, and cleanup and solid waste collection campaigns coordinated with local and community authorities and working meetings. This initiative was led by the monitors of the Community Environmental Monitoring Program in Lower Urubamba (for more information see section “Community Environmental Monitoring Program” in chapter 8). In 2022, the 22 monitors of PMAC-BU were trained and more than 400 homes were visited. Based on the visits to villagers’ homes and the walks through the communities conducted by the monitors, it was possible to verify the best practices implemented by the inhabitants for the transformation of streams and riverbeds into cleaner sites, as well as the adequate use of collection and sanitary landfill points.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

GRI 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-4, 306-5

Management of solid and liquid waste generated by the different activities of Camisea’s operations has considered the provisions of the Environmental Management Instruments and the Waste Management Integrated Plan, which includes the following principles:

- Identification of waste generation sources.
- Reduction of waste generation.
- Collection and classification according to characteristics and potential for recovery.
- Temporary storage.
- Transportation outside the site (by river, air and land).
- Recycling/Reuse, according to waste type and to the possibility of evacuating the waste from the blocks.
- On-site and/or off-site treatment of waste.
- Safe final disposal.

In general, waste management was developed as per the following lines of action:

Dissemination of information and training program

An Annual Training Program is developed, addressing topics related to Waste Management, covering waste reduction and/or minimization issues, recycling, reuse and waste classification according to the color code established by Pluspetrol, best practices for waste management, risks associated to hazardous waste management, characteristics of storage systems, incident response, legal and regulatory aspects, among others.

Reduction of waste generation

The reduction of waste generation is achieved through minimization activities mainly at the source, by optimizing the process or activity and by reducing the consumption of raw materials and/or energy. Several waste reduction campaigns and work plans were conducted throughout the year jointly with the different work areas, focused on the reduction at the point of origin, restrictions on the use, and awareness talks.

Waste Classification

As part of the waste management program developed in Camisea, there is a Color Code established that enables the general classification of waste according to its hazardousness to health and the environment; as a result, two main categories have been set up: hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste.

Waste reuse and recycling practices

In 2022, we continued using best reuse practices on-site, such as the reuse of metal frames for manufacturing signs; panels and racks for storing metal plates and construction iron; and perimeter fences, among others. In the off-site context, the reuse of waste is put into practice, for example by reusing scrap metal as raw material in steel companies, recycling of plastic, caps and cardboard; treatment of used oil for reuse, and recycling of batteries through approved companies for relevant activities.

Safe waste transportation

- Internal Transportation: given the specific characteristics and geographical scope of jungle operations, internal transportation of waste is made by air (by helicopters) or by river, based on the waste management procedure in force.
- External Transportation: waste transportation outside the facilities is in charge of a waste operating company (EO-RS) duly authorized by environmental and health authorities. Waste from Block 88, Block 56 and Malvinas Gas Plant that comes together at the Malvinas temporary storage facility is transported by river from Malvinas to Pucallpa, along the rivers Urubamba and Ucayali, and then transported by land to Lima city. In turn, waste from Pisco PFLGN and the Marine Terminal is transported by land to an authorized safety landfill located in Lima or Chincha.

Treatment and final disposal systems
Waste treatment and disposal options are based on the selection of appropriate practices, considering the nature of the waste, the existing facilities in the areas where the operations are located, the national regulations and the commitments assumed in the IGAs approved by the competent authority. Therefore, the disposal alternatives proposed are the following:

- Waste micro-cells or biodegradable waste pits (on-site): for organic waste.
- Sanitary landfills (off-site): for non-hazardous waste.
- Safety landfills (off-site): for hazardous waste.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

GENERATED WASTE (TON)

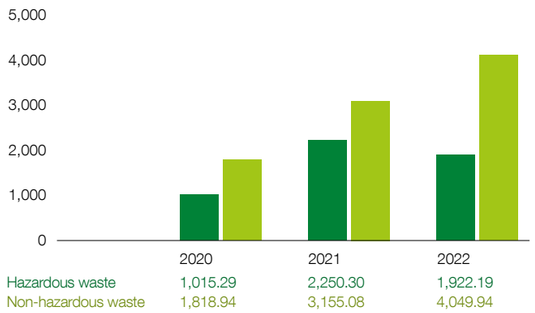


Figure 13 - Generated waste (TON).[46]

CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE 2022 (%)

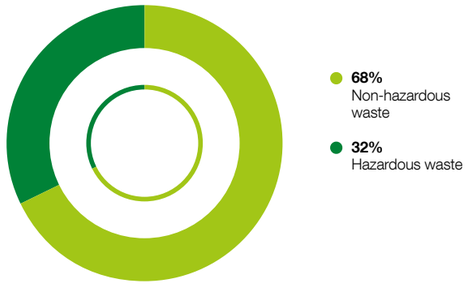


Figure 14 - Classification of waste.

WASTE GENERATED	2020	2021	2022
Hazardous waste (TON)	**1,015.29**	**2,250.30**	**1,922.19**
Liquid waste	615.83	671.37	878.93
Solid waste	399.46	1,578.93	1,043.26
Non-hazardous waste (TON)	**1,818.94**	**3,155.08**	**4,049.94**
Domestic waste[47]	455.95	515.62	536.73
Industrial waste[48]	1,362.99	2,639.46	3,513.21
WASTE GENERATED	**2,834.23**	**5,405.38**	**5,972.13**

Table 6 - Classification Waste generated (TON), sorted by composition.

WASTE DIVERTED FROM DISPOSAL[49]	2020	2021	2022
Hazardous waste (TON)	42.24	90.36	56.65
Non-hazardous waste (TON)	144.84	961.44	1,606.33[50]

Table 7 - Waste diverted from disposal.

WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL[51]	2020	2021	2022
Hazardous waste (TON)	**2,176.47**	**2,290.72**	**2,040.27**
Sent to incineration (with energy recovery)	Not classified	Not classified	0
Sent for incineration (without energy recovery)	Not classified	Not classified	326.52
Sent for safety landfill	Not classified	Not classified	1,695.35
Sent for other final disposal treatments	Not classified	Not classified	18.40
Non-hazardous waste (TON)	**1,614.15**	**1,907.63**	**2,508.68**
Sent for incineration (with energy recovery)	Not classified	Not classified	3.87
Sent for incineration (without energy recovery)	Not classified	Not classified	326.52
Sent for safety landfill	Not classified	Not classified	2,086.27
Sent for other final disposal treatments	Not classified	Not classified	92.02
TOTAL WASTE DIRECTED TO DISPOSAL	**3,790.63**	**4,198.35**	**4,548.94**

Table 8 - Waste directed to disposal.

46. The increase in non-hazardous waste is mainly due to the inclusion of waste generated by projects and materials disposed of during the 2022 period.
47. Domestic waste includes: organic waste (food scraps, kitchen waste, among others).
48. Industrial waste includes: non-recyclable plastics, industrial rags, technopor, leather, scrap metal, concrete scraps, jebes, geomembranes, among others.
49. We are working on the classification according to the type of treatment of these wastes.
50. This value is disaggregated into: wood: 3.72, metals, 1431.40, paper and cardboard: 115.38, plastic: 30.19, glass: 0.09, others 25.55.
51. Corresponds to waste intended for off-site disposal.

MAIN INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED:

- **6A QUALITY PROGRAM.** ADOPTION OF THE JAPANESE 5S QUALITY METHODOLOGY, WHICH FAVORS THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE NECESSARY MATERIALS, STANDARDIZES THE PURCHASING, INVENTORY AND STORAGE PROCESSES, THEREBY AVOIDING THE ACCUMULATION OF MATERIALS THAT CAN BE REVALUED THROUGH REUSE OR RECYCLING, SUCH AS EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY, PARTS OF ELEMENTS, AMONG OTHERS.

- **VALUATION OF ORGANIC WASTE.** ONE METHOD FOR ADDING VALUE TO FOOD WASTE AND GREEN AREAS IS COMPOSTING. IN THIS REGARD, WE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PILOT PROJECT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN ANDRÉS IN PISCO BY PROVIDING ORGANIC WASTE, ALLOWED THEM TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF COMPOST FOR GREEN AREAS.

