

Risk Screening for Biodiversity

Galp's Integrated Biodiversity Assessment

December 2021

Strategy and Sustainability



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
CR	Critically Endangered
E&P	Exploration & Production
EN	Endangered
LC	Last Concern
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
IBAS	Important Bird Areas
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NT	Near Threatened
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VU	Vulnerable
SPA	Special Protection Area

1. Introduction

Biodiversity is a complex network of genetic codes, species, ecosystems, and ecological processes that supports life on Earth and provides human societies with food, pharmaceutical assets, natural resources, and a set of ecological services and spiritual, cultural, and recreational benefits. This immeasurable asset is, nowadays, more than ever at risk due to anthropogenic activities.

The potential impact of Oil&Gas industry activities is recognizable. The development of human societies maintains its dependency on energy consumption and oil and gas will most likely continue – for decades to come – to respond to this incessant demand.

There is therefore a conflict between the growing need for exploration and utilization of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity, responsible for keeping the balance of the biosphere and the world as we know it.

For an organization in the Oil&Gas sector, the challenge is to satisfy the demand for energy resources and to meet the expectations of society regarding the corporate, social, and environmental responsibility of organizations. Many leading companies have found strategic, operational, financial, and reputational benefits in including biodiversity conservation in the establishment of policies and operations and decision-making processes (Galp, 2012).

Galp develops activities into more and more geographical areas. In each one, several species are an important element for the multitude of life forms on the planet. Biodiversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms, including beings from terrestrial and marine ecosystems and other aquatic systems, and the ecological complex that they belong to. This includes the diversity among species, within species, and of ecosystems (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

2. Objective and Scope

Given the importance of preserving biodiversity and the growing expansion of Galp, there is the continuing need to identify protected biodiversity areas and priority conservation areas, linked to the Company's sites.

Thus, with this study, the coverage of Galp sites is analysed in terms of areas of importance for biodiversity and also the number of IUCN species. This document provides a summary of all the information on biodiversity concerning Galp sites, which materializes in a support tool with the indication of sites requiring priority action from the Company.

The scope of this report extends to all Galp sites, except for the Retail area (Service Stations and Filling Stations). This analysis highlights the inclusion of the entire upstream project's portfolio of the Company, with projects at different stages of development (operation; sanctioned and/or pre-sanctioned; etc...), to keep up with the strong growth of this business segment.

To minimize Galp's operational impacts on biodiversity, Company Guidelines were developed to establish general biodiversity principles and allow the determination of the sensitivity of the area of influence of Galp's operations. Namely:

- Assessment and Management of the Environmental and Social Impacts of Activities, Products, and Services; Galp (2014a).
- Good Biodiversity Management Practice Guide. Galp (2012).
- Integrating Biodiversity into Upstream Project Site Selection. Galp (2014c).
- Social and Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIA) processes in Upstream Projects. Galp (2014b).

To carry out this analysis we used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool for Business (IBAT), created by IBAT Alliance, constituted by BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

In total, 85 sites were analysed according to Galp's activities.

Table 1 - Galp sites considered in the Biodiversity Risk Assessment

Activities	No. of sites
Biofuel units	3
Exploration & Production	31
Renewable Energy Sources	23
Storage Facilities & Terminals	25
Refining	1
Cogeneration Units	2
Total	85

The list of sites under analysis can be consulted in detail in [Annex I](#) as well as the respective coordinates used in the application of the tool.

In this analysis, any area classified in the categories listed above is called, for simplification, an area of high interest for biodiversity. However, this does not mean that areas excluded from this type of classification are not relevant for biodiversity preservation.

It should be noted that the present study intends to analyse only the location of the Galp sites given the presence of areas with high interest for biodiversity. Therefore, it does not substitute the conducting of a detailed assessment of environmental risks and impacts eventually produced by the respective business units of the Company, which is included, for example, in the Environmental Impact Assessment.

3. Methodology and Limitations

IBAT is an interactive mapping tool, applicable to any sector of activity, which gathers information on biodiversity from globally recognised databases, classified by institutions that are members of IBAT alliance (IBAT, 2019).

The information presented is based on various products of IUCN, such as: biodiversity areas (priority conservation areas), world database of protected areas (local and international coverage, including IUCN areas from categories between I and VI, wetlands - Ramsar and UNESCO World Heritage site) and Red List of Threatened Species™ (IBAT, 2019).

This analysis includes the following categories of areas of importance for biodiversity:

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) protected areas (category I to VI);
- Key Biodiversity Areas;
- Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas;
- Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZE);
- Natura 2000 network;
- Regional Seas;
- Ramsar;
- UNESCO World Heritage.

These areas are identified in the area of influence or near facilities that Galp manages or holds a share of, with IBAT. In the Glossary, you will find a brief description of the characteristics and criteria underlying the classification of the above areas, as well as other terms used in this document.

The analysis of the area covered by sites with the areas of high biodiversity interest, obtained through the IBAT tool, is presented in two different formats: by country and by activities.

Firstly, the results are presented by country, in the form of maps.

The analysis of the biodiversity associated with each site is performed on three different scales: in situ, within a radius of 5 km, and within a radius of 50 km. The first analysis is characterized by the checking of the site at the location, i.e. whether it is or not inserted in the geographical limits of an area with high interest for biodiversity. Then, the surroundings of the site are analysed, applying two different radii, for a more detailed reconnaissance of the surrounding areas. As part of this analysis of biodiversity in Galp sites, "close" is considered to be an area located within a radius of 5 km from the site, followed by the analysis of the area covered, within a radius of 50 km. Therefore, closer a site is to an area of importance for biodiversity, the more vulnerable it will be. However, each activity represents characteristic impacts, which are presented in the Environmental Impacts Assessment associated with each facility.

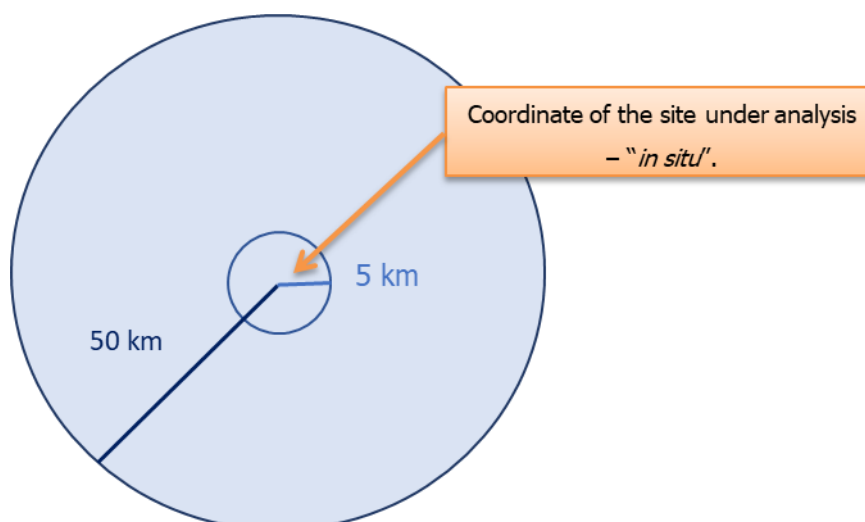


Figure 1 - Analysis approach to the site's surroundings, with the distinction of the radii of 5 and 50 km

Then, in each area of interest for biodiversity, identified within the limits of approach (5 and 50 km) of the site in question, the number of species are identified, being characterized according to their greater or lesser risk of extinction, showing for each site only those classified with threat levels (VU, EN, and CR). All existing species are classified according to the IUCN criteria, which allow the distinction of classes of risk associated with each species, presented in the table below. In the [Glossary](#), a definition corresponding to each of the concepts presented in the table can be consulted.

Table 2 - Risk extinction levels of the species, according to IUCN classification (Adapted from: IUCN 2014b)

LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX
<i>Least Concern</i>	<i>Near Threatened</i>	<i>Vulnerable</i>	<i>Endangered</i>	<i>Critically Endangered</i>	<i>Extinct in the Wild</i>	<i>Extinct</i>
Low risk		Threatened				

Lastly, a synthesis of the results associated with each site according to the areas of activity of Galp is presented:

- Biofuels
- Exploration & Production
- Renewable Energy Sources
- Storage Facilities & Terminals
- Refining
- Cogeneration Units

The main limitations applicable to the analyses carried out in this study, based on information collected in IBAT, were as follows:

- The information provided by the IBAT tool is a result of the monitoring and more recent studies carried out on a global scale, but it does not express the interactions present inter and intra-species, population, or ecosystem;

- The available information on marine ecosystems is still limited, whereby it is not possible to express it in this study, decreasing the perception of the impact that the E&P offshore blocks could have on this environment;
- The geographical coordinates used to locate the E&P blocks correspond to the centre of the block's polygon. Given the enormous extent sometimes reached by these fields, the identification of protected and conservation areas of biodiversity where these are included may be missing, thereby serving only as a source of reference information;
- The 5 km radius presented in the study may sometimes lack the desired accuracy, since this analysis is done manually, unlike the radius of 50 km, which is a specific instrument of IBAT;
- The IBAT tool does not identify the name of the species under IUCN classification;
- The impact arising from the location of the activity concerning the proximity of areas of high biodiversity interest is not reflected in this study.

4. Results and discussion

In this chapter, the results obtained from the application of the IBAT tool are presented and include 85 Galp sites representing the totality of the Company's sites, whether owned or holding a stake in 2021. As mentioned, the analysis of the areas covered by Galp sites in areas of high biodiversity interest is presented in two different formats: by countries and by activities.

Note: This approach is not a substitute for the more detailed analysis of the risks and impacts associated with areas of high importance for biodiversity and species with a level of risk of extinction, in the surroundings of Galp sites.

Results by Country

In this subchapter, results are presented according to the country in which the sites are present.

The countries are as follows: Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Cape Verde, S. Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Eswatini and Namibia

With this subchapter, we intend to offer a vision focused on the analysis of Galp's sites by country. The radius of analysis is: in situ, within a radius of 5 km, and within a radius of 50 km.

Portugal

The facilities covered in this report, for Portugal, are scattered across various activities and were divided into five regions, depending on their location, due to the high number of facilities: Northern region, Central region, Southern region, Azores Archipelago and Madeira Archipelago.

Portugal is the country that covers a greater number of areas of biodiversity importance, due to a large number of sites located in this country and the majority being located in the onshore territory.

