



2021 Environmental, Social and Governance Report



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Foreword

Angola is a sub-Saharan country of some 1.3 million km² and a population of more than 31 million. The Angolan economy is largely based on oil production and the country is the second largest producer of oil in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2006, the Angolan Government decided to enact a policy to eliminate all flaring by the end of the year. This was prompted by the need to find a solution to manage associated gas, a by-product of oil production offshore Angola, and matched the commitments of the Angola LNG project (Project) shareholders to limit damage to the environment and improve benefits for the country from oil and gas activities in Angola.

In 2013, Angola LNG commenced production in its plant in Soyo, the world's only plant operating entirely from associated gas from offshore oil blocks. This marked Angola's debut among LNG producing nations.

Since then, Angola LNG has been committed to contributing to the social and economic development of both the local community in Soyo and Angola as a whole. Through the elimination of routine gas flaring, the Project has reduced greenhouse gas emissions from oil production operations, and the sale of gas from the Project has promoted economic growth in Angola.

Plant equipment is state-of-the-art and compliant with modern emissions standards. The safety flare operates to destroy gases that may otherwise result in pollutants being released to the environment or cause immediate safety concerns, and only non-toxic, non-flammable gaseous emissions are vented to the atmosphere in a way consistent with safe-operation protocols.

Following an unplanned shutdown in 2014, the facility resumed operations in June 2016. This downtime allowed the unexpected opportunity to review several design aspects of the plant and, as a result, the production of LNG and Liquids increased significantly. Butane is a key fuel for millions of Angolans, and its production benefitted greatly from this redesign, allowing Angola to become completely self-reliant since 2017.

With over \$590 million of activities completed as part of Angola LNG's Community Investment project in Soyo and the Zaire province, we have a strong track record of significant investment in the local community. We have upgraded the Soyo Municipal Hospital, the Bairro da Marinha School in Soyo and have also invested in infrastructure improvements to city roads, the Soyo airport, social housing, the construction of a 22MW power plant, and new road and bridge connections.

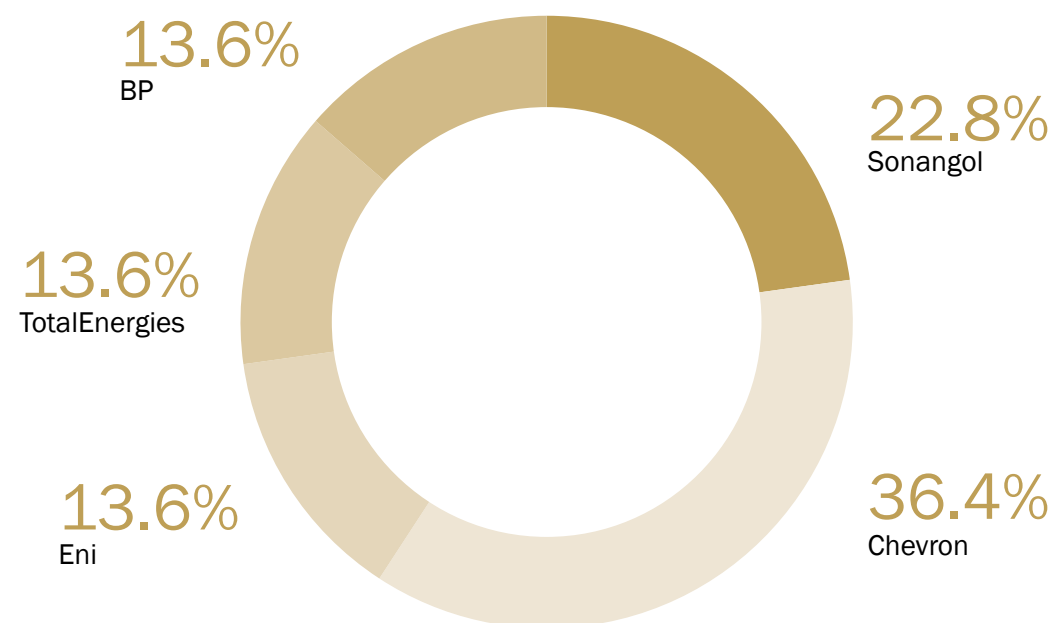
Angola LNG maintains a social programme fund on a yearly basis and this report aims to shine a light on the investment we continue to make in the environment, in the local economy and within our own company.

Angola LNG's future success relies on positive and open relationships with the communities where we operate. We see this as central to our work and have established ourselves as one of the leading private sector investors in social development in Angola.

1. About Angola LNG

At \$12 billion, the Angola LNG project was built to create value from gas resources associated with the oil offshore and is one of the largest ever single investments in the Angolan oil and gas industry. It is the result of a partnership between Sonangol, Chevron, BP, Eni and TotalEnergies to gather and process gas and to deliver up to 5.2 million tons of LNG a year to the global market.

Angola LNG Limited Shareholder partnership



Different organisations manage Angola LNG's value chain through service agreements to the parent company Angola LNG Limited:

Angola LNG Limited (Angola LNG):

The investor company; it owns all venture assets in Angola, acquires gas, sells LNG and Liquids, and supplies domestic gas.

Sociedade De Operações E Manutenção De Gasodutos (SOMG):

Responsible for pipeline operations and transporting gas and natural gas liquids from production platforms off the Angolan coast to the LNG plant.

Sociedade Operacional Angola LNG S.A. (OPCO):

Responsible for construction and operation of the plant and associated facilities.

Angola LNG Marketing Ltd (ALM):

Responsible for conducting LNG marketing activities and LNG and Liquids sales operations on behalf of the Angola LNG. ALM is also responsible, through Angola LNG Shipping Services (ALSS) for managing the dedicated fleet of vessels that will ship LNG for delivery to customers around the world.



2. Vision & Values

Vision

Angola LNG's vision is to be a reliable and competitive supplier, a strong community partner and a role model for sustainable development in Angola.