- **WASTE REUSE.** IN ADDITION TO HIGH-DENSITY PLASTICS, WOOD, AND SCRAP METAL, WHICH ARE REUSED, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE WASTE AND REMAINS OF HYDROCARBONS AND OILS USED IN TESTING AND CLEANING ACTIVITIES CAN BE PRE-PROCESSED AND RETURNED TO THE PRODUCTION PROCESS.

- **RECYCLING.** RECYCLABLE WASTE SUCH AS SCRAP METAL, PAPER AND CARDBOARD, PET PLASTICS, AND ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ARE SENT TO AUTHORIZED RECYCLING AND REVALUATION COMPANIES, AND IN SOME CASES TO CHARITIES THAT APPLY THE PROCEEDS OF SUCH WASTE FOR SOCIAL CAUSES.

- **FINAL DISPOSAL IN LANDFILLS.** AS A LAST OPTION, IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO REUSE OR RECYCLE, LANDFILLS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY PROCESSES ARE IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED, ALLOWING THE WASTE TO BE REVALUED.

SPILLS

A central commitment in the operations is to prevent spills during the production, storage and transportation of hydrocarbons. The Process Safety Management Framework establishes the necessary measures to maintain the integrity and reliability of the company's assets and facilities.

Likewise, an Integral Emergency and Crisis Management System is used, which encompasses the industry's best practices with context-specific contingency plans, considering the geographical and operational particularities that define how to act and respond to the occurrence of undesired events.

Up-to-date data and indicators are managed, allowing us to work in cycles of continuous improvement. To this end, upon the occurrence of any loss of containment, leak or spill, investigation mechanisms are triggered to define new improvement actions to prevent recurrence. These tools consolidate the ongoing commitment to minimize impacts on the environment and people.

In this regard, during the first half of 2022, the GIS Hub tool for reporting onshore spills was incorporated, which began to be developed in 2021. The use of this tool allowed recording the 19 spills that occurred during the reporting period. These correspond to specific events mainly associated with production water, lubricating oils and diesel fuels, in very small volumes and addressed immediately and with no residual impact on the environment.

The total volume of spills during 2022 was 0.72 barrels, which over the total production of hydrocarbons in the same period (117.1 MMBOE) represents 0.006 barrels spilled / MMBOE of total production.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

7

GRI 304-1, 304-2, 304-3, 304-4

As mentioned in previous sections, Camisea production area is located in the Peruvian Amazon rainforest, which pertains to the Tropical Andes, listed by Conservation International as one of the 34 biodiversity hotspots on the planet and recognized by UNESCO as part of the Avireri-Vraem Biosphere Reserve as of 2021. Additionally, one part of Block 88 is in the buffer zone of Manu National Park, one of the largest protected natural areas in Peru. Pisco PFLGN is located in the buffer zone of Paracas National Reserve, a protected maritime area of Peru.

Details of species included IUCN Red List[57] that live in habitats affected by Camisea operations, are as follows:

RISK OF EXTINCTION	QUANTITY
Critically Endangered	13
Endangered	117
Vulnerable	25
Near Threatened	32
Least Concern	80

Table 9 - Total number of species included in IUCN Red List and national conservation lists whose habitats are in areas affected by Camisea operations.

National Reserve of Paracas, Pisco. Peru

52. International Union for Conservation of Nature.

The extremely high sensitivity of the area has required the definition of early, specific and large-scale tools. To this end, various independent programs have been developed as tools for environmental monitoring and prevention in rainforest and coastal areas, including the following in the area of Biodiversity:

- Biodiversity Monitoring Program (PMB).
- Paracas Bay Marine Coast Monitoring Program.

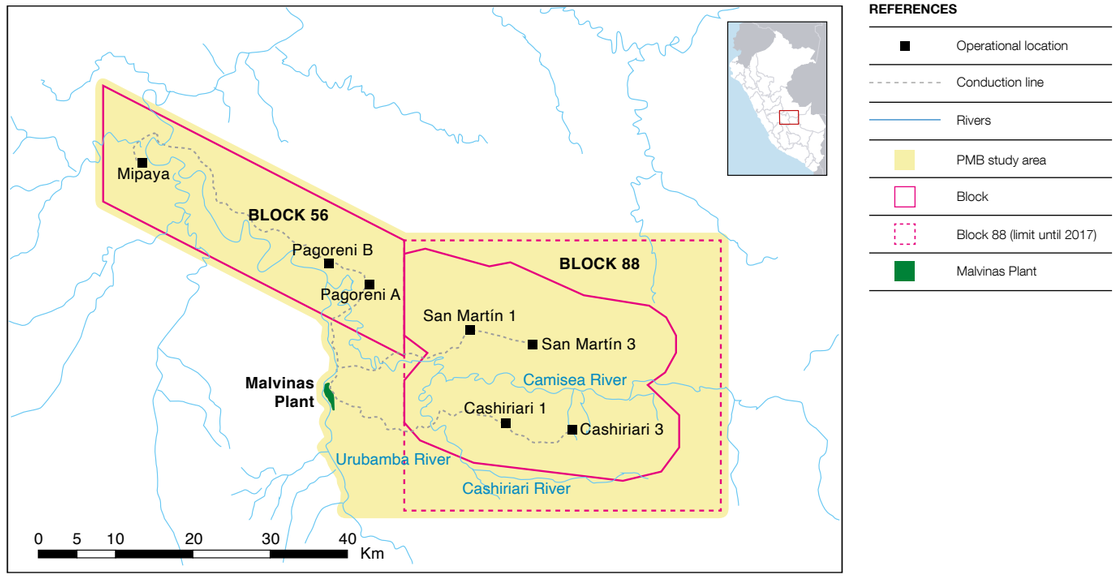
At the operational level, it is worth noting that according to the Residual Impact Study (TBC & ERM, 2020), based on the mitigation hierarchy and the sensitive ecosystems and key flora and fauna species, we have identified that the direct residual impact to the natural habitat corresponds to 414 hectares, i.e. a low impact. Revegetation and erosion control, as well as operational site abandonment plans with revegetation and biological monitoring after abandonment aim to reverse impacts on the landscape in rainforest operations, where impacts have been projected to 2040.

It is important to note that no new facilities have been built covering additional areas to the current landscape footprint.

BIODIVERSITY MONITORING PROGRAM (PMB)

Study area

The study area has been defined by the site and surface area of Camisea Upstream component, reaching a total of 247,000 hectares.



Source: www.pmb.pe

The Biodiversity Monitoring Program[53] is a long-term independent system initiated in 2005 whose objective is to provide information on the status and trends of biodiversity in Camisea area of operation. Apart from collecting information about species of flora, fauna and ecological communities, it is designed to detect impacts potentially related to Camisea gas exploration and production activities (Upstream component). It is in charge of scientists, researchers, consultants and technicians of an outstanding background and widely known in the local and international scenario, with the participation of members of the native communities in the area as co-researchers.

Camisea, Peru - Photographer André Liberoff

Camisea, Peru - Photographer Daniel Silva

PMB objectives

- To develop monitoring protocols that allow early detection of the causes of potential changes in the biodiversity of Camisea area of influence.
- To communicate results and propose recommendations intended to prevent and/or minimize the impact on biodiversity.
- To encourage stakeholder engagement, particularly native communities, in the execution of PMB, and make the information generated available to them.
- To contribute to the knowledge of the rainforest ecosystem where the study takes place and to the conservation of the cultural-environmental heritage of the local communities.

The PMB is based on the adaptive management concept[54], i.e. it is updated and improved based on the results, and has been planned to follow the lifecycle of the operation, even after the abandonment phase is completed.

The PMB uses and develops innovative approaches that allow integrating a number of stakeholders, addressing different scales (landscape, communities and species), and assessing different components of biodiversity.

Below, we specify the main activities carried out by the PMB during 2022:

Landscape

By analyzing the remaining landscape footprints with high resolution images from 2019 backwards, we monitored the landscape to characterize the Malvinas-Cashiriari 3 Flowline subprojects and the Malvinas Gas Plant. In addition, and given the proposal of the Municipality of Megantoni to generate traces for local roads in the vicinity of Malvinas and Block 56, maps were generated showing the overlap of these traces versus the environmental criticality of micro-watersheds, the criticality of ecosystem services and critical habitats, landscape units, and communal territories, settlers, protected natural areas and territorial reserves. These maps help to depict the sensitivity of the area and to justify the need for a sustainable design.