Northern Region

The northern region of Mainland Portugal, represented below, covers the areas of the Parque Matosinhos, Leixões Terminal, Viana do Castelo Terminal, Parque Vale Grande and Ventinveste.

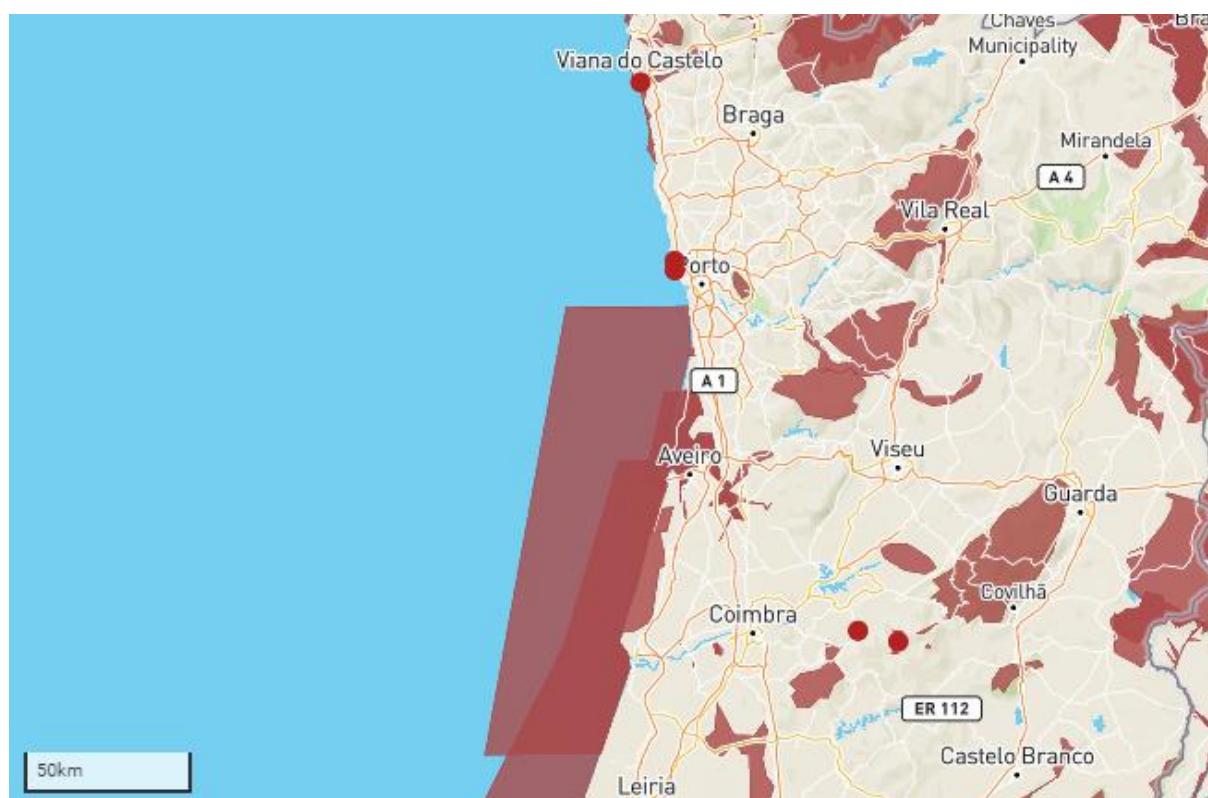


Figure 2 - Location of the Galp sites in the northern region of Mainland Portugal vs Natura 2000 Network

All facilities have a relevant group of biodiversity interest areas with a radius of 5 km and 50 km. The surrounding area within a 50 km radius covers a total of 156 areas of high interest for biodiversity.

Table 3 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in the northern region of Mainland Portugal

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	1	84
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	14
Natura 2000 network	0	4	48
Ramsar	0	0	6
Regional Seas	0	0	4
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	5	156

Central Region

The central region of Mainland Portugal, represented below, covers two cogeneration units (Agroger and Carriço Cogeneration). According to the analysis, none of the listed sites is located in areas of high biodiversity interest.



Figure 3- Location of the Galp sites in the central region of Mainland Portugal vs IUCN Protected Areas

When analysing the surroundings of Agroger and Carriço cogeneration units, within a radius of 5 km there are no areas of high biodiversity interest. In a broader analysis, with a radius of 50 km, there are 80 classified areas.

Table 4 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in the central region of Mainland Portugal

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	40
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	12
Natura 2000 network	0	0	21
Ramsar	0	0	6
Regional Seas	0	0	1
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	80

Southern region

In the southern region of Mainland Portugal, there are 7 Galp sites from different areas of activity: Enerfuel – Biofuels; Sines Refinery – Refining; Sigás, Parque de Bancas de Sines, Sines Terminal, Mitrena Park – Storage facilities and Terminals; ParkAlgar – Renewable Energy Source.

From the analysis conducted to these 7 sites we found that the Mitrena Park and ParkAlgar are located in areas of importance for biodiversity. The Mitrena Park is located in one Key Biodiversity Area and one Natura 2000 network, the Sado estuary. By analysing the area around the facility, you can see that the Sado estuary acquires greater prominence with other classifications of areas of interest for

biodiversity, such as IUCN Protected Area and Ramsar. The ParkAlgar is located in one Key Biodiversity Area, the Serra de Monchique.

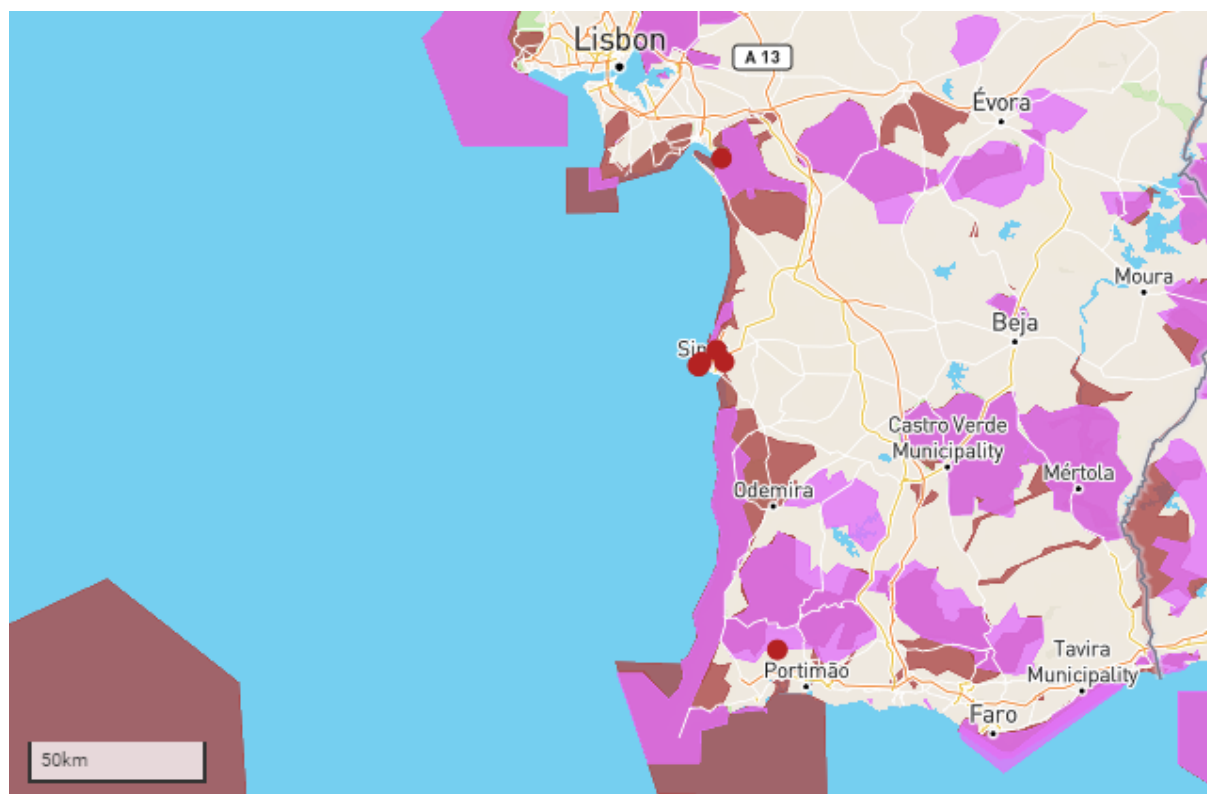


Figure 4 - Location of the Galp sites in the southern region of Mainland Portugal vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and Natura 2000 network (red)

When analysing the surroundings, within a radius of 5 km, all facilities interact with at least one area of high interest for biodiversity. In a broader analysis, with a radius of 50 km, there are 266 classified areas, including IUCN Protected Areas.

Table 5 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in the southern region of Mainland Portugal

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	10	125
Key Biodiversity Areas	2	7	42
Natura 2000 network	1	10	70
Ramsar	0	6	16
Regional Seas	0	5	13
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	3	38	266

Azores Archipelago

In this region of Portugal, rich in areas of high importance for biodiversity, there are 5 essentially fuel storage parks, which are spread across several Islands: Flores, Horta, Terceira and S. Miguel. According to the analysis, none of the listed sites is located in areas of high biodiversity interest.

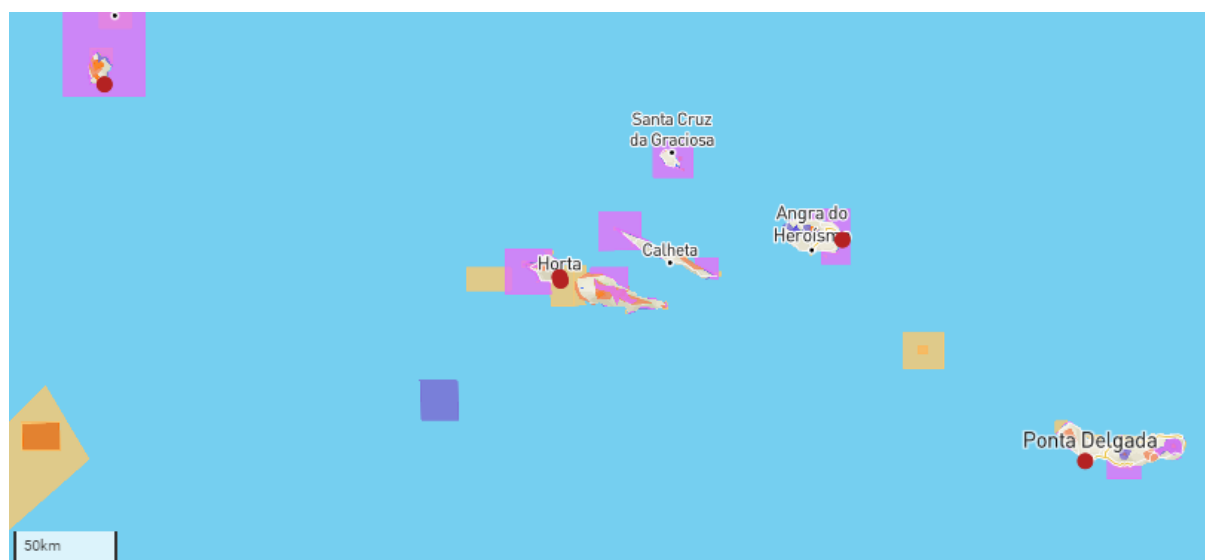


Figure 5 - Location of the Galp sites in Azores Archipelago vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and IUCN Protected Areas

Analysing the surrounding area of the facility (5km), all facilities interact with at least one area of high interest for biodiversity. In a broader analysis, with a radius of 50 km, there are several 303 areas, including IUCN Protected Areas.