This vision provides the inspiration for Angola LNG to be the most respected and admired business enterprise in Angola. To achieve that, it has put in place strong foundations to make the company safe, trusted and valued.

To achieve its vision, the Project provides safe and reliable energy to customers and a commercial return on investment for shareholders. By gathering associated gas from Angola's offshore oil fields, it contributes to the elimination of flaring.

Angola LNG shipped its first cargo in June 2013 and takes great pride in having created a world-class LNG facility to help meet global energy demand.

Values

Angola LNG's values are embedded in its culture and act as the backbone of its business behaviour:

- **Protection of people and environment**
Health, environment and safety are of paramount importance to everything Angola LNG does. Looking after its workforce and the surrounding community, caring about and protecting the environment is – and always will be – at the heart of its strategy.
- **Honesty and integrity**
This goes much further than adhering to professional standards: it is about openness and prudent judgment. It is about being trustworthy and straightforward in all working relationships.
- **Professionalism**
Angola LNG is committed, innovative and proactive and always strives to provide quality service, while being reliable and responsible.
- **Achievement**
Striving to achieve the best performance will help the team drive results that differentiate Angola LNG from its competitors and deliver for the country.
- **Teamwork**
Angola LNG believes that teamwork leverages individual strengths. It is committed to common goals and openly communicates up, down, and across the organisation, valuing the diversity of its workforce.



3. Key Milestones

1997 Joint feasibility study for Angola LNG project agreed

1999 Gas utilisation agreement signed and the Angola LNG project begins

2002 Participation agreement signed between operators of gas supplying blocks

2007 Final Investment Decision taken and investment contract signed

2008 Plant construction begins

2009 OPCO and SOMG established

First LNG storage tank construction begins

2011 Pipeline test and the arrival of gas onshore

2012 Angola LNG Marketing Ltd established

Plant construction complete

2013 Production of first LNG

2013 The first cargo of LNG is shipped and safely delivered to Brazil

Completion of various Angola LNG social investment projects

2014 First LPG, domestic butane and condensate cargoes sold

Incident at the plant causes long shutdown

2016 Angola LNG resumes production

2017 Sales agreements signed with Vitol, RWE and Glencore

2018 Plant first major planned turnaround

2019 100th LNG cargo loaded and delivered

Seven Angola LNG vessels achieved seven years LTI-free

2020 200th LNG cargo loaded and delivered

2021 500 cargoes loaded and delivered

300th LNG cargo loaded and delivered

4. Environment

Angola LNG cares for the environment. Not only do we ensure our operations comply with local permits and licenses, but we also undertake a wide range of projects that protect and enhance indigenous ecosystems.

4.1. Emission reduction and improvement of air quality

4.1.1. Elimination of flaring

One of the main drivers that led to the creation of the Project was the opportunity to end the flaring of associated gas from offshore oil production. Instead of being flared, Angola LNG had associated gas piped ashore through its pipeline network and turned into LNG and Liquids (propane, butane, and condensates).

Customers who would have otherwise bought LNG from producers providing it off non-associated gas, had the opportunity to buy a cleaner product. The abatement of flaring is, to this day, fundamental to the environmental benefit of our Project.

4.1.2. Carbon Emissions and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programme

Angola LNG has always been committed to continuously improving the Project's carbon emissions and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) performance and, from its inception, has made concerted efforts to explore ways in which it can implement changes. This is so that we comply with international carbon/GHG regulatory landscapes as they evolve, but also to generate revenue while maintaining a competitive edge.

In 2020, a GHG Shaping Plan was established to set clear milestones to explore opportunities for GHG reduction and carbon credit offsets from 2021 through to 2023.

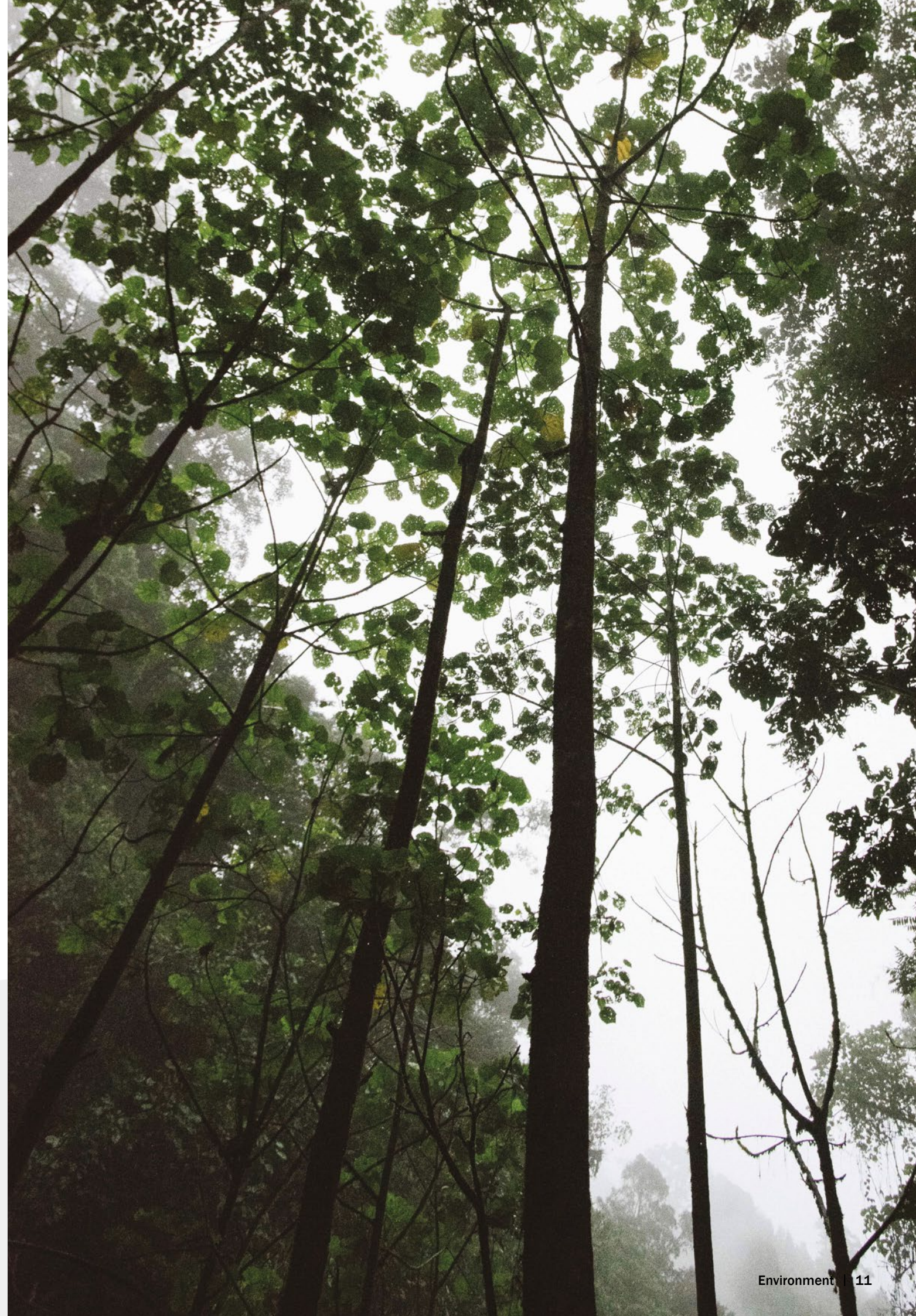
We will actively manage and decrease greenhouse gases by:

- Completing a GHG Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) study;
- Identifying the most promising opportunities and beginning the execution of the first wave of capital investment projects identified by the MACC study;
- Executing Turnaround 2022 using start-up, clean-out and shutdown procedures that reduce GHG emissions.

We will reduce fuel gas usage and optimise plant operations by:

- Optimising operations of gas turbine generators;
- Reducing the usage of diesel generators;
- Implementing heater optimisation with automated damper controls;
- Implementing an electrical load-shedding system.

The abatement of flaring is, to this day, fundamental to the environmental benefit of our Project.



4.1.3. Air Control and Monitoring Programme

Air emissions are generated from different sources at the Beach Valve Station and at the Plant, such as heaters and gas turbine generators and compressors. Other miscellaneous emission sources include condensate incinerators, emergency diesel generators, firewater pumps, vehicles, and tugs. Potential environmental impacts are not significant and we use technology that provides a fully integrated liquefaction design with high thermal efficiency, operational flexibility, and lower emissions.

Angola LNG created the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) which describes the basic requirements and procedures used to monitor and manage air emissions (including Greenhouse Gases) from the Angola LNG plant. The AQMP is part of the plant's Environmental Management Plan and is applied to all stationary and mobile sources under plant control that generate emissions to the air; it defines the requirements for measuring and monitoring air emissions; and it ensures that human health, environmental resources and property are protected from potential negative impacts associated with Angola LNG plant operations.

The AQMP ensures that Angola LNG complies with applicable environmental requirements and standards while making sure that Angola LNG realises the environmental value made possible through the Project's continued operation. It also guarantees that the environmental air quality value provided by Angola LNG is realised.

We monitor and test air emissions parameters to ensure they meet regulatory requirements and energy industry standards. Angola LNG's reporting complies with international and national regulations.

The following programmes are managed by the plant:

- **Angola License Compliance Programme:** The Angola LNG plant must comply with the ongoing environmental air quality protection measures for emission and acoustic emission control from its environmental license with the Republic of Angola Ministry of Environment. It must also renew such license every 5 years, which includes the update of the AQMP.
- **Air Emission Source Inventory & Emissions Analysis Programme:** OPCO regularly calculates the emissions from the Angola LNG Plant and analyses trends in the emissions to identify discrepancies or improvements. It also follows maintenance programmes that help achieve high performance.
- **Environmental Ambient Air Quality Dispersion Modelling Programme:** OPCO ensures that it is operating within target environmental ambient air quality standards. The goal of this programme is to help understand the impact of air emissions generated from the Angola LNG Plant on ambient air quality of the surrounding area. The results help identify areas of improvement and inform the components of the Environmental Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
- **Environmental Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme:** This programme consists of a network of monitoring stations that record ongoing ambient air concentration readings, which are analysed and compared against ambient air quality standards.

- **Environmental Air Emission Source Stack Testing Programme:** An environmental air emission source stack testing programme which is regularly reviewed for effectiveness.
- **Compliance and Performance Reporting Programme:** OPCO communicates regulatory compliance and key performance aspects of environmental performance to external and internal stakeholders.

4.1.4. Water Monitoring Programme

Water quality management is required to protect local water sources, maintain and improve environmental performance, minimise potential liabilities and demonstrate corporate responsibility. To this effect, Angola LNG's advanced Water Monitoring Programme analyses and reports on water quality parameters including salinity, pH, temperature and oxygen, allowing action to be taken where necessary.

Baseline marine water and sediment quality data was obtained prior to and during construction of the plant. Samples were collected near sensitive areas (e.g., mangroves, fishing villages, bathing beaches) and at various points throughout the bay.

This data continues to be collected and is used to ensure that no significant or long-term damage is being caused by operational activities. It will continue to be used as a baseline data set to monitor environmental compliance throughout plant operations.

Angola LNG submits a yearly report on its environmental performance including water and wastewater discharges to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA) and the Ministry of Minerals Resources, Petroleum and Gas (MIREMPG).

4.2. Footprint reduction

4.2.1. Dedicated fleet running on LNG

A fleet of seven 160,000m³ LNG vessels has been chartered on a long-term basis to transport Angola LNG cargoes to customers around the world.

In almost all cases, the fleet uses LNG as fuel, reducing greenhouse gas emissions when compared to liquid fuels. LNG does not contain sulphur so there are no sulphur oxide (SOx) emissions. The combustion processes on the vessels are optimised to minimise nitrous oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions as far as practicable.