Terrestrial and aquatic biota

The Monitoring of vertebrates through Environmental DNA pilot study was carried out, with no undesired events, and all planned sampling stations were evaluated. Results are expected for 1Q23. In addition, authorization was obtained from the Ministry of Production for a 5-year period to carry out hydrobiological resources collection activities for complementary environmental management instruments using no vessels. This work is called “Aquatic biota monitoring of the biodiversity monitoring program in Camisea - Upstream component Blocks 88 and 56”.

53. For more information about PMB, visit: https://pmb.pe/que-es-pmb/sobre-camisea/. It includes information about methodology, timeline, multimedia, testimonies and more material of interest.
54. For example, we are currently moving from a monitoring model based on big data acquisition and inventory to the measurement of specific indicators, for which monitoring protocols are designed based on scientific questions and measurable hypotheses, which will then use adaptive management to adjust the protocols based on results and recommendations. We continue with the implementation of medium and large mammal monitoring through the use of long-term camera traps.

Some results of PMB
The analysis of the information obtained in the first years of implementation made it possible to support recommendations that contribute to the improvement of biodiversity management in Camisea operations. Very good results were achieved in the following efforts: identification of species with greater aptitude for use in revegetation; proposals of target species or indicator variables that explain the extent of certain disturbances; evaluation of the state of recovery of different intervened areas; mapping of sectors of high environmental sensitivity, and development of guidelines and procedures to be followed for the local fauna.

More than 185 renowned researchers from Peruvian universities have been participating in the implementation of PMB: Universidad Agraria La Molina, San Marcos, Pontificia Universidad Católica, universities from Cusco and Loreto, foreign researchers from Argentina and Spain as well as co-researchers from the native Matsigenka communities.

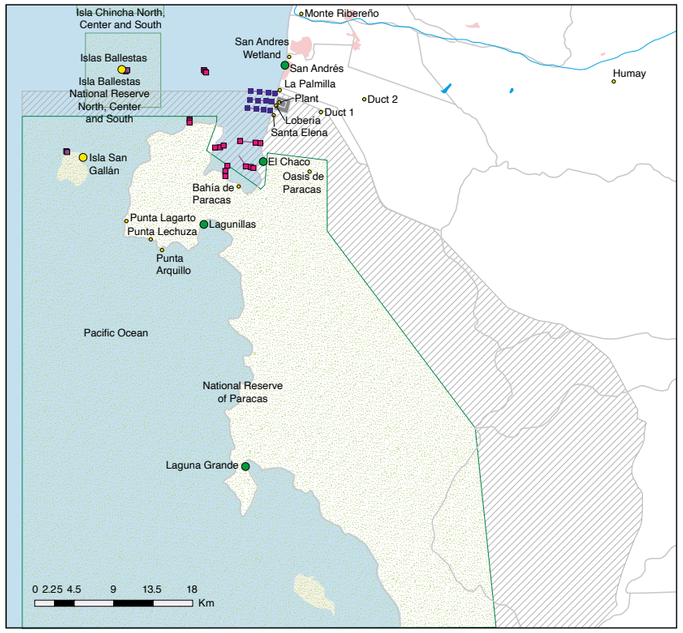
Throughout PMB implementation, 9 species have been discovered for scientific purposes; 57 species are in the process of validation as new species; and 2,200 species of flora and fauna have been recorded with their scientific name, i.e. “matsigenkas” thanks to the contribution of local co-researchers. In addition, 400 species of interest have been identified for subsistence of native communities, including fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, woody and herbaceous plants.

Local languages and knowledge have been enriched by correlating more than 700 scientific names with their equivalents in Matsigenka, the language used by most of the inhabitants of the native communities in Lower Urubamba, Cusco.

Camisea, Peru - Photographer Daniel Silva

Camisea, Peru - Photographer Ernesto Benavides

PARACAS MARINE COAST MONITORING PROGRAM IN PARACAS BAY



REFERENCES
- Urban area

HYDROGRAPHIC NETWORK
- River
- Lagoon
- National Reserve
- Buffer area
- District boundary
- Fractionation plant
- Land area

MARINE AREA
- Direct influence area
- Indirect island influence zone
- Indirect continental influence zone

MARINE-BIRD AREA
- Ballestas Islands
- San Gallán Island
- Chincha Island

The Marine Coast Monitoring Program, incorporated to the operations of Pisco PFLGN and its Marine Terminal, contemplates the development of evaluations in the area of influence since 2005 through monitoring activities of sea water, marine sediments and species that are indicative of biodiversity in marine and coastal-terrestrial environments.

Major actions conducted in 2022 include:

- **Early response system**
  Daily monitoring continued, showing that physicochemical parameters trend in seawater remained in line with the historical values. Specific anomalies were recorded, the most relevant one associated with the impact on birds due to the avian flu in Paracas Bay with specific findings on stranded species, which were reported to the environmental authorities.
- **Seawater and sediment monitoring**
  Conducted in the marine environment and along the coastline. It verified compliance with environmental quality standards and historical values compared to the baseline.
- **Biological monitoring**
  Performed at stations within the Paracas National Reserve and the Guano Islands, Islets, and Capes National Reserve System (RNSIIPG) and their buffer zones. Flora, resident and migratory birds, marine mammals (such as fur seals and sea lions), and terrestrial biota were assessed, focusing on arthropods and herpetofauna.
- **Monitoring of fishing boat landing**
  In the San Andrés and Paracas coves.

Likewise, Paracas Fund was established in Pisco, to finance sustainable conservation actions in the Paracas National Reserve. It was created in 2004 and consists of a trust fund formed by Camisea voluntary contributions and administered by the state through the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP). The contribution of USD 7 million over more than a decade made it possible to undertake a series of actions, such as a monitoring program for the reserve characteristic fauna (sea lions, sea otters, Humboldt penguins and other bird species), purchase of equipment, improved signage and campaigns to raise awareness among students, teachers and artisan fishermen about the importance of conserving natural resources.

The impact of this initiative can also be measured in terms of benefits to the local population. Paracas Fund allowed training around 7,000 artisan fishermen, thousands of students and teachers of schools in the area, as well as reserve personnel and park rangers. It is noteworthy that more than 60,000 inhabitants of nearby towns may benefit from tourism increase.

COMMUNITY

110
MEETINGS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

29
STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

8

1st LOCAL PRODUCTION OF HIGH PURITY CHOCOLATE
AS PART OF THE COCOA PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Camisea, Peru

As described in previous sections, gas production and conditioning at the Malvinas Gas Plant are carried out in the Lower Urubamba region, Megantoni district. The Megantoni district, created in July 2016, represents 14.9% of the Department of Cusco total surface area, and is the first indigenous district of the country. The population totals 14,363 inhabitants[55], predominantly of the Matsigenka ethnic group and to a lesser extent Yine Yami and Ashaninka, all belonging to the Arawak ethnolinguistic family. A small part of the population is made up of settlers, who are mainly engaged in agricultural activities. The recent creation of the district has allowed the installation of the Municipality of Megantoni and other public and private institutions in its capital, Camisea town center. This district is made up of 7 communities and 2 rural settlements located in the Consortium's operation area, and 22 communities in the indirect influence area, along the Urubamba river, downstream of Malvinas Gas Plant, where the river is used as a means of transportation for the operation.

55. Population as of 2017 according to the Local Development Plan, Megantoni by 2030 (Source: old.munimegantoni.gob.pe).

While gas and condensate production takes place in the rainforest zone, the natural gas liquids fractionation is done on the coast, at the plant on Playa Lobería, Paracas district, province of Pisco. With a wide coastline that includes the Paracas peninsula and the bays of Paracas and Independencia, where the Paracas National Reserve is located, Pisco has a population of more than 150,000 inhabitants and the main activities of its population are fishing, tourism, agriculture and industry.

The towns in PFLGN direct area of influence are Paracas to the south, with 7,516 inhabitants, and the cities of Pisco and San Andrés, to the north, with 67,467 and 15,039 inhabitants, respectively[56]. The main activities of these populations are fishing, mariculture and tourism.