Table 6 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in the Azores Archipelago

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	10	200
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	4	45
Natura 2000 network	0	6	42
Ramsar	0	2	13
Regional Seas	0	2	3
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	24	303

Madeira Archipelago

On the Madeira Island, Galp holds the operation of the CLCM storage facility, which is located within the limits of an area of high importance for biodiversity: the Madeira Nature Park, classified as an IUCN Protected Area, category VI.

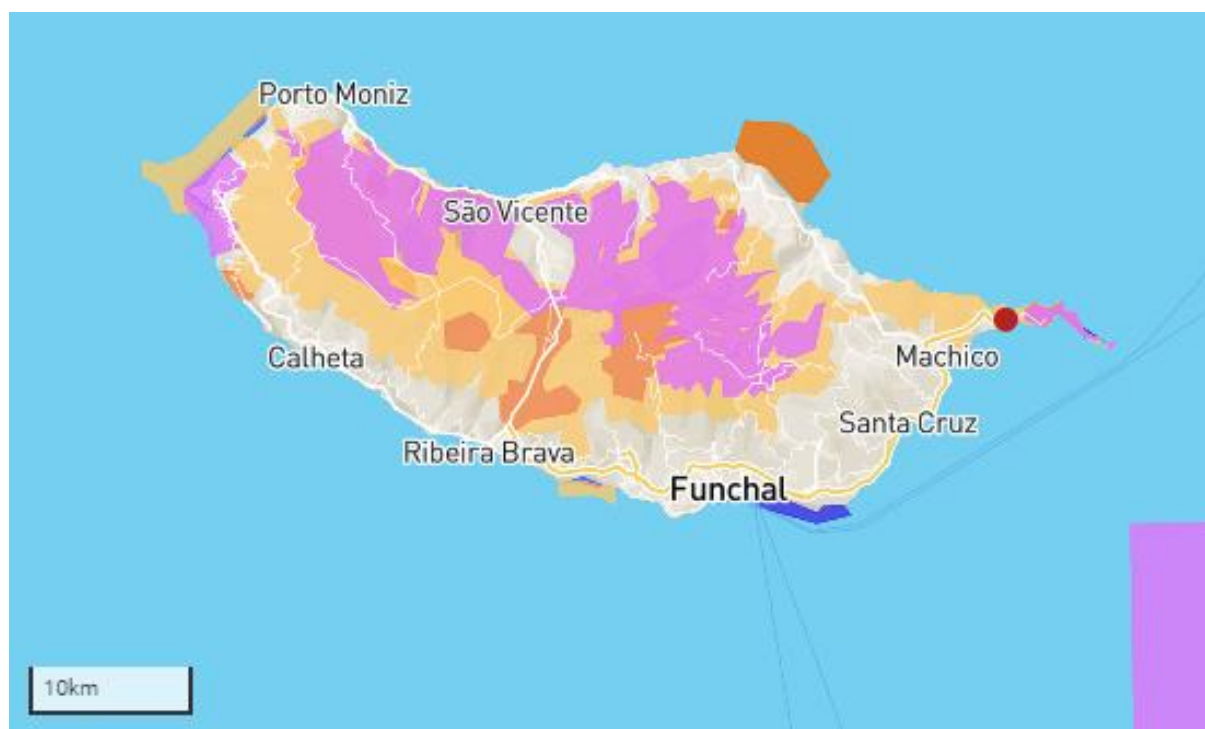


Figure 6 - Location of CLCM in Madeira Archipelago vs IUCN Protected Areas

When analysing the area near the facility (5 km), we see it extends to: two IUCN Protected Areas, one Key Area of Biodiversity, four Natura 2000 network and one UNESCO World Heritage site.

In a broader analysis (50 km), the area covers a larger number of high biodiversity interest areas, 99 in total, including IUCN Protected Areas.

Table 7 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in the Madeira Archipelago

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	1	2	68
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	1	9
Natura 2000 network	0	4	21
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	1	1
Total	1	8	99

Spain

In Spain, three fuel storage facilities were analysed, in Gijón, Merida and Valencia, as presented below. The analysis revealed that none of these sites is located (in situ) in areas of high biodiversity interest.

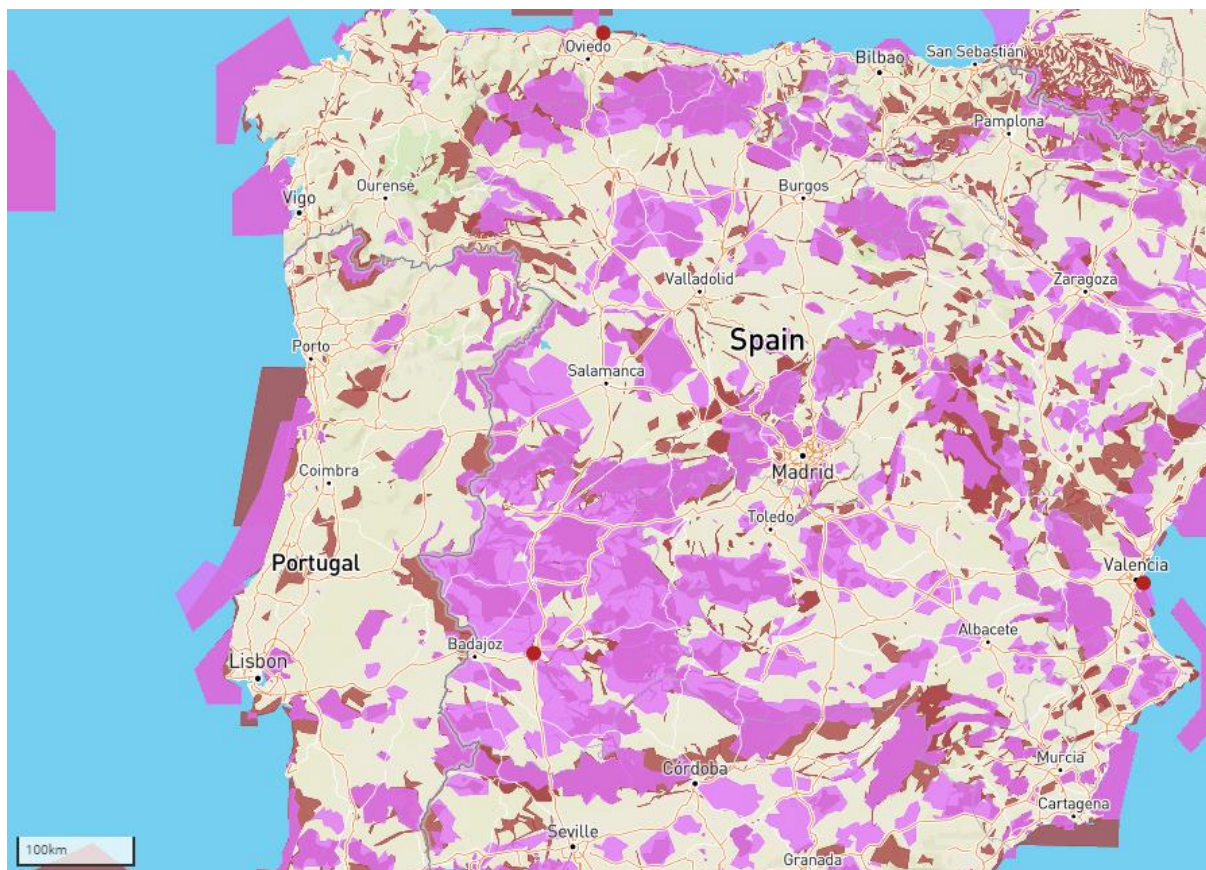


Figure 7 - Location of the Galp's storage facilities in Spain vs Natura 2000 network (red) and Key Biodiversity Areas (pink)

Mérida's storage facility reaches, in a radius of 5 km, 3 Key Areas of Biodiversity, and 2 Natura 2000 network. Near the Gijón storage facility, within a radius of 5 km, it has been identified one Key Area of Biodiversity. Surrounding area the Valencia storage facility, within a radius of 5 km there is one area classified as IUCN Protected Area, one Key Area of Biodiversity, one Ramsar and one Natura 2000 network. Within a radius of 50 km of these sites, there are several IUCN Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Area, Natura 2000 network, and Ramsar areas.

Besides the storage facilities, in Spain there are 20 renewable energy production sites (solar) concentrated in two main regions. According to the analysis, none of these listed sites are located in areas of high biodiversity interest.



Figure 8 - Location of the renewable energy production sites vs Natura 2000 Network

In an analysis of the surrounding area 15 of the 20 sites, within a radius of 5 km, cover Natura 2000 Network areas and 9 of the 20 sites cover Ramsar areas. Within a radius of 50 km, there are several IUCN Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Area, Natura 2000 network, and Ramsar areas that surround all solar sites.

Table 8 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Spain

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	1	1120
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	5	278
Natura 2000 network	0	18	779
Ramsar	0	10	59
Regional Seas	0	0	2
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	34	2238

Brazil

The analysis of the results to Galp sites in Brazil is presented in two types of distinct activities: Palm crop plantations for obtaining biofuels (2) and blocks for Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons (21).