The IMO limit for sulphur in liquid fuel is 0.5% m/m from the beginning of 2020 and has been set at 0.1% sulphur m/m for Emission Control Areas where there are additional prescribed environmental requirements. The ALSS fleet is being bunkered only with less than 0.1% m/m low sulphur marine gas oil that is used when needed for operational reasons.

EEXI: Energy Efficiency Existing Ships Index

The attained EEXI for each vessel is to be calculated and verified by a recognised organisation and compared against the required EEXI for the vessel type by November 2022. Vessel operators have to decide how to comply with the required EEXI e.g., by engine power limitation, fuel change or fitting of energy saving devices.

The operators of the Angola LNG fleet vessels have already started the process of obtaining a preliminary calculation for the EEXI which might result in a speed limitation for the steam vessels in the fleet due to their higher fuel consumption.

CII: Carbon Intensity Indicator

Every year from 2023, each vessel operator must annually calculate and report the CII and vessel rating A to E. Each ship will need to achieve a rating of C or better. In the interim, using 2019 as the base year, a 1% per annum reduction is to be achieved from 2020 to 2022, and 2% per annum reduction in years 2023 to 2026. Further reduction rates are to be decided for 2027 to 2030 by 1 January 2026.

EU ETS: European Union Emissions Trading Scheme

The EU announced the ETS applicable to shipping in July 2021. It proposed that the ETS procurement of allowances will be under the vessel owner's responsibility and the scheme will also include voyages outside of the EU area.

4.2.2. Dredging and erosion management

Dredging the shipping channels through the Baía do Diogo Cão Bay to the Angola LNG Plant loading facilities can have hydrodynamic impacts on erosion rates in the Bay and the adjoining shorelines.

Increased erosion can produce associated loss of habitat and different dredging techniques may be employed depending on the time of year that the dredging occurs, the location in which the work takes place, and duration of the work to address potential impacts. For example, dredged soil may not be deposited directly adjacent to the dredged areas to prevent sediment disruption of the natural hydrology of the area and to protect against accelerated erosion.

Continual communication between Angola LNG and its dredging contractor is essential to protect habitat and biodiversity during dredging activities.



4.3. Protection of eco-systems

4.3.1. Biodiversity management

Angola LNG created a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to outline the basic requirements and procedures to be used to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the ecosystem surrounding its Plant. This BMP applies to all operations and activities under Angola LNG control and ensures that human health, environmental resources and property are protected from potential negative impacts associated with Angola LNG plant operations.

We support biodiversity conservation through actions in four major areas:

1. Protect biodiversity, especially sensitive species including mangroves and sea turtles, using environmental impact assessments, implementing mitigation strategies and ongoing monitoring of activities;
2. Engage in partnerships, collaborations and contributions associated with biodiversity conservation in Angola;
3. Communicate, promote, and monitor biodiversity activities undertaken by Angola LNG; and,
4. Support research and environmental education programmes for improved biodiversity conservation with direct participation with local communities.

These actions are aligned with Angola's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) which supports biodiversity conservation as a response to the following international conventions, and national legislation and regulations:

- International: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – The CBD is a legally binding instrument aiming to preserve biological diversity around the world, to enhance sustainable use and to ensure equitable sharing of benefits linked to the exploitation of genetic resources. The Convention puts emphasis on the exchange of information and cooperation between countries. The government of Angola signed the CBD in June of 1992 and became a member of the Conference of the Parties on 1 April 1998.
- National: Constitution of the Republic of Angola – contains a series of articles that promote environmental protection and reflects the need to put in place measures and strategies for the protection of natural resources in Angola (e.g., Article 12/2 and Article 24/2).
- National: Environment Framework Law – Article 13.2 provides for special protection of plant species threatened with extinction, or of isolated plants or groups of plants that require

protection because of their genetic potential, size, age, rarity, or scientific or cultural value, as well as maintenance and regeneration of animal species, recovery of damaged habitats, with special controls on activities or use of substances capable of harming fauna species and their habitats.

- Angola's Environment Framework Law (General Environmental Law No. 5/98) includes provisions for sustainable development and environmental protection through Article 3 and Article 13.2.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) – as part of the country's adherence to the principals of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Angola developed a comprehensive National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with the objectives of incorporating measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of biological resources for the benefit of all Angolans.

Significant efforts have been made, and continue to be made, to reduce the potential negative impacts of the Project. Such efforts include site selection, impact assessment and mitigation plan development, and the creation of rigorous specifications around plant construction and operation.

4.3.2. Protecting Soyo Mangroves

Ecologically, mangroves are defined as an assemblage of tropical trees and shrubs that inhabit the coastal intertidal zone. A mangrove community is composed of plant species whose special adaptations allow them to survive the variable flooding and salinity stress conditions imposed by the coastal environment.

Located along the coastline, mangroves play a very important role in soil formation, shoreline protection, and stabilisation. The mangrove structures act as a sieve and enhance sedimentation and retention.

Mangroves are an important biological resource within the Project area and throughout the region. Angola LNG is committed to preserving mangrove habitat and ensuring that the resource is protected for future generations. In line with that commitment, Angola LNG will ensure that further land take of any mangrove habitat type due to changes in project design is minimised.

The area near the Cadal Road & Bridge is the habitat of a considerable population of mangroves, shrubs, and various tree species. Angola LNG's HES Environmental team implemented a Mangrove Restoration Programme to mitigate any negative impact our operations may have on their habitat since the beginning of the project.

The ecosystem can restore itself naturally, but Angola LNG is helping to speed up the process, and the team has to date planted hundreds of mangroves.

Angola LNG has been monitoring the health and stability of the area's mangrove forests since before construction began. Monitoring will be conducted at the Cadal Channel, Cadal Tributaries North & South, and Pangui Creek and will consist of documented visual inspections supplemented by photographs.

