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1. On the use of the Congressional report. It is based on a document without technical support, so much so that it was issued without any type of technical expertise, neither oceanographic, nor maritime, nor PLEM. Subsequent to the Congressional report, the expert report of the prosecutor (published by a local media) indicates: 1) primary cause of the spill is the untimely displacement of the ship against the facilities (NR: the operation of the ship is the responsibility of the ship's captain, both according to national and international laws) and 2) the expertise states that the facilities withstood the demands of normal operation, as it has been doing since 2013, the year of manufacture (NR: no facility in the world is prepared to withstand an onslaught of such magnitude of a ship).

2. Regarding maintenance. The maintenance was carried out in compliance with the maintenance plan established by Peruvian law, so much so that during the statements made to the commission the authority responsible for overseeing maintenance, OSINERGMIN, confirmed this. Even days before the incident, the terminal had undergone maintenance, the breakage was caused by the force of the ship's ramming, since no facility in the world is prepared to withstand a force of such magnitude. According to the above-mentioned expert report of the prosecutor, the facilities withstood the demands of normal operation, as it had been doing since 2013, the year of manufacture.

3. On the identification of affected parties. According to the regulations governing the compensation process, the identification is the responsibility of the pipeline operator. In compliance with this responsibility, an agreement was signed with PCM - Presidency of the Council of Ministers - on March 4, 2022. This delegated to INDECI - National Institute of Civil Defense - the responsibility of its execution with the collaboration of all the local governments of the 5 affected districts.

4. On the transparency of the agreements. All agreements went through a period of information and dialogue with all those affected, who were personally or through their associations or authorized representatives, several took lawyers, everything is recorded not only in minutes, but, in some cases, also in recordings and with the participation of the Ombudsman's Office.

5. About the information shared by the company. There is multiple information posted on compromisorepsol.pe, not only our reports on the situation of the affected areas but also those of the authorities, as well as all the press releases,

material and audiovisuals on the actions taken. We also explain, in a public way, the different stages of the Pampilla Social Action Plan and the communication and complaint channels at repsol.com.

This information shared publicly by the company complies with the commitments of Repsol's human rights policy, which is aligned with the requirements of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

6. Regarding the Damage Valuation Report. In compliance with Peruvian regulations, the authorities were informed of the methodology used and the calculation of the compensatory ranges by economic activity affected. Likewise, this was explained in each of the negotiation meetings held with the affected parties, several of which were attended by the Ombudsman's Office and were recorded.

7. About the United Nations report. In this report, the United Nations itself points that: 1) Repsol followed international standards and 2) three weeks after the incident, the sea and beaches were already in a good state of cleanliness, with the company carrying out the cleaning work.

8. On compensation in the initial phase of the emergency. A *Rapid Assessment for Cash Feasibility* was carried out, which allowed the affected people not to lose their income and not to have to choose non-reversible strategies in relation to their dignity and integrity. On the other hand, a socioeconomic study was carried out with a mixed methodology (direct surveys with people, focus groups, consultation sessions with civil society organizations present in the affected districts and analysis of local, regional and national secondary sources). This study provided information on the initial compensations during the emergency period and also provided a profile of the population in relation to the socioeconomic data of the groups most affected: fishing, tourism, recreational activities, etc.

This study was conducted by an external expert in line with Principle 18 of the UN Guiding Principles.

9. Regarding transparency in compensation. Due to data protection laws it is not possible to make public information on compensation received by each person, but we can state that the fishermen received an average compensation of 100,000 soles, which means 4 times the income of the fishermen listed in the following government entities: 1) The census conducted by INEI, National Institute of Statistics, 2) The Structural Surveys of Artisanal Fisheries-ENEPA, conducted by the

Institute of the Sea of Peru IMARPE (Ministry of Production) and 3) information given to the company by PCM.

10. About the compensation meetings. The dialogue processes began immediately after the accident. All with record minutes, including recordings, and with a formal internal company procedure that followed the United Nations precepts and all legal requirements of the country. Dialogue with the people in the affected areas has been continuous.