The E&P blocks basins are: Barreirinhas (offshore), Pernambuco (offshore), Pontiguar (offshore and onshore), Santos (offshore), Campos (offshore) and Sergipe Alagoas (onshore).

In summary in Brazil, 7 of the 23 Galp sites cover areas of high importance for biodiversity, all within a radius of 50 km.

The location of the two palm crop plantations, in Brazil, called Tailândia/Pará and Tomé-açu/Pará, are located south of Belém, as presented below. These sites are not located in or near areas (5 km) of high biodiversity interest.

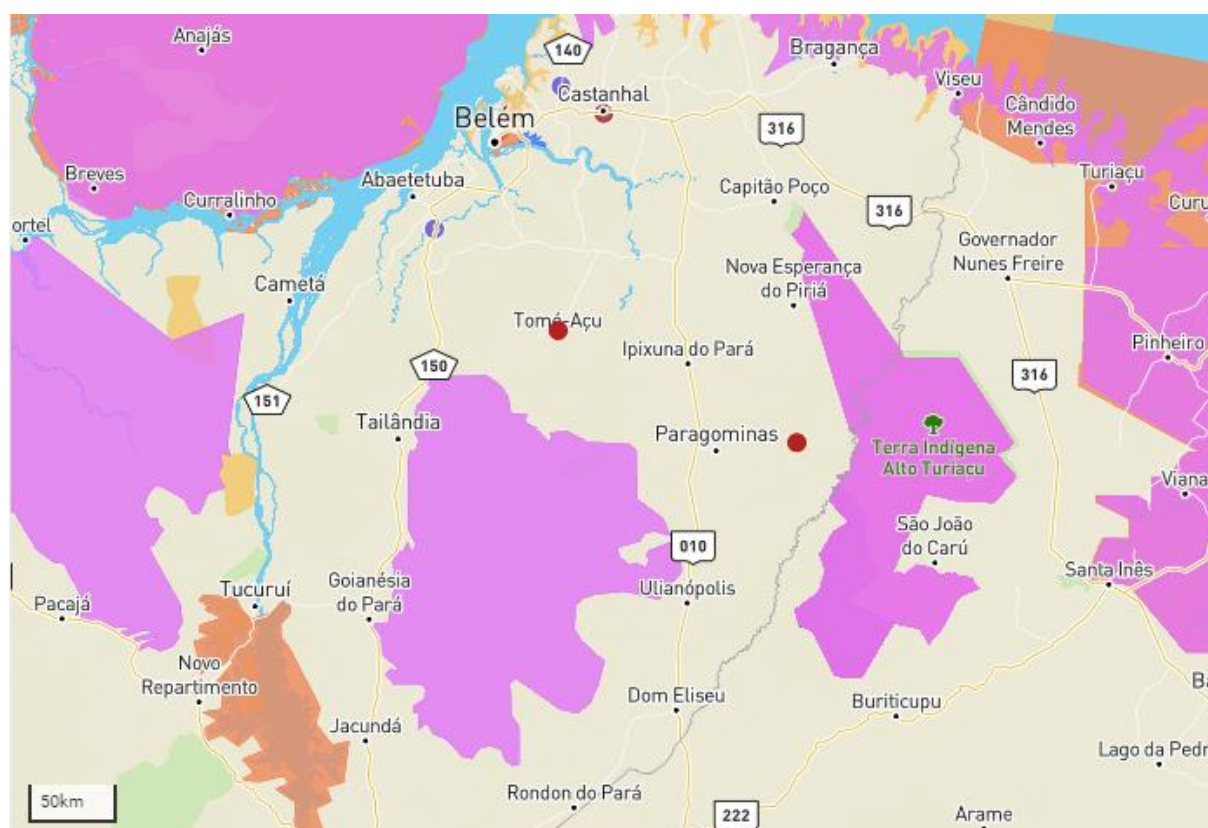


Figure 9 - Location of the biofuel units in Brazil vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and IUCN Protected Areas

In the analysis of the area surrounding the crop plantations for biofuel production, within a 50 km radius, there are Key Areas of Biodiversity and IUCN Protected Areas.

Table 9 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Brazil, Biofuels - Plantations of palm crops

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	7
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	3
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	10

In the Barreirinhas basin, closed to Parnaíba there are four offshore blocks called BAR-M-300, BAR-M-342, BAR-M-344 e BAR-M-388. The Potiguar basin, located at south of Fortaleza, is constituted by offshore and onshore E&P blocks. The five offshore blocks are the BM-POT-16 constituted by POT-M-663/760, and the BM-POT-17 constituted by POT-M-665/853/855. The Sanhaçu field is constituted by the remaining three onshore blocks POT-T-436/479/480. In the Pernambuco basin, located at south of Recife, there are offshore blocks BM-PEPB-783 and BP-PEPB-839. None of the blocks of these basins are in or near areas (5 km and 50 km) of high biodiversity interest.

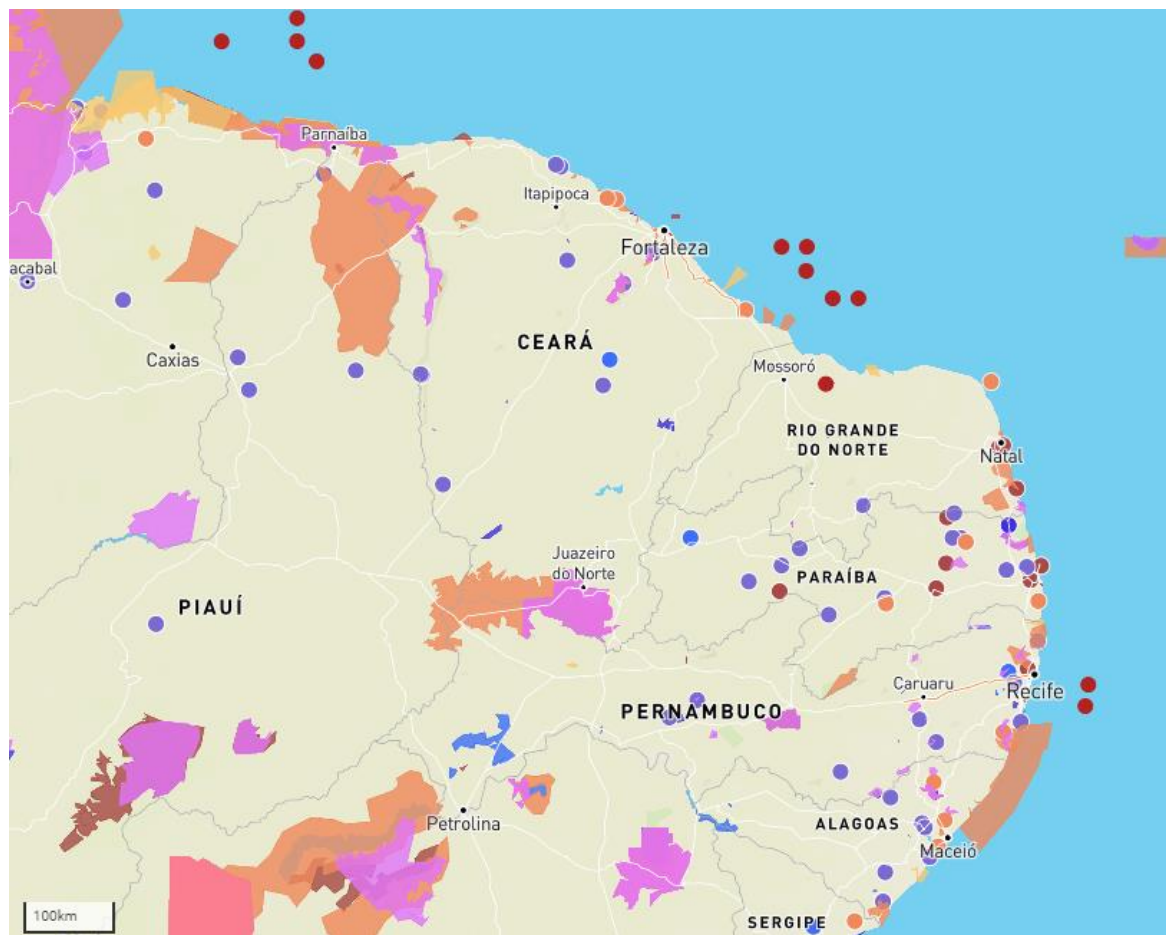


Figure 10 - Location of the Barreirinhas, Potiguar and Pernambuco basins in Brazil vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and IUCN Protected Areas

In the Santos basin, located on the south coast of Brazil, Galp is present in seven offshore blocks. In the Campos basin there is the offshore E&P block Campos block 791. None of the blocks of these four basins are in or near areas (5 km and 50 km) of high biodiversity interest.

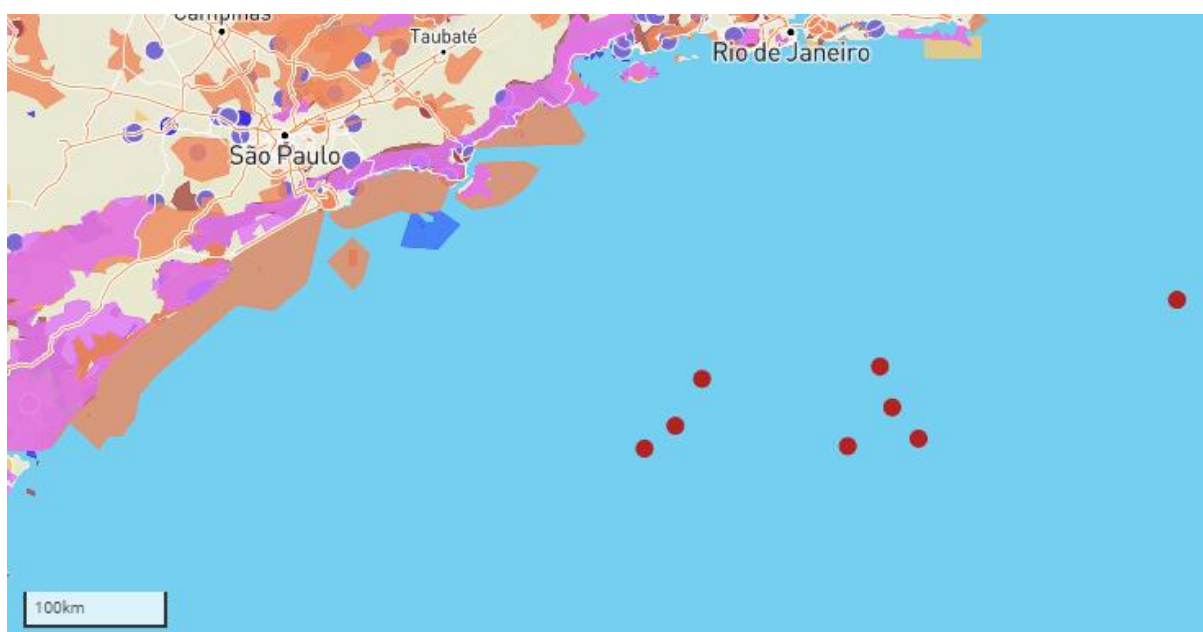


Figure 11 - Location of the Santos and Campos basins in Brazil vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and IUCN Protected Areas

The Sergipe Alagoas basin includes the onshore E&P block SEAL-T-412/429, the Rabo Branco Field. This block does not lie on any areas of high biodiversity interest. However, it covers within a 50 km radius, IUCN Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas.