Our monitoring and reporting on the protection of the Soyo Mangroves is in line with existing environmental standards and guidelines established by the Government of Angola and the World Bank.

This activity is conducted every year as part of the Project's Social Responsibility and ESHIA Commitment. It is also a government request to mitigate any environmentally negative effects, and one of the conditions for the renewal of Angola LNG's license of operation.

The ecosystem can restore itself naturally, but Angola LNG is helping to speed up the process, and the team has to date planted hundreds of mangroves.



4.3.3. Protecting Turtles

Three species of sea turtles have been observed in the vicinity of the Angola LNG Plant including:

- Chelonia mydas (green turtle);
- Dermochelys coriacea (leatherback turtle);
- Lepidochelys olivacea (olive ridley turtle).

These species are known to use local beaches as breeding grounds. Turtles are under significant threat due to hunting by the local population and from predation by stray dogs and cats.

Prior to beginning construction, Angola LNG implemented a Turtle Conservation programme that included a breeding programme and a focus on public education and outreach in an effort to conserve and protect turtle populations throughout the surrounding area, including Kwanda Island (Plant location) and Sereia Peninsula (Sereia Conservation Programme). The focus has been on and will continue to be on:

- Implementing and evaluating the effectiveness of a long-term sea turtle conservation programme for the area by funding an annual monitoring programme using local workers to protect nesting female turtles and to collect biological data.
- Establishing a local conservation and education programme to mitigate culturally induced impacts on sea turtles.
- Supporting conservation programmes that focus on educating the local population on the effects of activities such as the use of fishing nets in near-shore waters in proximity to nesting beaches and the predation of eggs and hatchlings by local pets (e.g., dogs and cats).

If any turtles are observed on Angola LNG facility sites, personnel immediately report the sighting to the HES department. The location of the turtle is then tracked until the appropriate personnel arrive at the scene. Unauthorised personnel are not allowed to enter the beach area and nests are to be protected and not disturbed.





Potential significant impacts to turtles can occur if a spill occurs during the mating season. Turtles lay their eggs in nests above the high-tide line, so spills are not anticipated to significantly threaten the nest itself. The threat occurs when hatchlings leave the nest and enter the water.

In addition to the Turtle Conservation programme, the following specific turtle protective dredging protocols apply to Angola LNG contracted dredging operations:

1. Pre-dredge assessment of the spatial and temporal distribution of sea turtles;
2. Dredging is restricted to periods when turtles are least abundant or least likely to be affected by operations;
3. Visual inspections and reporting of the drag head after each load for evidence of turtle mortalities;
4. Installation of “turtle ticklers” and grating on the dredger(s) drag head during periods when turtles are most abundant. During dredging operations, if dead turtles are identified, the contractor shall immediately install “semi-rigid” turtle deflectors on drag head;
5. At commencement of loading and prior to the drag head contact with the seabed, the dredge pumps shall be started as late as possible as the drag head descends to seabed. Pumps should run as slowly as possible;
6. At completion of loading, the pumps shall be stopped as soon as possible after clearing pipe system. Pumps should run as slowly as possible;
7. Electronic data must be provided demonstrating that the pumps have been operated in accordance with 5 and 6;
8. There should be a presentation of sea turtle programme elements during toolbox talks to raise crew awareness during each crew change on the dredge vessel.

Angola LNG reclaimed about 100 hectares of land with sand to build the plant. As construction of the facility got underway, Olive Ridley Sea Turtles began to use it as a nesting site.

As a result, Angola LNG and the Wildlife Conservation Society created two Sea Turtle Conservation Programmes: the Kwanda Island Sea Turtle Conservation Programme and Project Sereia.

The focus of the Kwanda Island Sea Turtle Conservation Programme is to collect data about the local population of nesting Olive Ridley Turtles, mitigate any risks due to construction activity, and monitor nests in-situ or in a protected hatchery to maximise hatching success.

The Project Sereia Turtle Management Programme focuses on the physical safeguarding of sea turtles and their nests, as well as educating the community about the importance of preserving the marine turtle population.

Wildlife Conservation Society staff designed a community-based Monitoring and Conservation Programme during the first two years of the project; following this initial period, Angola LNG staff became responsible for supervising the turtles’ continued protection.

The Turtle Management Programme has been successful in protecting nests. Given the high levels of threat to Olive Ridley Turtles in the region from both terrestrial and marine anthropogenic impacts, protection of the Sereia nesting population makes a substantial contribution to the conservation of this globally endangered species.

4.3.4. Palanca Negra Gigante Programme

Only found in Angola's Malanje province, the Giant Black Sable antelope (Palanca Negra Gigante in Portuguese) is one of the rarest and most spectacular of all of Africa's animals.

The Jet-black Giant Sable bull is a magnificent animal, endemic to Angola, where it is revered as a national icon. The Giant Sable – with its distinctive spiralling curve shaped horns – adorns everything from postage stamps to football jerseys of the Angola national team, the logo of the Angola airlines company (TAAG) and also serves as the logo for the Angola LNG project. The Angola national football team is known as the “Palancas Negras”.

It was feared that the Giant Sable had become extinct during Angola's long civil war. In 2003, the Catholic University of Angola, supported by Angola LNG, launched the Giant Sable Conservation Project with an initial objective of determining if the species had survived.

It was not until 2005 that the project was able to track a female herd – and capture the first photographs of the Giant Sable in over 20 years.

With continued support from Angola LNG, a fenced camp was established in 2009 to create a breeding programme. With an estimated population of fewer than 100 this antelope is still critically endangered, but the conservation programme is working well, and the population of Giant Sable antelopes is expected to double in the next few years.

The conservation programme is working well, and the population of Giant Sable antelopes is **expected to double** in the next few years.

5. Social Investment

Angola LNG as a project demonstrates the value of strong partnerships – between Sonangol, the national oil company, and four international energy companies, all of which are major oil producers in the offshore waters of Angola.