11. On future compensation and the duration of the effects. All reports, not only ours but also those of the government, indicate that, in terms of hydrocarbons, the entire sea and beaches comply with national quality standards and the most demanding international standards (for beaches, the Canadian sediment standard was used). Reports submitted to the authorities indicate the recovery of marine fauna and other indicators. So much so that recreational and fishing activities in the area have been carried out normally for months.

12. About the contamination and the company's actions. The company has spent more than US\$300 million on cleanup, remediation and compensation. Thanks to all these actions, the entire area now meets the strictest international environmental quality standards, a condition that has been in place since the second half of 2022. It was the company that led and executed all the cleanup and remediation actions. To date, the company continues to monitor the entire area, cleaning up any hydrocarbons or similar that may be found, even though they are no longer related to the spill. So much so that the findings of hydrocarbons found fundamentally have another origin, such as lubricant from boats, change of fuel from boats, industrial drains, etc. 136 findings from other sources were identified and with technical reports informed and delivered to the authorities.

13. On the recovery of the livelihoods of those affected. Compensation was paid to 98% of the 10,300 people included in the Single Registry of Affected People (prepared by the Peruvian Government). Most of those who have not received their compensation have not been located. Despite having asked the government for help in locating them, it has not been possible to locate them.

14. About the 26 rehabilitation plans. The information is inaccurate. The company has submitted 18 rehabilitation plans covering the entire affected area, not 26 as indicated in the report. To date, the 18 plans have already been accepted by the responsible authority (Ministry of Energy and Mines - MINEM) for evaluation. The information is verifiable with MINEM itself, which has made it public.

15. On the recovery of the areas, economic reactivation and rehabilitation plans. It should be clarified that approval of the remediation plans is not required for the opening of activities (it is not a legal or technical condition). With the cleanup and remediation actions carried out by the company, the area complies with international and national quality standards, so much so that recreational and fishing activities have de facto been reactivated in the area.

16. On the diligent implementation of remediation plans. Three months after the spill, all the studies presented to the Government indicated that the area was meeting the quality standards. The time from when the first report was submitted to the authorities has been less when compared to others spills in other parts of the world with smaller spills, even in the USA and other developed countries, which demonstrates the diligence of the case.

17. Regarding our participation in the processes of the meetings convened by PCM. The company has participated in all the meetings to which it has been invited, whether by PCM, the Ombudsman's Office or MINEM.

18. On people not included in the Single Register of Affected People (PUA). The PUA was prepared by the executive, particularly by the PCM who publicly led the process, with INDECI, without Repsol's intervention. The company received the complete list and voluntarily undertook to compensate all those included, about 10,300 people.

19. On the status of the affected area. The company has issued several reports, all submitted to the authorities, following international guidelines and indicating that the conditions of the sea and beaches are suitable as of the second half of 2022. The reports of the different authorities have used outdated information (more than 15 months old), do not follow international guidelines, contain serious methodological errors, and contradict each other among the different government institutions. Beyond this, all the deficiencies in the reports of the various authorities were brought to Repsol's attention, either by individual letters or by public statements.

20. On when Repsol will implement the remediation actions. More than 300 million dollars have been allocated for cleanup, remediation and compensation. The areas are already suitable as of the second half of 2022. From the beginning, we have asked the authorities to use international standards. The OEFA, in particular, refuses to use them without giving technical explanations. As a company we have used Canadian standards for beaches and national standards for water. Throughout the area they are below the required parameters.

21. On the company's actions with respect to those affected. The company has compensated the fishermen an average of 100,000 soles in total, this sum represents a considerable sum of money, particularly when considered in the context of the fishermen's normal income. In this regard official income data indicate that the fishermen do not earn more than 2,000 soles per month, but less. Both INEI (national statistics institute), IMARPE and information provided by the PCM. To date, 98% have already received full compensation, more than 10,000 of the 10,300 people included in the Peruvian government's list.

