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**General comment in response:**

For the past 30 years, Perenco has been working to produce marginal and mature oil and gas reserves. The Group continues to grow, by offering innovative solutions specifically adapted to the production of oil and gas. Perenco optimises the potential of its reserves and thereby extends their operating capacity, whilst also delivering long-term value to its shareholders and partners.

Perenco acts as a responsible partner. In each country where it operates, Perenco is committed to ensuring the health and safety of its employees and communities and develops an environmental approach to control and mitigate the impact of its activities and specifically deploys social, environmental and economic actions into the heart of local communities.

**1- Since 2014, a Congolese law has prohibited "any activity incompatible with the conservation objectives" of the mangrove. How do Perenco's activities in the DRC not harm the mangrove marine park in Moanda ?**

Perenco's activities in Moanda are compatible with the mangroves, as well as the river, the savannah and the fish resources of the Congo Basin. Perenco's activities also contribute to their conservation, as a result of targeted programs with the ICCN and the fishermen's associations of Moanda, among other local development activities, including but not limited to agroforestry and support for small businesses and local crafts.

**2-By compiling hundreds of pieces of open source information, we have identified 167 pollution incidents that we can attribute to Perenco in Moanda since 2007. How many pollution incidents does Perenco estimate it is responsible for over this period? Does Perenco record pollution incidents in Moanda and its surroundings?**

Perenco recognises that incidents relating to its activities have occurred in the past. The impact reports follow a similar pattern in that they are very localised minor and limited pollution incidents as a result of both the human and technological prevention methods that have been put in place.

Malicious acts on our facilities and on collection (pipelines) or power (electric cables) infrastructure are quite common. These are systematically reported to the local authorities.

These incidents occur despite Perenco REP supplying 3MW of electricity and 2MW of gas equivalent to SNEL (the national electricity company). In addition, in the event of any accidental soil contamination, the soil is stripped by our environmental department and evacuated to a recovery area.

**3-Gas flaring has been banned in DRC since 2015. Why do Perenco subsidiaries still use this technique, sometimes directly at ground level or in swamps, with little or no protection to keep local residents away? Did Perenco get an exemption allowing it to flare gas?**

Since 2015, contract renewals in the DRC have to provide for a gas management plan. Notwithstanding the fact that our contracts largely predate 2015, Perenco REP and MIOC have for several years developed a gas management plan. This has seen a significant investment made to reduce flaring, then collect and process gas to offer new outlets for this now recoverable molecule. A major project for a 250MW power plant, which could supply the national grid and support local development, is under discussion with the State. The first phase of this project will consist of 10MW for the deep-water port and 10MW for Moanda, supporting businesses by giving them access to cheaper and cleaner energy (GTI), which is similar to what the Perenco Group is doing in Cameroon, Gabon and Tunisia.

**4-Has Perenco quantified its methane emissions in DRC since the group started operations in the country? If so, what is its estimate?**

Perenco's business model involves taking over failed oil and gas assets and redeveloping them. There is significant potential left in these fields and therefore maintaining and safely operating them is efficient and has many advantages over discarding them for new opportunities. Against the backdrop of heightened environmental concerns, Perenco's know-how is invaluable in taking over, adapting, renovating and redeveloping what already exists, in a sustainable way. In this context, we are modernising, re-using and redeveloping fields by opening up new prospects through the exploration and development of gas for local development (since 2006 in Gabon). Reducing emissions has always been integrated into the general plan, even if it is much more complicated in countries without a mature distribution network. This is also why Perenco Gabon and then Perenco Cameroon built the networks themselves to move the projects forward.

**5-In September 2016, residents of Kitombe village and an NGO contacted Perenco to report gas fumes as being responsible for the deaths of a two-month-old child and a 21-year-old man after they vomited blood intensely. How did Perenco respond to this tragic incident?**

This accusation is false and defamatory.

**6-In 2020, a study by the University of Lubumbashi also found an increase in cases of diarrhea, respiratory diseases and benzene contamination directly attributable to oil extraction in the region. What is Perenco's response to this study? What is Perenco doing to protect local people from its benzene emissions?**

This accusation is false and defamatory. We regularly suffer attacks on our activities in Moanda, yet we are proud of what we are doing there for health, education and local infrastructure.

**7-An investigation by the Congolese Senate claims that on 23 June 2013, as experts came to take water samples for analysis, Perenco agents quickly installed filters on the tap just before their arrival while others tried to hide layers of hydrocarbon-polluted soil. Does Perenco confirm this information from the Senate? Why were agents attending the tap?**

This accusation is false and defamatory.

**8-What precautions does Perenco take when burying or spreading sludge resulting from oil drilling (especially in the village of Kinkazi)? What is the chemical composition of this sludge? Is it toxic? What is the risk of burying or spreading it without treating it?**

Drilling muds are treated according to international standards and pose no risk to the environment.

**9- What are the shareholding patterns behind the following subsidiaries: MIOC, Perenco Rep, Lirex, Kinrex, Perenco ODS and Perenco Overseas Japan Ltd (Teikoku)?**

These companies are independent companies whose ultimate beneficiaries are exclusively the members of the Perrodo family.

**10- According to a document in our possession, you state that Perenco cannot be held responsible for the pollution in Moanda, because it is its subsidiaries, MIOC and REP that are involved. Is Perenco, as a group owned by the Perrodo family, not a decision-maker in this case? Does it not control the activities of its local subsidiaries?**

The different companies are independent and manage their operations with the technical support of the Paris office (managed by Perenco France) via a technical assistance contract.

**11 - According to the testimony of one of Perenco France's former employees who was sent to Moanda for several years, all pollution is reported to the head office in Paris, which is the decision-making body. Do you confirm that the French HQ is kept informed of all the pollution and work incidents (including those involving Congolese workers and subcontractors) that occur on the Moanda site? Do you confirm that you are also consulted on how to react to these pollution incidents?**

The technical assistance contract involves advice and studies on future, ongoing or emergency operations, as well as the transfer of technology and know-how.

**12-Why does Perenco believe that it does not have to answer for its activities in DRC before the French justice system, since: the group describes itself as Franco-British with a head office in Paris, Perenco's shareholders are French citizens, the managers of the Congolese subsidiaries have essentially been French citizens since the group's arrival in DRC ? Besides, during the arbitration over a dispute between Perenco's subsidiary in Ecuador and the Ecuadorian state, Perenco argued that the company is French through its shareholders, and that bilateral agreements concerning French companies in the country should therefore apply. Is it not the same in the DRC? If not, what is the difference?**

Under a bilateral investment treaty between France and Ecuador dating from 1994, Ecuador was to refrain from taking "measures of expropriation or nationalisation, or any other measure the effect of which is to dispossess, directly or indirectly, the nationals and companies of the other Party". It was the French nationality of the Chairman and shareholder of Perenco that was in question and not purely that of the Perenco company. In the eyes of international justice, Ecuador has not respected this treaty. A judgment sentence has been rendered. Perenco was not the only company to be in this situation.

**13- On 12 September 2019, Tobias Daroczi, a Perenco administrator, barred a bailiff from entering Perenco's headquarters, saying "I will not give you anything. I will not let you do your job" (quote from a news article in Le Monde). Is Perenco above the law? Why did you hide documents from the bailiff ? Where are these documents today?**

The comments reported by Le Monde do not reflect reality. We simply exercised our right of defence. The request procedure carried out by these organisations was based on unproven information from the internet, and not on a contradictory investigation procedure in the territory of Moanda.

Each of the Group's entities complies with the applicable laws, which govern it regardless of the jurisdiction concerned. Again, the facts reported are false and defamatory.