Angola LNG is keen to ensure that its efforts to support sustainable development in Angola are maximised and believes that the best way to achieve this is to work in partnership with other stakeholders developing similar initiatives, namely, central and local government, NGOs and multilateral and bilateral donors.

5.1. Infrastructure

5.1.1. Cadal Bridge and Road

The construction of 7.2km of road and bridge encircling the central core of the city of Soyo started in 2012 and was finalised in 2016. It has since been providing Soyo with improved traffic safety, reducing congestion by creating an important bypass between the national road from Luanda and the Angola LNG plant.

5.1.2. Powerplant

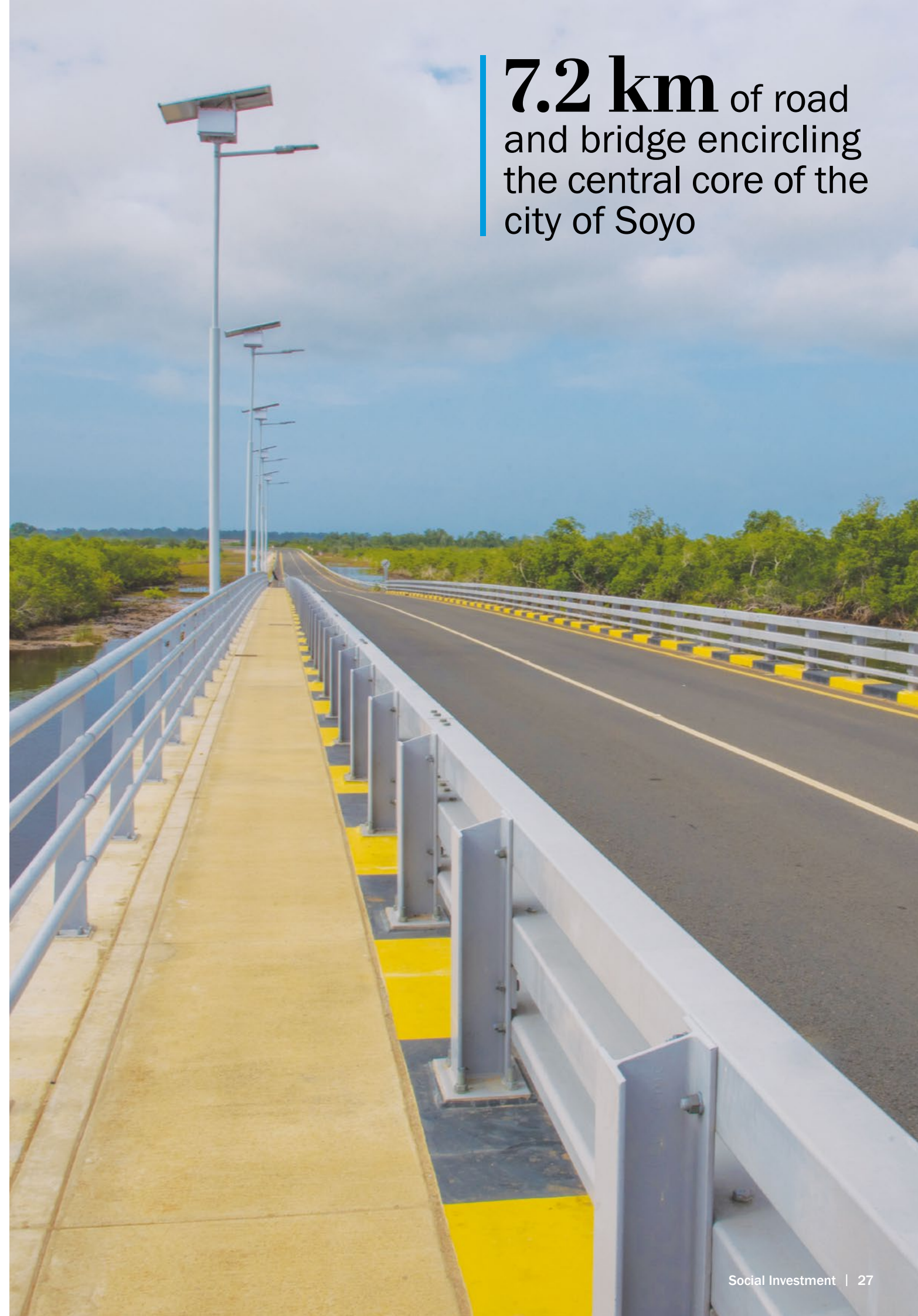
A new power plant, fuelled by gas supplied by Angola LNG, has been constructed and can produce 22MW of power, distributed via a 4km underground transmission line to the Soyo Central Sub-station. The repairs, upgrades and new equipment have reduced rolling blackouts and increased power availability to the city. Angola LNG also built the High-voltage Transmission System to the city of Soyo.

5.1.3. Soyo Airport

Soyo Airport was very small and could only handle small planes and a limited number of passengers and cargo when Angola LNG started building its plant. There was a need to ensure the efficient movement of people and merchandise, so Angola LNG, together with the Civil Aviation Authorities and in partnership with Soyo Municipal Authorities and the Ministry of Transport, worked together to upgrade the airport's infrastructure.



7.2 km of road and bridge encircling the central core of the city of Soyo



Angola LNG has completed **\$20 million** in upgrades to the Soyo Municipal Hospital

5.1.4. Community Housing

Angola LNG invested a significant amount in social housing. This project was run by Sonangol and financed by Angola LNG, and was completed and handed over to the Soyo Municipality in 2016.

5.1.5. Soyo Hospital

Angola LNG has completed \$20 million in upgrades to the Soyo Municipal Hospital. The hospital was built in 1975 and its infrastructure was obsolete at the time of upgrade in 2009, with many local people seeking medical assistance in neighbouring cities. The project has been responsible for the construction of a new Emergency Services Unit, a new Maternity Ward, a new Unit for Infectious Diseases and a new Laboratory Building. All of this has been done with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health, and the hospital is now one of the most up-to-date facilities in the province.