To strengthen ties with the population of both areas where operations are carried out (i.e. rainforest and coast), we carry out initiatives based on a series of principles that are translated into specific management tools:

- Respect to Human Rights, in general, and Indigenous Rights, in particular.
- Disclosure of sufficient, accessible, understandable and timely information on activities and projects.
- Implementation of wider engagement processes.
- Community engagement in the evaluation of the company's social and environmental commitments.
- Recognition of the relationship between biodiversity and the quality of life of indigenous communities.
- Acknowledgment of interculturality as a key human value for community relations in multilingual and multicultural contexts.
- Design and implementation of Community Relations Plans:
  - Sustainable over time.
  - Capable of strengthening self management.
  - Based on the idea of mutual learning and valuing the ancestral knowledge of indigenous peoples.
  - Adjusted to the environmental and social conditions of the areas where they are developed.
  - Focused on productive project actions and in the health, education and local organization strengthening areas.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Below, we describe Camisea Community Relations programs and progress for the reported period:

COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION PROGRAM

In place since 2000, the purpose of the Communication and Consultation Program is to inform about Camisea Project and address various development issues. It includes face-to-face and digital information workshops, as well as consultations with native communities, rural settlements and stakeholders. It also involves written and virtual communication with various entities.

During 2022 we used different communication channels, which include:

- Face-to-face meetings with the boards of directors of 7 native communities: Camisea, Cashiriari, Kirigueti, Nuevo Mundo, Segakiato, Shivankoreni, Ticumpinia, and the rural settlements of Shintorini and Tupac Amaru. Additionally, meetings were held with PMAC monitors.
- Face-to-face meetings with representatives of the different stakeholders in PFLGN area of influence in Pisco, including municipal authorities, representatives of social organizations of artisan fishermen and health and education sectors, with whom the execution of the different commitments assumed was coordinated.
- Digital dissemination of Camisea Project Progress briefing workshop to native communities, rural settlements and other settlements.
- Monthly coordination meetings with native communities and rural settlements of the direct influence area.
- Participation in meetings with native federations and the Lower Urubamba Management Committee (CGBU).
- Written and virtual communications with various stakeholders.
- Meetings with the Vice Ministry of Interculturality to coordinate stakeholder input in the supervision of abandonment work at Kimaro site.

56. Population according to the 2017 Census (Source: 2017.inei.gob.pe).

Several consultation events were held during the reporting period:

- Face-to-face briefing workshop on the progress of Camisea Consortium activities.
- On-site workshop on Humay-Loberia safety with representatives of Humay, Pisco, San Andrés and Paracas municipalities and Fundo Dos de Mayo, Fundo Abril and Bernales towns.
- Briefing workshops and virtual guided visits in 1Q22.
- Briefing workshops and on-site guided visit in the second half of 2022.

The main questions and doubts raised during the previous activities were related to Camisea Project progress, pipeline safety, biological monitoring in the rainforest and marine and coastal areas, and Kimaro well abandonment.

The information related to the number of meetings and participants in the year 2022 is included in the Dialog with Local Communities section (See Section 8.3).

AGREEMENT AND COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to establish—in accordance with national and international regulations in force—a participatory, adequate and fair compensation process for potential social and environmental impacts that may result from operations affecting the populations in the area of influence. As with the previous program, implementation began in the early stages of the Project and remains active to this day.

During 2022, we complied with the compensation agreements signed in due time with the main stakeholders of PFLGN, among others, the municipalities of Pisco, Paracas and San Andrés, SERNANP, Pisco Educational Management Unit and 7 associations of artisan fishermen, and in the case of Megantoni, with the communities and rural settlements in the operations' area of influence. Furthermore, the following actions were developed:

Megantoni

- Negotiations agreements for the operational stage of the economic valuation study (EVE).
- Regularization of pending disbursements due to agreements with communities under the 2017-2020 River Transit Agreement.
- Closure certificate of River Transit Agreements (CTFs).
- CTF memorandum of agreement was signed with 43 of 46 native communities.
- Community arrangements for 2020-2023 River Transit Agreement.
- Delivery of the economic valuation study for environmental and social impacts, and easements associated with the Operational Stage of Cashiriari 1 - Malvinas pipeline to Ticumpinia native community.
- Signing of memorandum and agreement with the Nuevo Mundo community for the Operational Stage (2015-2028) of the Mipaya-Pagoreni A gas pipeline, on Block 56 (2015-2028).
- Exceptional approval of the community's request for advance disbursement of the 2023-2024 Operating Stage disbursement filed by Cashiriari community to fund the community electrification project.

Pisco

- Support to solid waste management of Paracas and San Andrés districts.
- Strengthening of citizen security in the city of Pisco.
- Reinforcement of the productive operation of artisanal fishing of two associations through the acquisition of 2 refrigerator trucks to maintain the cold chain.

Camisea, Peru

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Since its inception, Camisea has created nearly 5,000 job opportunities for residents of the native communities and rural settlements of Lower Urubamba, as a result of the implementation of various programs developed by Camisea Consortium since 2002, which include:

1. Local Labor Hiring Program: in the Lower Urubamba area, Mengantoni, the program has been gradually reactivated since 2021 after the COVID-19 pandemic, which included 34 local workers. By 2022, the number of community workers hired has increased to a total of 43 (44% women and 56% men). All workers hired belong to a single community contracting company named Segak S.A.C., developed by the support of Camisea personnel. Hired workers included:

- 20 community river watchmen distributed in 10 river checkpoints enabled.
- 10 watchmen of access control in Mipaya sites.
- 11 watchmen assigned to the PCA (Anthropological Contingency Plan) in sites within the Kugapakori Nahua Nanti Territorial Reserve (RTKNN), such as Cashiriari 1, Cashiriari 3, San Martín 3 and Km 39 Flowline Cashiriari.

As for Pisco, 58% of the workers in the operation were local workers during 2022.

2. Local Supplier Program: Camisea actively promotes the engagement of local suppliers and contractors in its operations. Since 2007, we have worked closely with local companies to foster their development and improve their capacity to provide services and supplies to the oil industry.

3. Entrepreneurial Development Program: Pluspetrol, operator of Consorcio Camisea, has encouraged the development of local businesses through support and funding programs. These programs have provided business training, technical advice, and access to financing to promote the creation and growth of small and medium-size enterprises in the area.

93%

OF PURCHASES IN 2022 WERE MADE FROM LOCAL SUPPLIERS[57]

SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND CONTROL PROGRAM

This program aims to ensure compliance with environmental and safety measures in the operations (Camisea rainforest area). It is divided in various subprograms, which include the Community River Surveillance and Access Control Surveillance. It also implements the Archaeological Monitoring Program to protect cultural heritage during operational activities.

The Community River Surveillance subprogram seeks to control vessel transit in Urubamba and Camisea rivers, including vessels of Camisea Consortium and of other companies, merchants, passengers and community co-owners. It started with 21 checkpoints that ceased to operate during the pandemic due to local restrictions. By 2022, 10 of these checkpoints were in operation which gradually resumed their normal activities. In addition, 16 watchmen participated in the Access Control Surveillance subprogram, who covered these activities and a total number of 15 events were reported, which include bringing the ship's broadside to bear in the bay of external vessels, entry of community co-owners or persons not belonging to the site and transit of co-owners through unauthorized areas.

Community River Surveillance monitoring was conducted in Camisea, Kirigueti, Nuevo Mundo, Nueva Luz, Miaría, Sepahua-Barrio Nueva Esperanza, Bufeo Pozo, Inkare, Huao and CP Maldonadillo native communities. Access Control Surveillance was carried out on platforms that access rivers and camps set up to work in pipelines (Pagoreni A, Pagoreni B, Mipaya, SM1, Km 20 San Martín and Km 19 of Cashiriari).

In November 2022, participative environmental monitoring activities were carried out in Pisco, and were attended by representatives of the Municipality of San Andrés, SERNANP, San Luis Gonzaga de Ica University, Ministry of Energy and Mining, Civil Defense, Captaincy of Pisco Port, Seafood Workers Union of Pisco Chaco Lagunillas Port and Los Acuicultores y Exploradores Marinos - Lagunillas Paracas SAC.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Plan was designed in 2022 to guide personnel to the potential approach of the isolated population in the Kugapakori Nahua Nanti Territorial Reserve (RTKNN). This plan was developed to address the overlap between Block 88 and the reserve, which is considered a protected area with uncontacted people under a special protection scheme. According to Regulatory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining (OSINERGMIN) Resolution No. 240-2010-OS-CD, the last update of the Anthropological Contingency Plan for the operations in Malvinas Gas Plant and Blocks 88 and 56 was approved by OSINERGMIN through Resolution No. 185-2014-OS-GFGN/DPTN of the Natural Gas Oversight Agency (Annex 3.3) dated August 28, 2014.