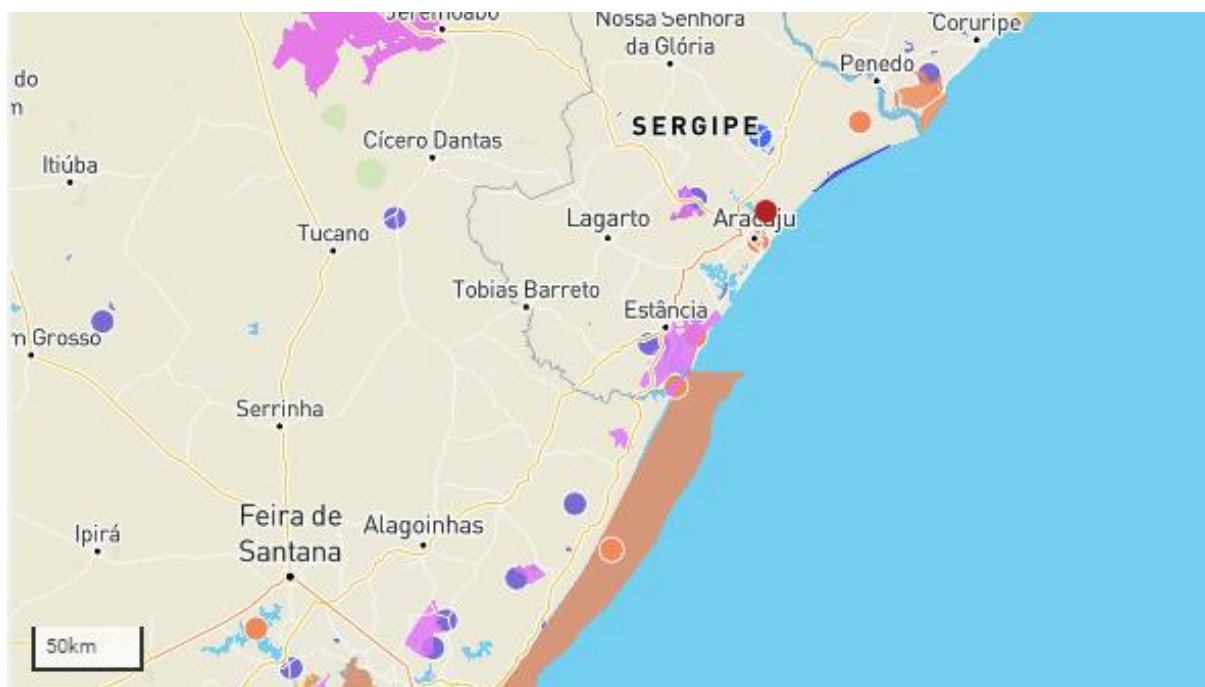


Figure 12 - Location of the Sergipe Alagoas basin in Brazil vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and IUCN Protected Areas

Table 10 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Brazil, Exploration & Production activity

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	18
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	2
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	20

Cape Verde

In the Cape Verde Archipelago, three fuel storage parks scattered throughout the islands of São Vicente, Sal and Santiago are analysed, as presented below. According to the analysis of the sites, it was concluded that none of the parks located in Cape Verde are located within, or near (within 5km) the boundaries of areas of high biodiversity interest.



Figure 13 - Location of the Galp sites in Cape Verde vs Key Biodiversity areas

All storage facilities cover, within a radius of 50 km, areas classified as Key Areas of Biodiversity.

Table 11 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Cape Verde

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	3
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	20
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	2
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	25

S. Tome and Principe

Galp has three E&P blocks (offshore) located in S. Tome and Principe, more precisely, between S. Tome and Principe Island and the continental coast of Africa (Gabon and Equatorial Guinea). The analysis made allow to conclude that these sites are not located within or near (5 km) any area of high interest for biodiversity.

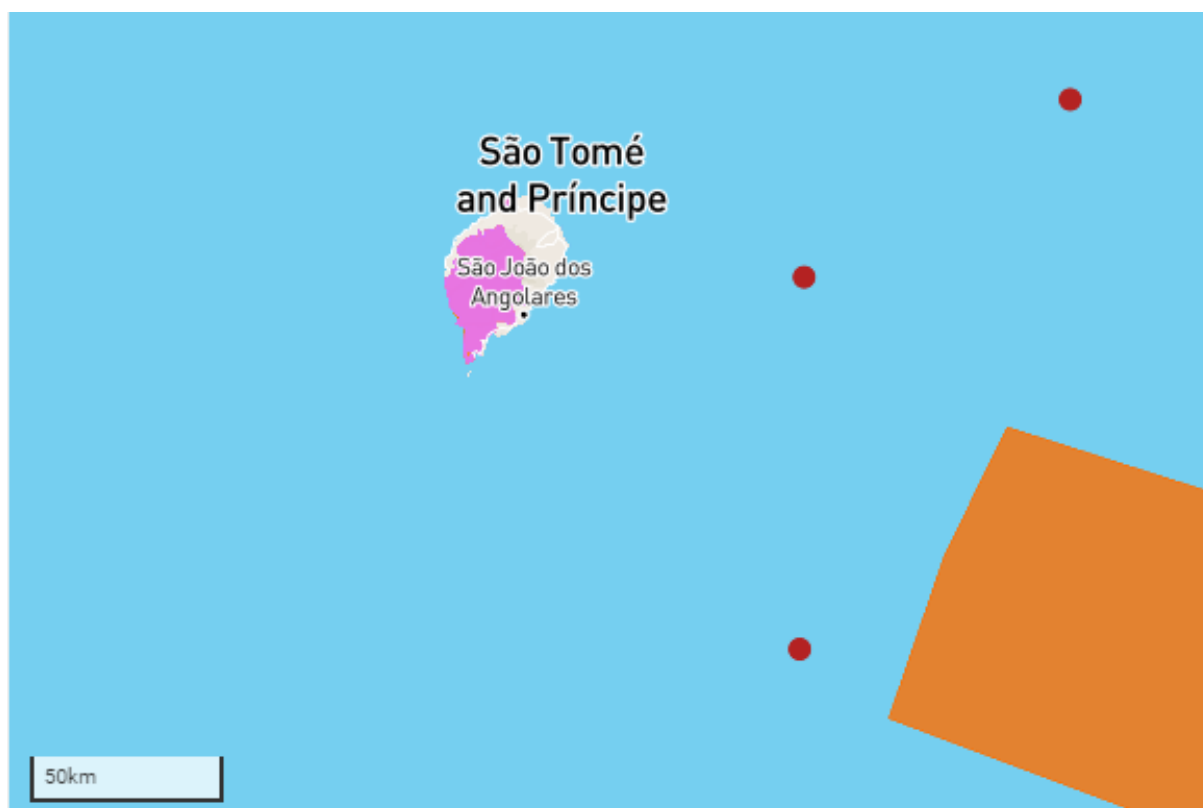


Figure 14 - Location of the Galp sites in S. Tome and Principe vs Key Biodiversity areas (pink) and National areas (orange)

Within a radius of 50km, only Block 12 is located in a National protected area.

Table 12 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in S. Tome and Principe

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	1
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1

Guinea-Bissau

In Guinea-Bissau, three fuel storage facilities were analysed, in the central part of the country's coast, as presented below. The analysis reveals that none of these sites are located in areas of high biodiversity interest.

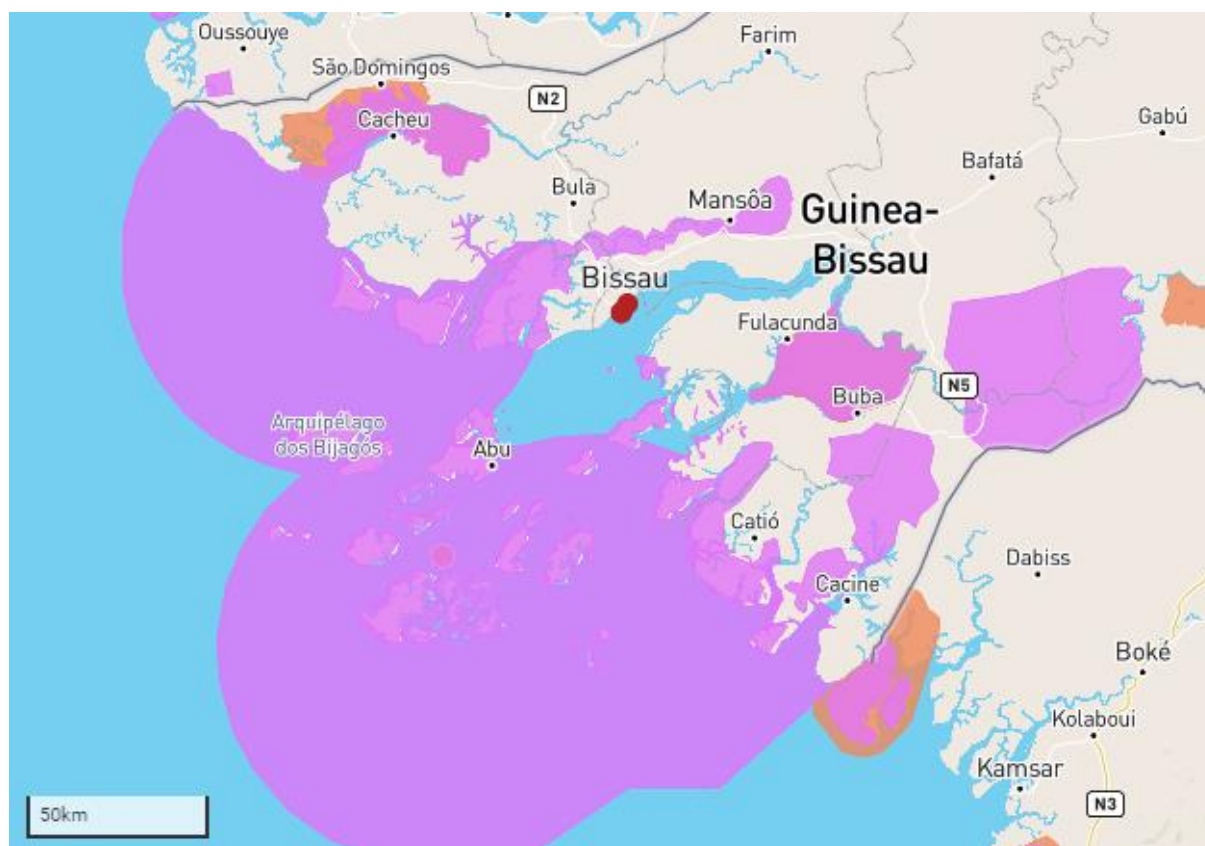


Figure 15 - Location of the Galp sites in Guinea-Bissau vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and Ramsar (orange)

However, when analysing the surrounding areas of the storage facilities, within a radius of 5 km, it was identified a Key Area of Biodiversity. In the more distant surroundings, within a radius of 50 km, there were identified other Ramsar, National and Key Biodiversity Areas.