Angola LNG is also helping with the administration of the hospital and has provided critical power and water supplies. In addition to providing infrastructure support, Angola LNG has supplied medical equipment, a range of office furniture and a water well and sewage handling system. Most importantly, the project has delivered an increase in the number of beds at the hospital, up from 90 to 184.

Away from the hospital, Angola LNG is helping small clinics around the Soyo municipality and engaging with NGOs devoted to healthcare. The project supports a Rural Community Health Programme which includes provision of mosquito nets, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, anti-HIV campaigns, and anti-drug and alcohol education. These initiatives help to increase access to better healthcare, reduced child mortality and improved maternity care.

Part of Angola LNG's Social Responsibility Programme has been dedicated to improving health among its employees and across the whole Soyo community.

Angola LNG worked with the Ministry of Health to ensure that hospital facilities are state of the art and, through its ongoing maintenance and support, is ensuring that patient care remains at a high standard.

In addition to investing in the infrastructure, Angola LNG also introduced a training programme for nurses and medical staff to help them improve their skills and provide better care to patients.

Angola LNG has been supporting the Ministry of Health in Zaire Province with Covid response activities throughout 2020 and 2021. The ALNG Kitona training facility was refurbished and transferred to the responsibility of MINSA in support of its Covid medical response.



Angola LNG has completed a **\$5 million** upgrade to the Bairro da Marinha School in Soyo in partnership with Soyo Municipal Authorities

5.2. Education

5.2.1. Bairro da Marinha School

Another key part of Angola LNG's commitment to the local community is working to provide educational opportunities.

Angola LNG has completed a \$5 million upgrade to the Bairro da Marinha School in Soyo in partnership with Soyo Municipal Authorities. This programme was set up to provide improvements in the education of the local community.

Angola LNG's investment contributed towards building a multi-purpose facility complete with a library, science laboratory and IT suite. 12 new classrooms were built, allowing over 1,200 children to attend school (up from 300 initially), and sports facilities were also improved with the creation of a new multi-purpose field and playground. To this day, many Angola LNG employees volunteer to help children improve their understanding of maths and science.

5.2.2. Little Stars Project

The Jimbuetete (meaning 'little stars' in native Kisolongo) Programme provides children with piano, drawing, painting, and capoeira lessons. This is a pioneering project and the only one of its kind in Soyo with the objective of providing children with sports and arts activities to complement their training as individuals. It has been ongoing since the inception of the project.





Angola LNG provides yearly safe-driving training workshops to local drivers.
Over 700 drivers have attended the programme



5.2.3. Road Safety Awareness Programme

In 2015, Angolan authorities declared road safety a public health issue. Statistics showed that approximately 3,500 people are killed and thousands of others are left injured every year nationwide.

Annually Angola LNG engages the Soyo community in a major awareness campaign on road safety, specifically targeting drivers. This campaign is held in late November and early December when the Angola LNG team coordinate activities that include the distribution of leaflets and other information to drivers and pedestrians, calling on them to use seat belts, refrain from driving under the influence of alcohol, or use mobile phones while driving.

Angola LNG also donated traffic signs to Soyo in 2016.

5.2.4. Defensive Driving Campaign

Angola LNG provides yearly safe-driving training workshops to local drivers, with the goal of reducing motor vehicle incidents. Since 2015, over 700 drivers have attended the programme. This programme now includes residents and local companies which have started to sign up their drivers to attend this training. These sessions are held at the Angola LNG Information Centre.

Road accidents are the second highest cause of death in the country behind malaria. Rooted in its corporate responsibility policy and tradition of supporting the community where it operates, Angola LNG reached out to the Soyo authorities to implement road traffic-related programmes. These initiatives looked to educate and raise awareness among residents about safe practices and behaviours.

5.2.5. Supporting the Soyo Fire Brigade

Angola LNG donated a fully-equipped fire truck to the Soyo Fire Brigade to help address emergencies, especially at the “Comandante Ndozi” Airport. As part of this sponsorship, the company trained 12 firefighters to further enable them to manage the high-tech vehicle.

5.2.6. Peer Crossing Programme

Angola LNG started ‘The Peer Crossing Programme’ in 2010 with the aim of teaching students from primary schools how to cross roads. According to the police, a considerable number of victims of car crashes are children and to date, the programme has taught 3,200 students from 36 local schools.

5.3. Community engagement

5.3.1. Made in Soyo – Craft and African Clothing Exhibition

Angola LNG regularly reaches out to entrepreneurs as part of its economic development initiative in Soyo with the objective of aiding the growth of small businesses. Through craft and African clothing fairs, entrepreneurs and other small businesspeople can market and sell their products. Sometimes these events take place at Kwanda Base.

5.3.2. N'Temo Project

N'temo means light in Kisolongo. This project was developed by Angola LNG and the Fundação Arte e Cultura in 2016. It empowers women in Soyo by teaching them sewing and business skills so they can improve their lives and contribute to the economy.

In 2020, this project put its core activity of making clothes on hold in order to help its local community by producing handmade masks to help in the fight against COVID-19. Angola LNG was proud to be able to contribute to such a noble cause.

Over 5,000 masks were manufactured and a portion of these were donated to the Soyo Covid-19 Prevention Multi-Sectorial Commission.

5.3.3. PCR Testing

In 2020, at the height of the COVID 19 pandemic in Angola, Angola LNG received approval from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Angola to operate a PCR testing machine located at the clinic within the Angola LNG plant. Angola LNG extended the testing capabilities to the community inside Kwanda Base and to the Zaire Province in general.

5.3.4. Impact Mitigation Development Plan in support of fishing communities in the Baía do Diogo Cão

The Impact Mitigation Development Plan (IMDP) was created to ensure that Angola LNG had accurate information on the identities and numbers of fishermen and fish traders who were likely to be impacted by the construction of the Angola LNG plant. The next step was to create appropriate identity cards and assist the fishermen and fish traders in opening bank accounts to enable them to receive compensation. Many village meetings were held to explain the process, verify proper names and take photographs.