PROMOTING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The Local Development Support Program aims to promote sustainable development of the populations in the operations' area of influence, both in Megantoni and Pisco.

It is focused on various initiatives that range from sustainable agriculture to community empowering and human capital strengthening by supporting the improvement of public services, education and health.

The program is mainly targeted at:

- Promoting agricultural projects, such as cocoa cultivation in Megantoni, to improve the local economy and strengthen the co-operative spirit of producers.
- Providing university scholarships and education support to improve the quality of education and train professionals in areas relevant to local development.
- Conducting health campaigns to improve access and medical care of the population.

Local communities in Megantoni area, such as Camisea, Kirigueti, Nuevo Mundo, Ticumpinia, Cashiriari, and others, play an active role in the programs. Besides, public and private organizations, such as Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae (UCSS), the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Energy and Mining co-operate in the implementation of projects.

Each program has different execution deadlines. For example, a phase of the cocoa project ends in March 2023, while the university scholarship program follows an annual academic calendar. Detail of the activities developed and goals attained in 2022 is included in the following section.

57. Areas of direct and indirect influence of operations.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM (PMAC)

PMAC WAS DESIGNED IN 2002, IN RESPONSE TO THE CONCERNS RAISED BY THE POPULATION DURING THE EARLY CONSULTATION PROCESS, AND IT IS STILL IN PLACE, GUARANTEEING TRANSPARENT MANAGEMENT OF CAMISEA OPERATION IN MEGANTONI, BY GENERATING RELIABLE INFORMATION IN A COLLABORATIVE MANNER.

PMAC IS INTEGRATED BY 22 MONITORS ELECTED BY ASSEMBLIES AND AUTHORITIES FROM 9 NATIVE COMMUNITIES AND 2 RURAL SETTLEMENTS. IT ALSO INCLUDES A COORDINATION COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE THREE LOWER URUBAMBA FEDERATIONS: CENTRAL DE COMUNIDADES NATIVAS MACHIGUENGA "JUAN SANTOS ATAHUALPA" (CECONAMA), CONSEJO MACHIGUENGA DEL RÍO URUBAMBA (COMARU) AND FEDERACIÓN DE COMUNIDADES NATIVAS YINE YAMI (FECONAYY), AND RECEIVES THE TECHNICAL ADVICE OF PRO-NATURALEZA NGO.

THE HEAD OFFICE OF LOWER URUBAMBA PMAC IS LOCATED WITHIN THE NATIVE COMMUNITY OF CAMISEA NATIVE, AT MEGANTONI DISTRICT, PROVINCE OF LA CONVENCIÓN, CUSCO REGION.

THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXTERNALLY SUPERVISED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB) AND DIFFERENT PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, SUCH AS OSINERGMIN, REGIONAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE (DIRESA), GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (DIGESA), NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CULTURE (INC), NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (INRENA), CAMISEA ADVOCACY DEPARTMENT AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANDEAN, AMAZONIAN AND AFRO-PERUVIAN PEOPLES (INDEPA).

MORE INFORMATION: https://pmac-bu.org/

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

GRI 203-1, 203-2, 413-1, 413-2

SOCIAL INVESTMENT PILLARS

Education	Community development	Institutional strengthening	Healthcare
Initiatives aimed at promoting school retention of children and young people, improving the educational conditions of students, strengthening teacher training, and upgrading the educational infrastructure and technology available.	Support for productive enterprises (through the provision of goods and materials, technical support and training) and projects to improve basic services infrastructure in the communities.	Fostering administration and management capabilities of social organizations or indigenous groups in the area of influence of our operations, as vehicles for positive changes in their fields of activity.	Improved access to health care for communities, through projects that support the available public services, and health care initiatives (including mental health) in remote or limited infrastructure sites, or in areas with a shortage of health care professionals.

In its Sustainability Policy, Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, assumes the commitment to actively promote a harmonious relationship and enhance the quality of life and development of the communities in the areas where it carries out operations.

Social investment is materialized in different ways. On the one hand, through the development of quick-execution and high-impact projects to meet urgent needs of the communities and, on the other hand, through the development of long-term initiatives that seek to turn difficulties into opportunities.
Social investment is structured in four major pillars: education, health, institutional strengthening and community development, always bearing in mind that the intervention goes beyond the mere transfer of resources, and proposes collaborative management and shared responsibility among all the actors involved. Projects that do not match these pillars are classified as "Others".

During 2022, our contribution to the community included the financing of development and community assistance projects in the Cusco region and in the province of Pisco for a total amount of **USD 4,370,554.**

2022 SOCIAL INVESTMENT BY PILLAR

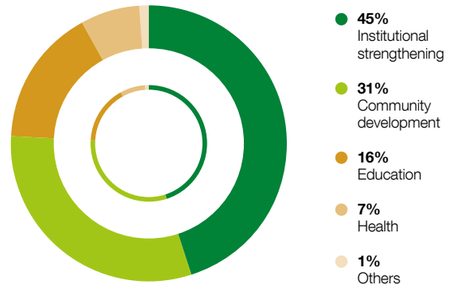


Figure 15 - 2022 social investment by pillar.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT BY PILLAR (USD)

PILLAR	2021 INVESTED AMOUNT	2022 INVESTED AMOUNT
Institutional strengthening	$1,189,244.28	$1,954,497.98
Community development	$518,756.98	$1,344,888.20
Education	$547,049.00	$700,144.17
Health	$1,881,268.57	$318,596.47
Others[58]	$25,999.00	$52,427.58
Total social investment	**$4,162,317.83**	**$4,370,554.40**

Table 10 - Social investment by pillar (USD).

Some of the initiatives for financing development and community assistance projects carried out by Camisea Consortium are detailed below:

Megantoni District, Cusco
In the **Health**[59] pillar, support was provided to the health of the communities through an agreement with El Rosario de Sepahua of the Dominican Mission parish, which aims to strengthen medical care for local people.

Under the **Education** pillar, 2,545 school supplies kits were delivered to students of educational institutions in the area of direct influence of our activities of Blocks 88 and 56 in Lower Urubamba. We also provided the opportunity to pursue higher education through two scholarship programs, one under an agreement with the El Rosario de Sepahua Parish of the Dominican Mission, and the other through the Nopoki University in the city of Sepahua, benefiting 79 and 28 students, respectively.

As for the **Community Development** pillar, it is worth noting that thanks to an alliance with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) through the National Action Platforms for Social Inclusion Program (PAIS), we supplied equipment for an Early Childhood Development center and implemented the Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Module in the Milking Yard located in the native community of Camisea, Megantoni district.

On the other hand, we consolidated and expanded the Improvement of the Productive Capacities of Cocoa Producers project of the Native Community of Kirigueti, consolidating the production of 18 hectares of this crop and achieving the production of the first 2,000 units of high-purity fine chocolate bars through the Association of Cocoa Producers of Kirigueti Community (APACNKI). We also began training cocoa producers in the communities of Bufeo Pozo, Rima, Nueva Unión and Puija, in the northern part of Lower Urubamba in an effort to expand the benefits of this project. Furthermore, a river vessel was built for Sepahua and Atalaya communities.

Under the **Institutional Strengthening** pillar, support was provided to indigenous organizations that represent the communities located in our Megantoni operation area of influence through agreements for the development of their annual work plan.

58. It includes the donation of food, tools, support for the celebration of holidays such as Fisherman's Day, among others.
59. No health impacts were reported during 2022.

Pisco, Peru

Pisco

Under the **Health**[60] pillar, and for the purpose of improving the health conditions in the operations' area of influence, we have contributed to strengthen the waste collection system in San Andrés and Paracas districts by purchasing a solid waste collector and a front-end skid steer loader. Also, in the district of Huancano, the drinking water supply system has been improved through the purchase of a tanker truck to supply drinking water to the homes that do not have this service. Also, this year we continued to support the fight against COVID through the provision of 1,700 tests for the early detection of this disease in the districts of Pisco and Paracas.