Table 13 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Guinea-Bissau

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	24
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	3	18
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	6
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	3	48

Angola

In Angola three E&P offshore blocks are analysed (block 14K-A-IMI, block 14 and block 32), of the North coast of the country, as shown below. These sites are not located in or near (5 km and 50 km radius) areas of high biodiversity interest.

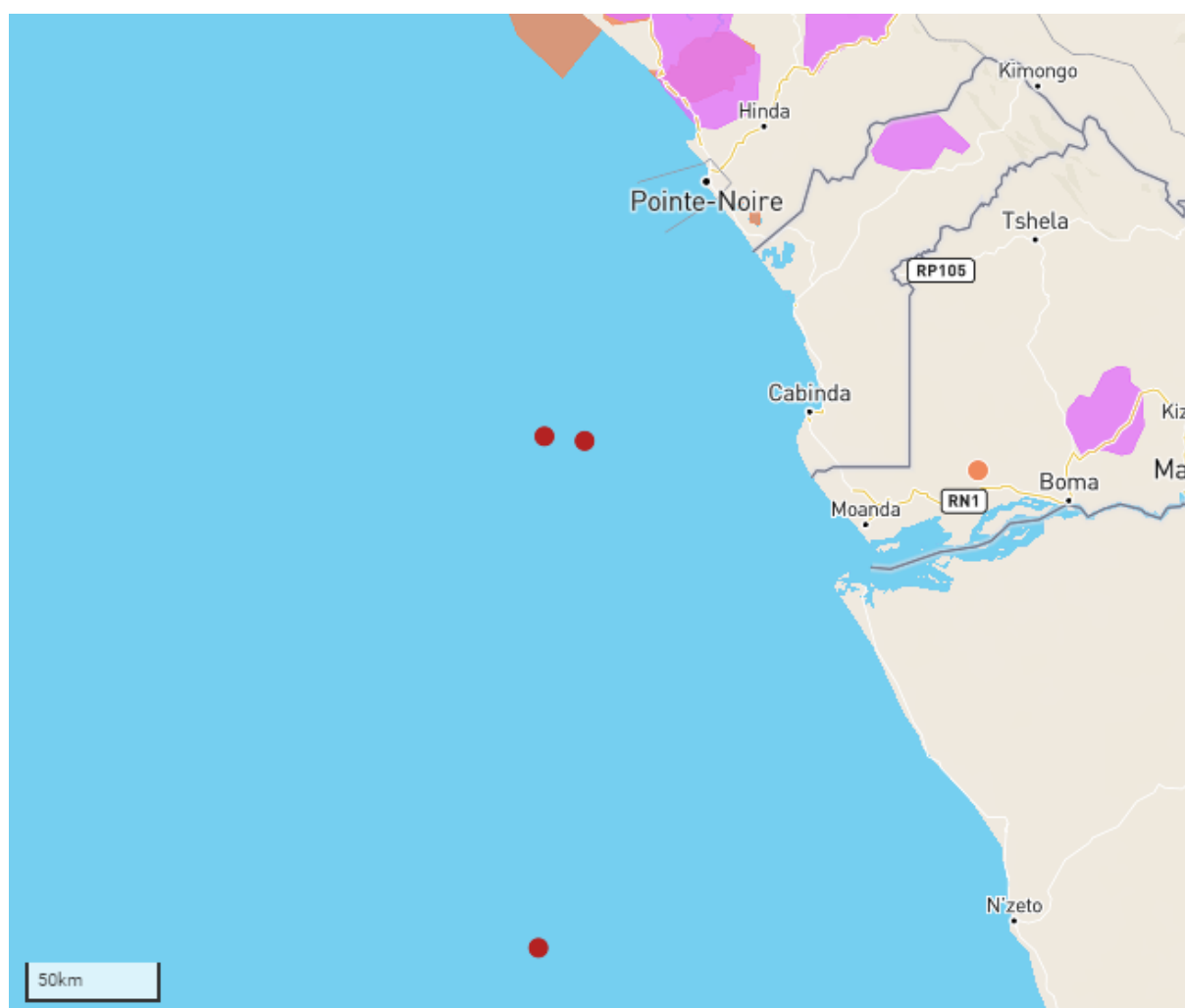


Figure 16 - Location of Galp sites in north of Angola vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and Ramsar (orange)

Table 14 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Angola

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	0
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Mozambique

In Mozambique, Galp has activity in two storage facilities, Matola LPG and Beira facilities, and an E&P block, called Rovuma Area 4 (North) with an associated LNG plant, as shown below.

The Beira facility covers a IUCN Protected Area and a Key Biodiversity Area within a 50 km radius of analysis. The LNG Plant associated to project of Rovuma area 4 block is located in a Key Biodiversity area and includes, in a radius of analysis of 5 and 50 km, a Key Biodiversity Area (5 and 50km) and

6 National protected areas (50km). The Matola LPG facility covers a Key Biodiversity Area within 5km and, within a radius of 50km, 6 National protected areas and 9 Key Biodiversity Areas.

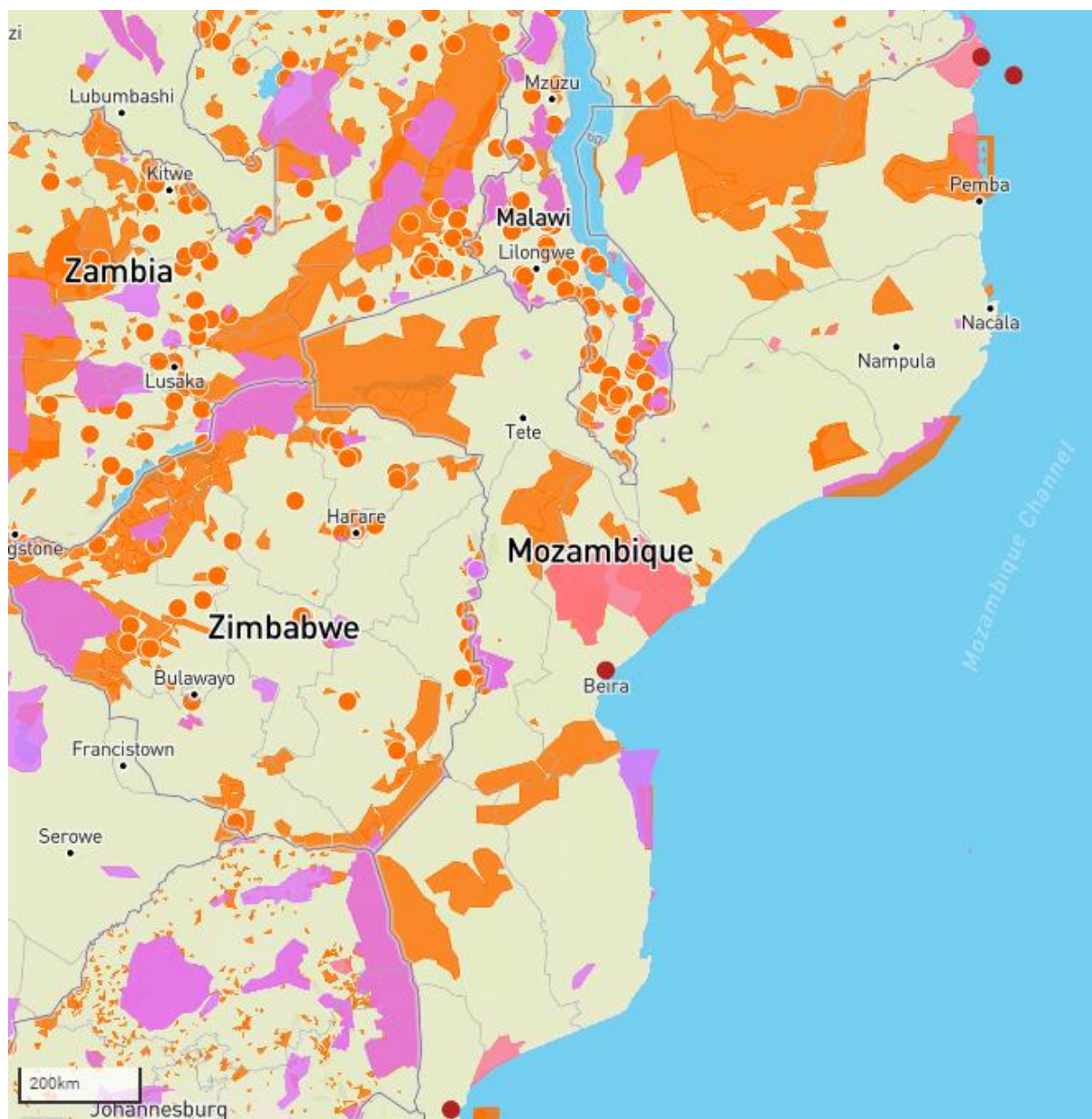


Figure 17 - Location of Galp sites in Mozambique vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and National protected areas (orange)

All sites cover, within a radius of 50 km, areas classified as Key Areas of Biodiversity.