22. On the loss of income and economic generation capacity. After the 2nd phase, which was individual compensation, the phase of compensation to society has been launched, through a social development program, designed, financed and developed by Repsol, which deals with the germination of enterprises for socioeconomic improvement in the 5 affected districts, generating microeconomic circuits with a gender approach: ImpulsaRed. The lines of action of the ImpulsaRed Program are the result of workshops and meetings with people in the following areas affected. Repsol works hand in hand with Akuaipa, independent experts in Business and Human Rights, creating a social economy program, which includes training and education in technical and social economy issues, entrepreneurship and management, with the aim of helping them to design and create sustainable enterprises. In addition, seed capital is provided and the groups of beneficiaries are accompanied in the start-up and development of these initiatives for the first 2 to 3 years.

23. On conducting our own census of those affected: as we have reported in multiple forums and communiqués, Repsol hired the local specialized company DATUM to prepare the census of those affected. The census was elaborated with a focus on the family profile of the people. Prior to the census, Repsol managed, in a preliminary identification, to identify 4,800 people in the first days after the spill. Then came the signing of the agreement with the PCM, where the company agreed that the government would make a single census and we would compensate all of them. This list includes 10,300 people and was carried out by INDECI, led by PCM with help and information from the 5 affected municipalities.

24. On the amounts compensated. The affected parties were invited to participate in a transparent, participatory, voluntary and good faith dialogue process, in which they were asked to provide a detailed account of their day-to-day activities. The information provided by those affected was studied, contrasted with information obtained in interviews in the area, and compared with official sources. The process not only took official data, but also involved detailed and in-depth field work to determine the impact on the different stakeholders. We followed the precepts of the

United Nations and therefore the compensation must be differentiated by economic activity, since the analysis is made by type of family affected, not all people were affected in the same way. In all the meetings it was emphasized that all the people are free to sign the final compensation agreements or not, since the final compensation agreements are individual and voluntary. Their right to go to court was insisted upon. At each meeting, minutes of attendance and minutes of the topics discussed during the meeting were signed.

25. Regarding the CooperAcción report. The report lacks technical support, 1) no government agency that includes information on the income of these groups agrees with this data, 2) field studies and the living conditions of these groups reflect that the alleged income that CooperAcción says does not match reality, 3) when comparing the income of the same work in other areas or beaches, it is found that the amounts of this NGO are totally out of the real range that these economic activities generate. The amounts calculated by the NGO are so unreal that it is worth clarifying that artisanal fishing in Peru is an activity subsidized by the State, precisely because of the low income collected by artisanal fishermen. In that way, the Fondo de Desarrollo Pesquero (FONDEPES), is the entity in charge of assisting fishermen and granting soft credits precisely so that they can develop their activities. Finally, in comparison, the Government has given 2 bonds of 500 soles to support the families of artisanal fishermen nationwide due to the scarcity of fishery resources caused by the El Niño phenomenon.

26. Regarding the agreement on the amount of 6,000 soles between the Government and Repsol. This is false because there was no agreement on the total amount of compensation. What the agreement indicated was that the company would give compensation advances of 3,000 soles approximately every 30 days. Each advance was obviously recorded in the minutes, but they were advances until the final total compensation agreements were reached. It is erroneous to consider these advances as full compensation. People who are part of the Single Register of Affected People (PUA) received between 1 and 10 advances, during the time they were gathering all the necessary data to understand the details of their activity, and a compensation agreement was reached according to their degree of affectation. The fishermen received an average of 100,000 soles in total compensation, which is much higher than any official information on the income of artisanal fishermen.

27. Regarding the collection of compensation. All affected parties have been informed in our informative meetings about what was the base information for the calculation of the compensation amounts. The compensation agreements were reached after several dialogue sessions with all the affected parties. Gathering information that they themselves contributed to the process, but also showing the

results of our socio-economic studies.