As regards the **Education** pillar, 633 laptops were purchased and delivered to all elementary school teachers in the province of Pisco in co-operation with Ica Regional Education Directorate and the Local Education Management Unit (UGEL) of Pisco. Besides, we improved the auditorium infrastructure of the Don José de San Martín educational institution, in the same province, which made it possible to reuse this space for student and teacher training.

Under the **Institutional Strengthening** pillar, and in collaboration with the provincial Municipality of Pisco,a video surveillance system was funded, which expanded the citizen security service by the construction of a monitoring center, including the installation of monitoring panels and 90 surveillance cameras throughout the province of Pisco. This contribution was supplemented with the acquisition of 4 pickup trucks to reinforce surveillance service.

In addition, we helped finance the reconstruction of the house where General José de San Martín stayed during his liberty expedition to Peru in 1820.

In connection with the **Community Development** pillar, we provided support to reactivate the economic activity of fishermen, one of the most important stakeholders in the area. The improvement of the commercialization of hydrobiological products was achieved through the acquisition of two refrigerator trucks, the registration of fishermen and artisan divers, and the implementation of a vacuum fish packaging line to commercialize production. Also, fuel was purchased for the use of boats of Trade Union Association of Artisan Fishermen in the district of San Andrés, contributing to activity reactivation after the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, we worked on the improvement of green areas in the district of San Andrés.

In terms of tourism infrastructure, paving and signage improvements were made to the road that connects the Bernales town center with the Laguna Morón tourist center to improve tourist access. On the other hand, we continued to support the San Andrés Gastronomic Tourist Boardwalk Improvement Project (by supplementary studies), to help increase the tourist offer in the area.

Social infrastructure was also improved for the benefit of people in the province of Pisco by building a multi-sports court in the district of Túpac Amaru Inca and improving the family sports center in the district of San Clemente, as a space for the promotion of sports, recreational and inclusive practices for children, adults, senior citizens and people with disabilities.

60. No health impacts were reported during 2022.

DIALOG WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

GRI 2-16

The dialog with local communities is developed through and intercultural approach and contemplates two complementary and interrelated aspects: **communication**, understood as a dynamic process of transmission and reception of messages between the company and the population, and **consultation**, conceived as a right of the communities that must be developed throughout the project life.

During meetings and workshops with local communities in Megantoni and Pisco, the topics discussed included safety, the environment, production, social investment, communication of Camisea project progress, among others. The table below shows the number of participants and meetings held during 2022:

SCOPE	NUMBER OF MEETINGS	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
District of Megantoni	104	619
Province of Pisco	47	209
TOTAL	**151**	**828**

Table 11 - Meetings and participants 2022

Pisco, Peru

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

GRI 2-25, 413-1

This mechanism ensures the reception and adequate response, and in the shortest possible time, to eventual claims and complaints received from the local population, public or private institutions, and indigenous organizations settled in the area of influence, among others.

This procedure establishes a number of accessible and culturally appropriate channels for individuals and external stakeholders to submit their concerns, which will be addressed and resolved within the established timeframes.

Each of its five stages ensures permanent contact and information with the stakeholder to inform about progress of the grievance filed within the response times that guarantee claimants' satisfaction.

During 2022, 4 grievances were received in Megantoni, plus 2 pending resolution since 2021. During the course of the year, 5 cases were resolved, and one is currently in process. None of these grievances are related to critical issues for the operation or the communities, instead they refer mainly to river traffic and administrative delays.

GRIEVANCES	PENDING FROM 2021	RECEIVED	IN PROGRESS	CLOSED
Peru Megantoni	2	4	1	5
Peru Pisco	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**2**	**4**	**1**	**5**

Table 12 - Grievances 2022.

Camisea, Peru

SUPPLY CHAIN

The participation of suppliers and contractors is essential for the correct performance of Camisea operations. That is why we work permanently to strengthen synergies between teams and enhance capabilities, always respecting environmental, occupational health and safety, ethical, social and technical standards, as determined by the company and in accordance with the regulatory framework.

93%
OF PURCHASES FROM LOCAL SUPPLIERS*

91%
OF OUR GOODS SUPPLIERS ARE LOCAL*

85%
OF OUR SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE LOCAL*

Maritime Terminal, Pisco, Peru

* By "local", we mean the areas of direct and indirect influence of the operations.

The EHS Standard in Contractor Management sets the minimum requirements in terms of Environment, Hygiene and Safety that should be fulfilled by collaborators, suppliers and contractors. They are implemented in the different stages of chain value management, including hiring (registration, assessment and selection of contractors, contract awarding, management and administration), and monitoring (Warehouse, Logistics and Procurement / Supplies, among others.)

SUPPLY CHAIN STRUCTURE

GRI 2-6

During the reporting period, we conducted transactions with 914 suppliers, 58.2% for service hiring and 41.8% for goods supply.

LOCAL PURCHASES[61]

GRI 204-1, 2-8

Including suppliers and contractors from Camisea areas of influence adds great value to the organization operations and activities: it brings greater efficiency to work processes, insight of the context and particularities of local assets, and drives impact on the social and economic development of operational contexts.

The objective is to sustain high levels of local hiring, as shown below:

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

CAMISEA	2021	2022
Amount paid for goods purchasing (USD MM)	39.12	43.38
Amount paid for service hiring (USD MM)	464.41	516.76
Total amount paid (USD MM)	**503.53**	**560.14**
Amount paid for goods purchasing - Local suppliers only (USD MM)	30.93	30.54
Amount paid for service hiring - Local suppliers only (USD MM)	442.67	491.56
Total amount paid - Local suppliers only (USD MM)	**473.60**	**522.10**
Amount paid to local suppliers / Total amount paid to suppliers' ratio (%)		
Goods purchasing	79%	70%
Service hiring	95%	95%
Total local suppliers	**94%**	**93%**

Table 13 - Purchases from Suppliers in USD MM, 2021-2022.

800 Local suppliers (87% of total supplier base)

452 Local suppliers for service hiring (85% of total supplier base[62])

348 Local suppliers for goods purchasing (91% of total supplier base[63])

CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

The plan adopted for Camisea operating model is based on a broad participation of contractors in our production cycle, in close collaboration with our working teams.

As of December 2022, a monthly average of 3,689 contractor employees were providing services at Camisea sites and assets, according to our access control records. They are mainly Production (81%) and Facilities (15) personnel.

Production personnel cover functions in the operational area of production and maintenance, including administrative, engineering, repair, maintenance, material supply, EHS, personnel transportation and equipment for all activities associated thereto, among others.

Likewise, a comprehensive relationship with each contractor at different levels and throughout the entire cycle of the business relationship is encouraged. Based on the need identified by the requesting areas, the Purchasing/Supply Chain team intervenes to satisfy the demand, ensuring that supply is aligned with company's standards.

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

A proper management of the materials used in the production process is critical to a responsible production strategy. It allows optimizing resources and costs, while reducing risks for all stakeholders.

In keeping with our commitment to efficient material management, we continued to implement the Program 6A in both our own and contractors' warehouses. In 2022, the implementation of the Program reached 100% of the areas and contractors of the operation. This program is designed to manage facilities and inventories efficiently, safely and responsibly.

Within the framework of this Program, strongly committed to the efficiency and optimization of our warehouses, we promoted the auction of disused materials stockpiled in our own sites, which required updating of current procedures. Special emphasis was placed on the preservation of materials; thus, conservation guidelines were developed to maintain materials under warehouse custody in optimal conditions until the time of use.

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Camisea operation in the rainforest is developed under the offshore inland method, i.e. without opening access roads, using only air and river transportation. Air transportation is used for personnel access, while supplies and materials are mainly transported by river.

In Camisea, the new models of air transport were consolidated; i.e. by plane, increasing its cargo capacity, and by helicopter, implementing new contingency analyses and contractual measures. Additionally, the new passenger boarding lounge in Malvinas was inaugurated.

Rainfall variability produces either periods of restricted river inflow due to low river levels or strong currents associated with heavy rains at other times of the year. These conditions make river transportation complex along Urubamba river, and is mainly focused on transporting materials and supplies to meet operational needs. Land transportation is only used between the port of Callao (Lima) and the river port of Pucallpa (Ucayali) to move equipment and supplies from the coast to the rainforest. Each of these sites has a logistics center managed by an external logistics operator.

Since air transportation is the only means of external transportation for personnel, the Callao-Malvinas-Callao air route is used for regular personnel transportation.