Table 15 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Mozambique

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	13
Key Biodiversity Areas	1	2	15
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	1	2	28

Eswatini

The activity of Galp in Eswatini, consists of the Matsapha fuel storage facility. This site is not located in or near (within a 5 km radius) areas of high biodiversity interest. However, when analysing more distant surroundings, within a radius of 50 km, 7 National, 1 Ramsar and 5 Key Biodiversity Areas were identified.

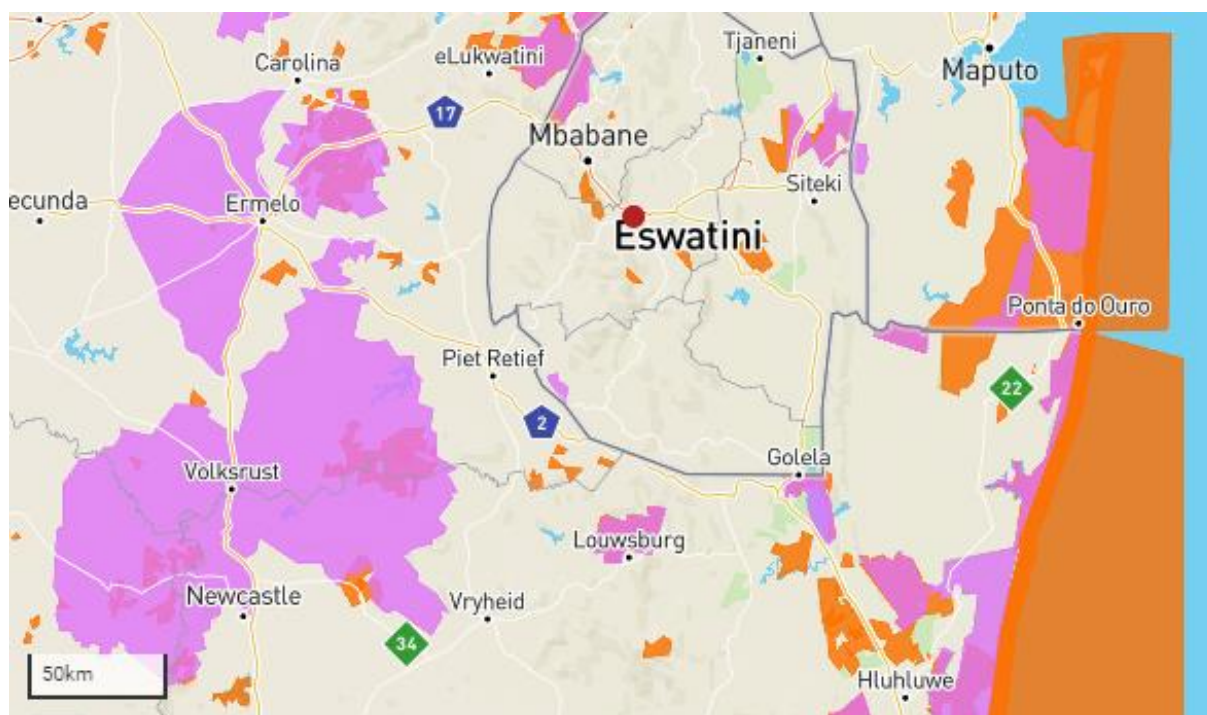


Figure 18 - Location of Galp sites in Mozambique vs Key Biodiversity Areas (pink) and National protected areas (orange)

Table 16 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Eswatini

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	8
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	5
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	1
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	14

Namibia

In Namibia, Galp holds a stake in two E&P blocks, PEL 82 and PEL 83. Given the analysis performed, the site is not located in or near (within a 5 and 50 km radius) any area characterized as high interest for biodiversity, as shown below.

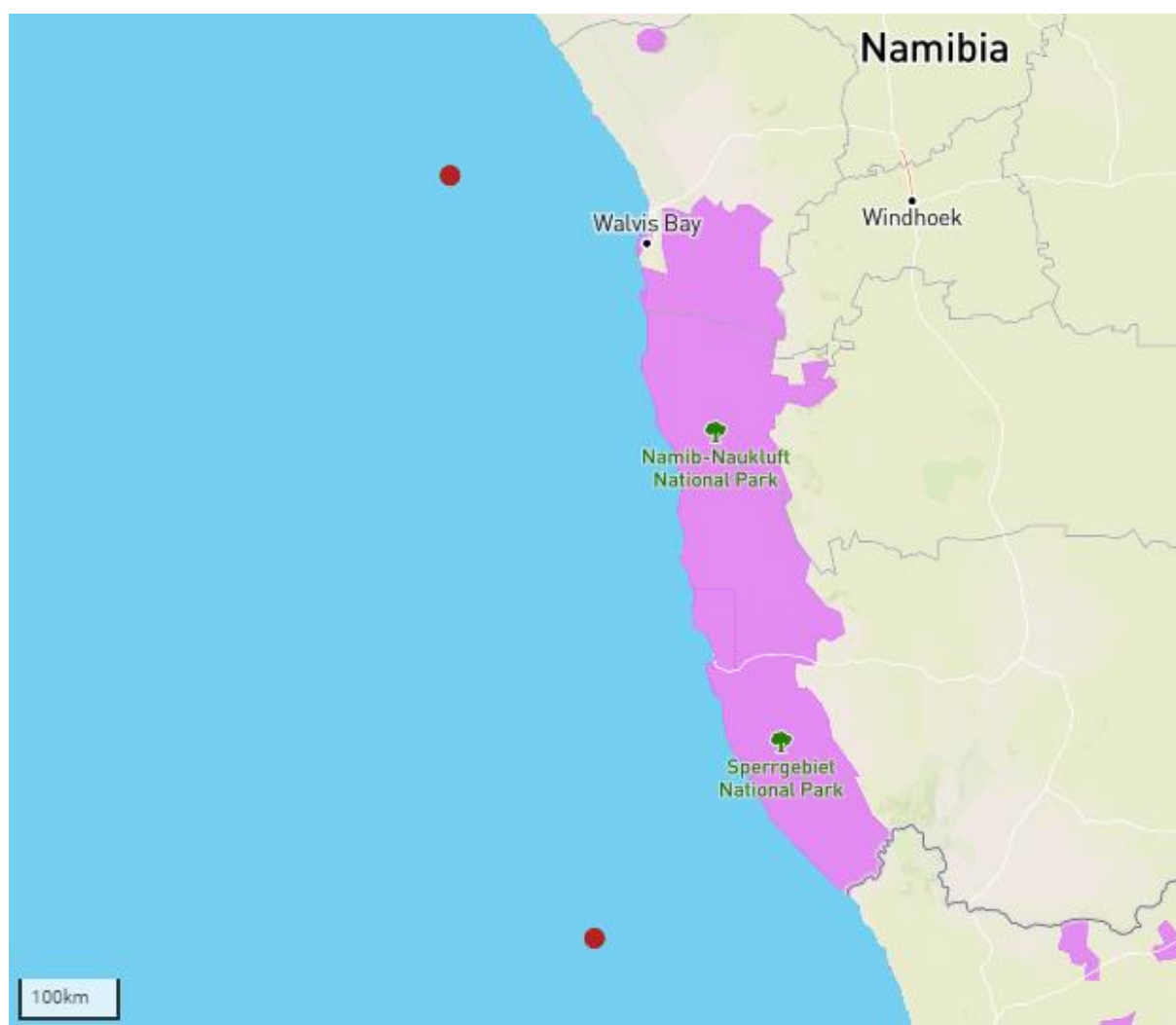


Figure 19 - Location of Galp sites in Namibia vs Key Biodiversity Areas

Table 17 - Number of Classified areas covered by Galp sites in Namibia

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN Protected Area	0	0	0
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	0
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Results by activity

In this subchapter the results are presented according to the area of activity to which they are related. The areas of activity are grouped as follows: Biofuel units, Exploration & Production, Renewable Energy Sources, Storage Facilities & Terminals, Refining and Cogeneration Units.

The methodology used for this analysis is the same as the one presented earlier, with the same radius of analysis (in situ, within 5 km and within 50 km) for both the areas of high importance for biodiversity and the species that nest in them (50 Km).

For a more detailed analysis of the 85 Galp sites, please consult the country-by-country approach, with the maps and detailed descriptions.

Note: This approach is not a substitute for the more detailed analysis of the risks and impacts associated with areas of high importance for biodiversity and species with a level of risk of extinction, in the surroundings of Galp sites.

Biofuels

Within the activity of biofuels, the sites analysed are the plant for the production of second generation biofuels - Enerfuel (Portugal) - and two fields with crops plantations for the production of biofuels, called Tailândia/Pará and Tomé-açu/Pará (Brazil).

In the table below is presented the summary of the number of areas with high interest for biodiversity covered by the three sites of the Biofuels activity area.

Table 18 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by Biofuels sites

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	0	1	23
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	1	8
Natura 2000 network	0	2	9
Ramsar	0	1	2
Regional Seas	0	1	2
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	6	44

No site in the biofuels activity is located in areas with high importance for biodiversity. In a broader analysis, with a radius of 50 km, there are 80 classified areas of high interest in biodiversity.

Table 19 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of Biofuels

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Palma crops (Tailândia/Pará)	3	5	21	29
Palma crops (Tomé-açu/Pará)	3	6	21	30
Enerfuel	22	37	66	125

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that 22 species are critically endangered within a radius of 50 km from the Enerfuel site, in Portugal.

Exploration & Production

In the E&P activity, 31 blocks are analysed, which are located in: Angola (3), Brazil (21), Mozambique (2), Namibia (2), and Sao Tome and Principe (3).

In the table below is presented a summary of the number of areas with high interest for biodiversity covered by 31 sites in the E&P area of activity.

Table 20 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by E&P sites

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	0	0	25
Key Biodiversity Areas	1	1	7
Natura 2000 network	0	0	0
Ramsar	0	0	0
Regional Seas	0	0	0
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	1	32

No site in the E&P activity is located in areas with high importance for biodiversity.

In a more distant analysis, within a radius of 50 km, the analysis reveals that 7 of the E&P blocks intersect 32 areas with high interest for biodiversity.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that all sites are located, within a radius of 50 km, in areas with species critically endangered.

