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Environment

Biodiversity Protection



Embracing respect for biodiversity in our operations

We are committed to mitigating the potential impacts on biodiversity and the resources it provides us during the planning and development of our projects and operations.

We are guided by the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) in our operations and our actions are aimed at:

- Preventing and minimizing impacts, as well as restoring the area where we operate, specially in biologically diverse, protected, and sensitive natural areas.
- Integrating biodiversity and the protection of ecosystem services in our company's management systems and decision-making processes, including environmental and social assessments.
- Taking part in projects dedicated to research, preservation, education, and raising awareness.
- Reporting on biodiversity and collaborating with communities and other stakeholders: public administrations, local communities, and social organizations.

Developing action plans adapted to each area's
biodiversity

[Bolivia](#)[Brazil](#)[Colombia](#)[Ecuador](#)[Spain](#)[Norway](#)[Peru](#)[Venezuela](#)

Partnering with experts to improve our understanding of habitats



We take part in research, preservation, and education projects along with a range of universities and international organizations with the aim to identify potential impacts on biodiversity. In conjunction with the Smithsonian Institute, we developed a study to identify the indicator species of the main habitats on the planet.

The Sagari book of best practices

For over 20 years, our Company has been performing exploratory activities in the main Amazon basins of Peru through responsible management in terms of care for biodiversity based on the principle of impact mitigation hierarchy.

The experience shown, our positive results, and our best practices in responsible biodiversity management in the Sagari project, located in block 57, in the Cusco jungle, are detailed in this book: "Sagari: Protecting our Biodiversity, Building the Future."

This book includes guidelines, procedures, and actions that are part of the impact mitigation hierarchy, with the aim of avoiding, mitigating, and restoring potential impacts on the biodiversity of the flora and fauna in the megadiverse indigenous communities of Porotobango, Kitepampani, and Nuevo Mundo.

Book of Best Practices: Sagari
2018



Our biodiversity management

The application of the mitigation hierarchy of potential impacts on biodiversity is essential to us. We were the **first oil and gas company to apply the "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Management Ladder"** methodology by the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues ([ipieca](#)), of which we are members.

We also played a role in defining this framework, and it enables us to assess the current situation of our assets and exploration and production projects underway, and to identify the next steps that need to be taken. It focuses on six interrelated management practices:

Governance

Incorporate BES* into governance functions and business processes

Stakeholders

Understand and include stakeholders' expectations regarding BES

Baseline

Understand the BES baseline

Identifying impacts

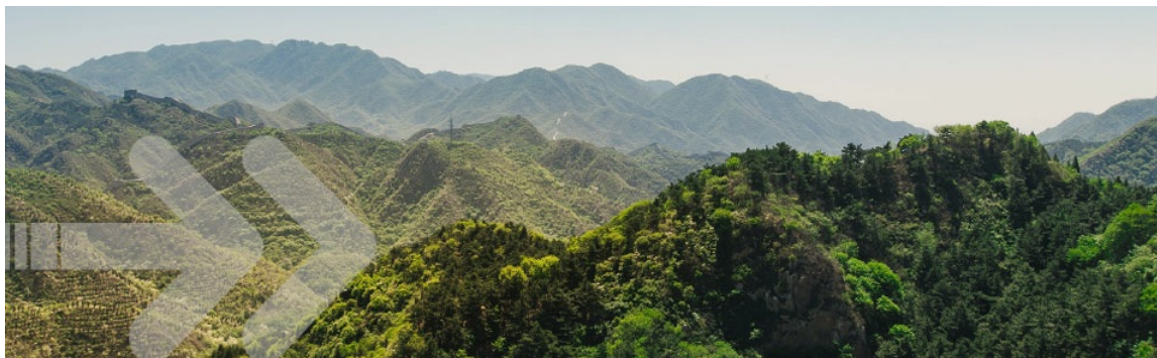
Assess potential BES impacts and

In order to implement these practices, we have our own environmental management internal regulations, which include Environmental, Social, and Health Impact Assessments (ESHIA). These assessments ensure that all potential impacts are identified as early as possible in the life cycle of a project, so that they're taken into account in the project's own design with the aim to prevent and mitigate its effects.

We identify and assess direct and indirect impacts on the environment:

- **Direct:** wildlife disturbance , habitat fragmentation, changes in landscape and water sources, soil and water pollution.
- **Indirect:** impacts linked to the opening of access roads in remote areas, the accidental introduction of invasive species, or changes in the local socio-economic structure.

Our regulation concludes that **ESHIA must be performed for all new operations or facilities whether or not it is required by local law in force**. Among other aspects, this regulation provides for the obligation to determine sensitivity of the operations' area of influence and to assess on a project-by-project basis whether to carry out the operations or not in sensitive areas.



Best practices

The best way to show our commitment to human rights is by sharing real stories about the actions we have taken.

[Biodiversity management in the Sagari project >](#)

[Satellite images of the Caipipendi area >](#)

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