28. On cases of possible health impacts. To date, no cases of health effects related to the spill have been demonstrated, neither in the municipalities, nor in the regional health offices, nor in the Ministry of Health facilities.

29. On the dialogue between the company and the communities. It is important to highlight that in the negotiation process the affected people, in some cases, brought their legal team, sometimes composed of more than 6 lawyers, as well as experts on the subject chosen by themselves and allowed the participation of observers such as NGOs, representatives of the UN Human Rights Office in Peru, among others.

30. On the assistance provided by the company in the first months after the spill. It is important to highlight that from the first day assistance was provided and consumption vouchers were granted so that those affected could cover their needs, within the framework of the first response actions implemented by the company. Likewise, the amounts granted were not considered within the compensatory amount of those affected.

31. About Grievance Mechanism and Communication Channels. Communication channels have been enabled so that any affected person can contact the company and express their claim, complaint or concern without fear of retaliation and with the commitment to protect personal data. A grievance mechanism was designed and created adapted to the circumstances of the context and the people affected. This mechanism was designed to be accessible to any person through different communication channels and has been adapted and updated based on the observation and analysis of interactions with affected individuals using these different communication channels. As necessary communication channels, an email, social networks, a form on the compromisorepsol.pe website, telephones with continuous attention and the WhatsApp of our community relations officers were identified. Those who cannot access by any of these means can submit their complaint at the La Pampilla Refinery's Front Desk or to our community representatives who work in the different affected districts. The grievance mechanism was explained during the information sessions provided to the people in the affected areas through social media communications, by broadcasting in markets and community centers, and also by the community liaisons present in the 5 districts. All people have access to the mechanism without fear of retaliation. Repsol has been analyzed on a case-by-case basis and has responded individually to 98.6% of all complaints.

During 2022 and 2023 the number of people affected, and the extent of the spill generated a large volume of complaints, requests for information and concerns, mostly related to the compensation process for affected people. In addition, the company maintains a specific website, compromisorepsol.pe, where all the progress and recovery work can be consulted. Progress is also shared on the company's social profiles.

32. On compliance with international standards. The process, in addition to all of the above, contains additional elements that the Due Diligence and UN Guiding Principles do not contemplate. Repsol decided to incorporate additional elements that nongovernmental organizations use in emergency interventions or identification of needs and lines of action in recovery processes after an incident. These methodologies applied have included, among others, the following: 'Cash Transfer Interventions' (Action Against Hunger), 'International Federation Guide for the Development of Recovery Programs' (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the 'Sustainable Livelihood. Framework' (SLF) of Department for International Development (DFID).

33. On the specific impacts on women. The gender perspective has been applied throughout the process. In the impact studies carried out by an external human rights expert, the information gathering has been designed specifically for women. Both, the questionnaires and the focus groups (several of them were organised exclusively for women) have collected the needs identified, as well as the problems. An analysis of the opportunities was carried out, but also an analysis of the risks that the women concerned were exposed to. These results yielded very relevant information: the fact of compensating women first would cause risky situations for women for several reasons: the most affected group is composed of a large majority of men, the low sensitivity and the idiosyncrasy and culture in the area regarding women's rights and the violence that women could face both intra-family and socially if men perceived a personal grievance if women were compensated first. For this reason, their family and social role was analysed and the difference that could exist in these kind of compensations.

In the Impulsared programme, more than 70% of the participants are women.

34. Regarding the company's Human Rights Policy. Repsol has complied with the most demanding international standards in accordance with its Human Rights Policy. In a recent study of the most prestigious analysis on business and human rights conducted by the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB), Repsol obtained the highest score of the 237 companies worldwide analyzed between 2022 and 2023.

The specific chapter on the Peru case obtained the highest possible score. The company also obtained the highest score worldwide in "Corporate human rights practices". This recognition reinforces Repsol's commitment and efforts to ensure respect for human rights. In addition, beyond simply following the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, it has been able to establish a protocol that sets out the steps that a company must follow in the immediate phase of an incident (emergency), recovery and development with regard to the human rights.