Some major challenges for Camisea project logistics include:

- Limitation of air operations due to adverse weather conditions.
- Variability of river levels due to rainfall.
- Seasonal windows for vessel entry due to the shallow draft of the river.
- Modification of the navigation channel causing accidents such as blows and groundings.
- Intensive river use by local residents.
- River use by other operating companies.

61. By "local" we mean the areas of direct and indirect influence of the operations.
62. Local supplier ratio for this category.
63. Local supplier ratio for this category.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Pisco Plant. Peru

10

GRI 2-3

This first Sustainability Report of Camisea covers the period between January 1 and December 31, 2022, and is intended to disclose the results and impacts on economic, environmental, social and corporate governance aspects that are relevant to the organization and its stakeholders. It depicts the strategy of Camisea Consortium to create sustainable value, and the outcome of the actions performed.

It has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) version 2021, the GRI sectoral standard for the oil and gas industry (2021) and the Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting of International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), American Petroleum Institute (API) and International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) in its 4th edition (2020).

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MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

GRI 2-29, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3

Camisea Materiality Analysis allows to identify the most important topics for the business and stakeholders in the economic, environmental, social and corporate governance fields. It is based on the materiality conducted for creating Pluspetrol Sustainability Report. That materiality was determined by a survey addressed to the most relevant stakeholders, who were consulted on a list of topics of interest to the sector. The information gathered helped to prioritize the topics to be covered by this report.

Based on the review of the materiality analysis performed for the corporate report of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, we considered the characteristics of the local context and the impacts of economic, environmental and social factors on the operation. To this end, meetings were held with local leaders to determine the most significant topics for the Operation.

Stakeholders who participated in the survey were identified within the following categories: Employees, Partners, Customers, Suppliers and Contractors, Government Entities, Local Communities and NGOs, Media and Opinion Leaders, Chambers and Business Organizations and Management.

Below is a description of the material topics and performance indicators that support this Report in accordance with the commitments assumed by Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, under its corporate policies about sustainability, human rights, prevention of harassment, discrimination and bullying in the workplace, information management and protection, its internal Code of Conduct and that of Third Parties, among others, as detailed in this Report.

MATERIAL TOPICS	PLUSPETROL COMMITMENT - CAMISEA CONSORTIUM OPERATOR	ASSOCIATED GRI STANDARD INDICATOR
Prevention of harassment	Develop a specific regulatory framework, accompanied by awareness-raising and prevention of all types of harassment, discrimination or bullying behavior in the workplace.	GRI 406 - Non-discrimination
Legal compliance	Maintain strict control over compliance with applicable regulations.	GRI 2-27 - Compliance with laws and regulations
Respect for Human Rights	Ensure respect for the rights of all people who are directly and indirectly involved in the Consortium activities.	GRI 2-23 - Policy commitments
Digital Transformation	Promote the digitalization and incorporation of technology in all the Consortium activities.	Company relevant topic
Climate adaptation, resilience and transition	Encourage constant work and focus on the risks and opportunities that climate change may generate for the Operation's activities.	GRI 11.2.4 - Approach to public policies about climate change
		GRI 201 Economic Performance
2030 Agenda	Continuously monitor the objectives set to maintain commitment to the sustainable development of Camisea activities and the environment, and to identify contributions.	Company relevant topic
Ethics and Transparency	Maintain high standards of ethics and transparency throughout the Operation activities. For that purpose, we periodically review the internal regulatory framework to ensure its applicability throughout the organization.	Company relevant topic
Anticorruption	Maintain an ethical and responsible business conduct towards people, the environment and general surroundings.	GRI 205 - Anticorruption
		GRI 11.20.5 - Approach to contract transparency
		GRI 11.20.6 - Beneficial owners
Payments to governments		GRI 207 - Tax
		GRI 11.21.8 - Purchase of oil and gas
		GRI 201 Economic Performance
Employment practices	Our collaborators are at the core of the organization; their work is vital to move forward in the different activities of Camisea Operation. For this reason, we have internal policies and monthly reports in place.	GRI 401 - Employment
		GRI 402 - Labor management relations
		GRI 404 - Training and education
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Always seek to provide room for employees to create or join unions and bargain collectively.	GRI 407 - Freedom of association and collective bargaining
Occupational Health and Safety	Have a management system in place that allows us to identify and manage risks associated with our activities and the health of people involved.	GRI 403 - Occupational Health and Safety
Asset integrity and process safety		Company relevant topic
Emergency preparedness		Company relevant topic
Conflicts and security		GRI 410 - Security practices
Water and Effluents	Commitment to the preservation of the environment and constant work towards mitigating the impacts associated to activities.	GRI 303 - Water and Effluents
Emissions		GRI 305 - Emissions
Biodiversity		GRI 304 - Biodiversity
Energy efficiency		GRI 302 - Energy
Climate change		Company relevant topic
Waste		GRI 306 - Waste
Indigenous Peoples	Maintain channels of dialog with the community within the area of influence of our operations to identify their interests and build relationships based on trust.	GRI 411 - Indigenous peoples' rights
Relationship with the local communities		GRI 413 - Local communities
Land and resource rights		GRI 11.16.2 - Contribution/Cause of involuntary resettlements
Value chain management	Work together with our value chain to strengthen the links that allow us to continue growing.	GRI 201 - Economic Performance
		GRI 203 - Indirect economic impacts
		GRI 204 - Procurement practices
		GRI 414 - Supplier social assessment

Each material topic has been covered throughout this report, while describing negative and positive impacts on the economy, environment, people or human rights. The actions performed to address them have also been described, such as: human rights due diligence process, operational risk analysis, application of the Process Safety Management Framework (PSM), supplier evaluation under social and environmental criteria, measures adopted to improve energy efficiency, water consumption and waste management, as well as initiatives for biodiversity protection and remediation, among others. Apart from these actions, this report details performance indicators to allow traceability and monitoring of each topic, and the associated policies or commitments, such as the Sustainability Policy, the Human Rights Policy, the goals for reducing emissions and water consumption, and biodiversity restoration, among others.

GRI INDEX

Statement of use	Pluspetrol Perú Corporation S.A. has created this report in accordance with GRI Standards for the 01/01/22-12/31/22 period.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1 - 2021 Fundamentals.
GRI Sector Standard used	GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021.

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
GENERAL DISCLOSURES						
The Organization and its reporting practices	2-1	Organization details	Camisea overview			
	2-2	Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	Camisea overview			
	2-3	Reporting period, frequency, and contact point	October 2023			
	2-4	Restatements of information	Environmental Management			
	2-5	External assurance	This report has no external assurance			
Activities and workers	2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Supply chain			
	2-7	Employees	Human Resource Management			
	2-8	Workers who are not employees	Supply chain			
Governance	2-9	Governance structure and composition	-	Confidentiality	The "Governance" chapter describes our main corporate governance practices based on the information available for the period under analysis, and the company's characteristics.	
	2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	-			
	2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	-			
	2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	-			
	2-13	Delegation of responsibilities for managing impacts	-			
	2-14	Role of the highest governance body in generating sustainability reporting	-			
	2-15	Conflicts of interest	-			
	2-16	Communication of critical concerns	Community			
	2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	-	Confidentiality	The "Governance" chapter describes our main corporate governance practices based on the information available for the period under analysis, and the company's characteristics.	
	2-18	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	-			
	2-19	Remuneration policies	-			
		Process to determine remuneration	-			
	2-21	Annual total compensation ratio	-			

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
Strategy, policies and practices	2-22	Sustainable development strategy disclosure	Letter from the GM			
	2-23	Policy commitments	Governance			
	2-24	Embedding policy commitments	Governance			
	2-25	Processes to remediate negative impacts	Community			
	2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Governance			
	2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Governance			
	2-28	Membership associations	Associations			
Stakeholders Engagement	2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Materiality Analysis			
	2-30	Collective Bargaining Agreements	Human Resource Management			
MATERIAL TOPICS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-1	Process to determine material topics	About this Report			
	3-2	List of material topics	About this Report			
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.2.1 / 11.14.1 / 11.21.1
GRI 201 - Economic Performance (2016)	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed		Confidentiality	The answer to this indicator is omitted for confidentiality reasons.	11.14.2 / 11.21.2
	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change				11.2.2
	201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans				-
	201-4	Financial assistance received from government				11.21.3
INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.14.1
GRI 203 - Indirect economic impacts (2016)	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	Community			11.14.4
	203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Community			11.14.5
PROCUREMENT PRACTICES						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.14.1
GRI 204 - Procurement practices (2016)	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Supply chain			11.14.6