Another important component of the IMDP was the provision of equipment to enable fishermen to operate safely and effectively at sea away from the Kwanda Base area. Nets, lines, floats and other fishing equipment, along with safety equipment such as life jackets, navigation lights, radar reflectors and rain jackets were provided. To date the programme is proving a huge success – the fishermen have never before received compensation and the quality of equipment that is provided is significantly better than what is available at local markets.

Other priorities for the IMDP include working with women in the communities and building fish cleaning and preservation centres, which will help to improve the quality of their processed fish, either for consumption within the community or to increase the value of fish sold at market. Through the IMDP, fishing communities are also receiving training on topics such as basic safety at sea, the handling and preservation of fish and how to properly use the equipment.

5.3.5. Microfinance Programme

From 2011-2012, a Microfinance Programme was set up in partnership with Bank BAI Microfinanças to increase self-sufficiency for small businesses which lack access to banking services.



6. Governance

6.1. Health and Safety policies

6.3. Stakeholder Engagement

6.1.1. Operation Excellence Management System

Angola LNG adopted the Chevron Operational Excellence Management System (OEMS), an international certification framework used to systematically manage workforce safety and health, process safety, reliability and integrity, environment, efficiency, security, and stakeholders.

6.1.2. Code of Conduct for workers

All Angola LNG staff are expected to abide by the Angola LNG Code of Conduct.

6.2. Human Rights

6.2.1. Child Labour

Angola LNG follows Angolan Labour Law in relation to child labour.

6.2.2. Policy of Non-Discrimination

Angola LNG’s General Policies clearly address the topics of harassment and discrimination in the workplace. This document sets out that all individuals are to be treated fairly and equally regardless of their gender, sexual orientation, origin, race, colour, political or religious beliefs.

6.2.3. Whistle Blower Policy

Angola LNG has procedures in place through which any worker may report any acts related to fraud, financial irregularity, unethical activities, including criminal activities and dangerous acts or omissions.

6.3.1. Requests from Residents

Angola LNG has set up a community information centre in Soyo so that members of the public can raise any concerns related to the company’s activities. These concerns are logged in a database and action is taken by the relevant Angola LNG staff. Proponents are kept up to date on the handling of their query until a resolution is reached.

6.3.2. Dialogue with state and non-state stakeholders

For every project to be implemented in the community, a comprehensive public consultation is conducted so the expectations of the community are taken into account.

Angola LNG values the healthy two-way relationship with its community and developed the list below so as to ensure it engages regularly with stakeholders at all levels. The list is regularly reviewed and updated.

Stakeholders List

Project Participants (management and employees)	Angola National Government
Community leaders	Local government
Local community members	Special interest groups
Vulnerable sub-groups (e.g., youth, disabled peoples, women)	Churches and other religious organisations
Potential suppliers and contractors	Non-governmental organisations
Local businesses/cooperatives (e.g., fishing)	Community-based organisations
Training centers	Universities/academics
Existing and potential customers	Gas suppliers
Other upstream companies	Trade associations, industrial bodies etc.
Trade unions	Political parties
Financial community	International, national, regional and local media

6.3.3. Employment conditions and occupational Health and Safety

Angola LNG runs a clinic at its Soyo plant to ensure all employees have access to immediate medical assistance including specialist doctors. We also offer periodic medical exams to eligible employees and access to an occupational therapist.

7. Final Message from our Leadership

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I hope that this report has given some insight into our company. We may be complicated in our set up, with five shareholders and five entities, but our approach is really very straightforward: we aim to protect the environment, empower the local community where we operate and overall ensure that our contribution is of benefit to the whole of Angola. Our mandate has been clear from the start: not only were we to turn this project into a successful commercial enterprise but also to invest heavily in the community where it needs it most: hospitals, schools, infrastructure and natural habitats. We wanted to be good neighbours and assist where most needed and look forward to continuing serving Angola and the overall community for many years to come.

Amadeu de Azevedo
Executive Manager – Angola LNG Limited

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SOMG is proud to be the first and only pipeline management company in Angola. We have supplied gas uninterruptedly since the first day of plant operations. The fact that most of our infrastructure is at seabed level makes our job even more challenging, but also more rewarding. We have a dynamic and dedicated team who fulfil their duties with the highest standards, safety being our utmost priority. SOMG looks with confidence and optimism to the challenges and opportunities facing Angola LNG for the continued sustainability of the business.

Amilton Cunha
General Manager – Sociedade De Operações E Manutenção De Gasodutos S.A.

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The Angola LNG plant provides affordable and reliable clean energy by addressing a serious environmental issue and creating economic growth for Angola. Our business success is driven by our people and their commitment to achieving results in the right way. The principles of “Do it safely or not at all” and “There is always time to do it right” underpin how we conduct our work. Our people are skilled, enterprising and have created a culture of safety, teamwork and discipline. We protect people and the environment, and we are proud for running a world-class plant, working closely with the shareholders, private and government stakeholders and the community where we operate.

Gordon Murray
General Manager – Sociedade Operacional Angola LNG S.A

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With the production and shipment of the first LNG cargo in 2013, Angola joined a limited group of nations that undertook the challenge of helping the world meet its demand for clean energy. Angola LNG Marketing Ltd, as the face of the project, relies on its operational entities to address the needs of LNG buyers throughout the world. By adopting a flexible sales strategy, we can successfully market LNG via term sales as well as on a spot basis, both DES and FOB. We continue to engage with buyers and stay committed to being responsive to their requirements. Looking ahead and at new business opportunities, we, as a project, aim to consider current market trends such as GHG-reduction initiatives and carbon-neutral transactions, which would allow us to maximise our revenues further and ensure we continue doing our bit for the environment.

Angelo Paz
CEO – Angola LNG Marketing Ltd

Angola LNG

For further information visit www.angolaLng.com
Email: info@angolaLng.co.uk