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
ANTICORRUPTION						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.20.1
GRI 205 - Anticorruption (2016)	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.20.2
	205-2	Communication and training about anticorruption policies and procedures	-			11.20.3
	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	-			11.20.4
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.20.5	Information on contract transparency	-			11.20.5
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.20.6	Information about beneficial owners	-			11.20.6
FISCAL POLICY						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.21.1
GRI 207 - Tax (2019)	207-1	Approach to tax	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.21.4
	207-2	Tax governance, control and risk management	-			11.21.5
	207-3	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	-			11.21.6
	207-4	Country-by-country reporting	-			11.21.7
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.21.8	Information on oil and gas purchased from the state	-	Not applicable	No purchases made from the state.	11.21.8
ENERGY						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.1.1
GRI 302 - Energy (2016)	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Environmental Management			11.1.2
	302-2	Energy consumption outside the organization	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator	11.1.3
	302-3	Energy intensity	Environmental Management			11.1.4
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Environmental Management			-
	302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	-	Not applicable	Not applicable based on the company's activities.	-
WATER AND EFFLUENTS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.6.1
GRI 303 - Water and effluents (2018)	303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Environmental Management			11.6.2
	303-2	Management of water discharge-related impacts	Environmental Management			11.6.3
	303-3	Water withdrawal	Environmental Management			11.6.4
	303-4	Water discharge	Environmental Management			11.6.5
	303-5	Water consumption	Environmental Management			11.6.6

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
BIODIVERSITY						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.4.1
GRI 304 - Biodiversity (2016)	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Camisea overview / Biodiversity Management			11.4.2
	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	Biodiversity Management			11.4.3
	304-3	Habitats protected or restored	Biodiversity Management			11.4.4
	304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by the operations	Biodiversity Management			11.4.5
EMISSIONS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.1.1 / 11.2.1
GRI 305 - Emissions (2016)	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Environmental Management			11.1.5, 11.2.4
	305-2	Energy generation indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Environmental Management			11.1.6, 11.2.4
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	-	Unavailable information	There is no information available to answer this indicator. We are currently working to include an answer in a future report.	11.1.7, 11.2.4
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Environmental Management			11.1.8, 11.2.4
	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Environmental Management			11.2.3, 11.2.4
	305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	-	Unavailable information	There is no information available to answer this indicator. We are currently working to include an answer in a future report.	
	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	-			11.3.2
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.2.4	Information about public policy development and lobbying on climate change	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.2.4
WASTE						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.5.1
GRI 306 - Waste (2020)	306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Environmental Management			11.5.2
	306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Environmental Management			11.5.3
	306-3	Waste generated	Environmental Management			11.5.4
	306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Environmental Management			11.5.5
	306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Environmental Management			11.5.6

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
EMPLOYMENT						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.10.1
GRI 401 - Employment (2016)	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Human Resource Management			11.10.2
	401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time	Human Resource Management			11.10.3
	401-3	Parental leave	Human Resource Management			11.10.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.10.1
GRI 402 - Labor management relations (2016)	402-1	Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	The Management of Change (MOC) standard of Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, establishes that employees affected by any change in operations will be informed and instructed once the change has been implemented. In the case of collective bargaining, deadlines for implementation and communication to personnel are considered.			11.10.5
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.9.1
GRI 403 - Occupational health and safety (2018)	403-1	Occupational health and safety management system	Operation Management			11.9.2
	403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	Operation Management			11.9.3
	403-3	Occupational health services	Operation Management			11.9.4
	403-4	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Operation Management			11.9.5
	403-5	Worker training on occupational health and safety	Operation Management			11.9.6
	403-6	Promotion of worker health	Human Resource Management			11.9.7
	403-7	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Operation Management			11.9.8
	403-8	Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Operation Management			11.9.9
	403-9	Work-related injuries	Operation Management			11.9.10
	403-10	Work-related ill health	Human Resource Management			11.9.11

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
TRAINING AND EDUCATION						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.10.1
GRI 404 - Training and education (2016)	404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Human Resource Management			11.10.6
	404-2	Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.10.7
	404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Human Resource Management			
NO DISCRIMINATION						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.10.1
GRI 406 - Non-discrimination (2016)	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	-	Confidentiality	The answer to this indicator is omitted for confidentiality reasons.	11.10.1
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.13.1
GRI 407 - Freedom of association and collective bargaining (2016)	407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.13.2
SECURITY PRACTICES						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.18.1
GRI 410 - Security practices (2016)	410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Human Rights			11.18.2
RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.17.1
GRI 411 - Rights of indigenous peoples (2016)	411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	No cases of violations of indigenous peoples' rights were identified during the reporting period.			11.17.2
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.17.3	Operation sites where indigenous peoples are present or affected	Camisea overview			11.17.3
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.17.4	Engagement in consent processes	Camisea overview			11.17.4

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
LOCAL COMMUNITIES						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.15.1
GRI 413 - Local communities (2016)	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Community			11.15.2
	413-2	Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	Community			11.15.3
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.15.4	Number and type of local community claims	Community			11.15.4
SUPPLIER SOCIAL ASSESSMENT						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.10.1
GRI 414 - Supplier social assessment (2016)	414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	-	Unavailable information	At present, there is no information to answer this indicator.	11.10.8
	414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	-			
LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			11.16.1
GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021	11.16.2	Information about relocations	During this report period no non-voluntary relocations occurred. At Pluspetrol, operator of Camisea Consortium, we have the "Land Acquisition and Non-voluntary Relocation" standard in place, which sets the criteria for restoring subsistence means and standards of living of affected people, if necessary, and aims to anticipate, avoid and minimize the adverse social, cultural and economic impacts of non-voluntary relocation.			11.16.2

INDICATORS - SPECIFIC STRATEGIC TOPICS			
ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY			
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report
Company topic - Ethics and transparency	-	Ethics and transparency	Governance
2030 AGENDA			
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report
Company topic - Agenda 2030	-	2030 Agenda	Camisea and Sustainability

GRI STANDARD	GRI	CONTENT	PAGE/ ANSWER	OMISSION		GRI 11 "OIL AND GAS SECTOR" - SECTOR STANDARD
				REASON FOR	EXPLANATION	
CLIMATE CHANGE						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			
Company topic - Climate change		Climate change	Camisea and Sustainability / Environmental Management			
ASSET INTEGRITY AND PROCESS SAFETY						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			
Company topic - Asset integrity and process safety		Asset integrity and process safety	Operation Management			
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			
Company topic - Emergency preparedness		Emergency preparedness	Operation Management			
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION						
GRI 3 - Material topics (2021)	3-3	Management of material topics	About this Report			
Company topic - Digital transformation		Digital Transformation	Operation Management			-

OTHER TOPICS OF GRI 11 SECTOR STANDARD: OIL AND GAS SECTOR 2021

TOPIC	SECTOR INDICATOR	OMISSION EXPLANATION / REASON
11.3 Air emissions	11.3.3 Assessment of product or service category impact on health and safety	Not applicable
11.7 Closure and rehabilitation	11.7.4 Operational sites with closure and/or rehabilitation plans	Unavailable information
	11.7.5 List of decommissioned structures	
	11.7.6 Monetary value for closure and rehabilitation of operational sites	
11.8 Asset integrity and critical incident management	11.8.2 Significant spills	Information included in the "Spills" section herein
	11.8.3 Total number of Tier 1 and Tier 2 process safety events	Unavailable information
	11.8.4 Oil sands mining operations	
11.11 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity	11.11.5 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Information included in the "Collaborators" section herein
	11.11.6 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration	Unavailable information
11.11 Non-discrimination and equal opportunity 11.14 Economic impacts	11.11.2 / 11.14.3 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Unavailable information
11.12 Forced labor and modern slavery	11.12.2 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	Unavailable information
11.19 Anti-competitive behavior	11.19.2 Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust and monopoly practices	Unavailable information
11.22 Public policy	11.22.2 Political contributions	Unavailable information

Malvinas Plant, Camisea. Peru

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Marine Terminal, Pisco. Peru

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