Table 21 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of E&P blocks

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Campos bl. 791	4	15	17	36
Uirapuru	5	13	19	37
BM0S08	3	13	19	35
North Bacalhau	5	13	19	37
BM0S011 A	5	12	19	36
BM0S011	3	12	18	33
BM0S024	3	12	17	32
Sepia	4	12	18	34
Rabo Branco Field (onshore) ¹	10	33	53	96
Field Sanhaçu (onshore)	10	22	42	74
POT0M0663 (POT016)	11	22	36	69
POT0M0665 (POT017)	10	22	36	68
POT0M0760 (POT016)	10	22	36	68

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
POT0M0853 (POT017)	10	22	36	68
POT0M0855 (POT017)	10	22	36	68
BAR0M0300	7	17	31	55
BAR0M0342	12	22	35	69
BAR0M0344	12	22	35	69
BAR0M0388	12	22	35	69
BM0PEPB0783	10	24	37	71
BM0PEPB0839	10	24	37	71
Block 14K0A0IMI	16	27	34	77
Block 14	17	27	34	78
Block 32	4	13	11	28
LNG Plant (Rovuma)	17	48	93	158
Rovuma Area 4	12	28	75	115
Block PEL 82	4	13	15	32
Block PEL 83	5	17	20	42
Block 6	4	15	22	41
Block 11	4	16	23	43
Block 12	4	15	23	42

¹ Asset sold in 2020

Renewable Energy Sources

Looking into Galp's Renewable Energy sources, 20 facilities located in Spain and three located in Portugal are analysed.

In the table below, is presented the number of areas of high interest for biodiversity identified for these facilities in the mentioned locations.

Table 22 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by Renewable Energy Sources

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	0	1	938
Key Biodiversity Areas	1	1	265
Natura 2000 network	0	18	710
Ramsar	0	9	62
Regional Seas	0	0	1
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	1	29	1976

An analysis of the surroundings, in situ and within a radius of 5 km, reveals that one facility, ParkAlgar is located in a Key Biodiversity Area.

Looking within a radius of 50 km, there are several areas of high interest for biodiversity that are covered, mainly Natura 2000 network.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that 137 species are at risk of extinction within a radius of 50 km from ParkAlgar, of which 23 are critically endangered.

Table 23 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of Renewable Energy Sources

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
ParkAlgar ²	23	43	71	137
Ventinveste	4	19	42	65
Escarnes	4	10	45	59
Envitero	4	9	44	57
Mocatero	4	10	43	57
Escatron Dos	4	10	43	57
Ignis Uno	4	10	43	57
Emocion	4	10	44	58
Mediomonte	4	10	44	58
Palabra	4	11	43	58
Esplendor	4	10	41	55
Hazana	4	10	42	56
Talento	4	10	42	56
El Robledo	4	11	44	59
Sierrezuela	4	11	44	59
Ribagrande	4	11	44	59
Valdelagua	4	11	44	59
Valdivieso	2	17	40	59
Valdecarro	2	17	40	59
Alcazar 1	2	17	40	59
Alcazar 2	2	17	40	59
Parque Eólico de Vale Grande	4	19	43	66
FV Ictio Manzanares Solar	2	17	40	59

² Parkalgar is a PV plant, located in Algarve, that results from a partnership between Galp and Efacec and Galp doesn't consolidate this site.

Storage Facilities & Terminals

The storage facilities and terminals owned by Galp are spread across several geographies: Portugal (13), Spain (3), Cape Verde (3), Guinea-Bissau (3), Mozambique (2), and Eswatini (1). In total there are 25 facilities within this activity, which are analysed below, according to each scale. In the table below it is presented the summary of the number of areas with high interest for biodiversity covered by these facilities.

Table 24 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by Storage Facilities and Terminals

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	1	20	670
Key Biodiversity Areas	1	18	166
Natura 2000 network	1	20	233
Ramsar	0	7	37
Regional Seas	0	5	17
World Heritage	0	1	1
Total	3	71	1124

Two of the 25 Storage Parks and Terminals under analysis are located in areas of importance for biodiversity: the Mitrena facility and CLCM, both located in Portugal.

The Mitrena Park is located in an area classified as a Key Area of Biodiversity and Natura 2000 network, the Sado estuary. CLCM is located in the Natural Park of Madeira, an IUCN Protected Area category VI.

When analysing the surroundings, within a radius of 5 km, we see that 17 facilities cover 71 different areas of high interest for biodiversity. Within a radius of analysis of 50 km, all facilities intersect areas of high interest for biodiversity.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that CLCM in Madeira, has the greatest number of species (203) at risk of extinction within a radius of 50 km, of which 51 are critically endangered.

Table 25 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of Storage facilities and Terminals

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Sigás	22	37	66	125
Bancas de Sines	22	37	66	125
Mitrena	20	39	67	126
Horta0CL	25	60	59	144
Horta0GPL	25	60	59	144
Flores0CL	18	40	46	104
Praia da Vitória 0 Terceira	13	55	56	124
Nordela LPG 0 S. Miguel	23	54	51	128
CLCM	51	64	88	203
Leixões Terminal	18	35	60	113
Sines Terminal	22	37	66	125
Viana do Castelo Terminal	20	34	64	118
Mérida	5	9	37	51
Gijón	14	28	69	111
Valência	21	38	78	137
S.Vicente0CL&GPL	14	40	40	94
Sal0CL&GPL	10	22	37	69

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Santiago0CL&GPL	7	35	39	81
Bolola	25	37	53	115
LPG (GB)	35	37	53	125
CLC (GB)	25	37	53	115
Beira	16	35	94	145
LPG (MZ)	19	47	73	139
Matsapha	7	13	25	45
Parque Matosinhos	18	34	60	101

Refining

The Refining activity covers one refinery, in Mainland Portugal (Sines province). In the table below it is presented a summary of the number of areas of high interest for biodiversity covered by this facility associated.

Table 26 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by Refining

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	0	2	15
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	1	5
Natura 2000 network	0	2	8
Ramsar	0	1	2
Regional Seas	0	1	2
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	7	32

The refinery is not located in areas of high importance for biodiversity. However, analysing the surroundings of the facilities, within a radius of 5 km, we see that it intersects areas of high interest for biodiversity, including two IUCN Protected Areas of IV and V categories; one Key Biodiversity Area, two Natura 2000, one Regional Seas and one Ramsar. Within a radius of 50 km analysis, the refinery includes a total of 32 areas of high interest for biodiversity.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Sines Refinery showed a total of 126 endangered species, including 22 critically endangered species.

Table 27 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of Refining

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Sines Refinery	22	37	67	126

Cogeneration Units

Two facilities located in Mainland Portugal are analysed, corresponding to Agroger and Carriço Cogeneration Units.

In the table below it is presented the number of areas of high interest for biodiversity covered by the two sites.

Table 28 - Areas with biodiversity importance covered by Cogeneration Units

Classified areas	In situ	5 km	50 km
IUCN protected areas	0	0	40
Key Biodiversity Areas	0	0	12
Natura 2000 network	0	0	21
Ramsar	0	0	6
Regional Seas	0	0	1
World Heritage	0	0	0
Total	0	0	80

Both sites are not located in or near (within a 5 km radius) areas of high biodiversity interest. However, when analysing more distant surroundings, within a radius of 50 km, there are 80 areas of high interest for biodiversity that are covered, mainly Natura 2000 network and Key Areas of Biodiversity.

In terms of species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is important to note that both sites have similar risks regarding species extension, with 21 critically endangered.

Table 29 - Number of endangered species found within 50 km of each site for the activity of Cogeneration Units

Sites	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total
Agroger	21	27	66	114
Carriço Cogeneration	21	31	64	116

5. Conclusion

Throughout this study 85 Galp sites were analysed, in terms of biodiversity. This analysis assessed Galp sites according to their location in relation to areas of high interest for biodiversity, taking into account areas classified according to the global databases, via the IBAT. Through this analysis, it can be concluded that 4 of the 85 Galp sites, equivalent to 4.7%, are located in areas of high importance for biodiversity. These sites are all located in Portugal - ParkAlgar, Mitrena and CLCM - and in Mozambique - LNG Plant (Rovuma).

Spain is the country that covers the largest number of areas of biodiversity importance, in all radii of analysis. This result can be explained by the recent acquisition of the solar power facilities in Spain. As expected, it is followed by Portugal - where a large number of Galp sites are located (20), with the majority located in onshore territory. Considering all the 10 countries, Galp sites cover a total of 488 Key Biodiversity Areas, 1024 Natura 2000 Network, 127 Ramsar areas, 30 Regional Seas and 2 World Heritage area.

Considering the analysis of the sites by type of activity, it can be concluded that Renewable Energy Sources cover the largest number of areas of biodiversity importance.

In terms of IUCN species analysis, CLCM (Portugal) is the facilities with more species categorized under the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, with a total of 203 species. This facility has also the largest number of critically endangered (CR) species, with 51 species.

Regarding the analysis of the surroundings of the sites, within a radius of 5 km, around 25.9% or 22 of Galp sites, are located in areas of high interest for biodiversity. Finally, within 50 km radius from Galp sites, 72.9% or 62 of Galp sites, are located in areas of high interest for biodiversity.

This analysis allowed the identification of the priority action sites in terms of biodiversity, for Galp, as well as the respective areas and classification of protected species in their vicinity. Note that the analyses in this report are indicative and do not replace the detailed analyses of the state of Biodiversity and environmental impacts developed within the scope of activities of Galp that have been - or will come to be - performed.

Glossary

AZE Areas: Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) are the last existing locations for some of the most endangered species on the planet. AZE areas are distinct areas containing 95% of the known world population of an endangered (EN) or critically endangered species (CR), or that are used in 95% of cases for activities of particular importance for an EN or CR species, for example: reproduction. The loss of an AZE area would result in the extinction of a species in the wild. These areas are effectively the subset of Key Areas of Biodiversity and of Important Bird Areas (IBAs), which absolutely require priority conservation actions. For more information on the classification assigned to the species at risk of extinction, see IUCN Red List of Threatened Species TM.

Source: (AZE, 2019)

Key Areas of Biodiversity: A priority conservation site for a set of species (not just birds), identified by means of quantitative criteria used for the definition of the IBAS. The IBAs have 4 criteria: presence of threatened species worldwide; significant populations of endemic species or with limited distribution; a representative sample of species typically from a specific biome; important congregation of species. This prioritization model was launched by BirdLifeInternational and has been used by other organizations for defining equally important locations for other groups of species, which culminated with the development of the concept of Key Areas of Biodiversity.

Source: (KBA, 2019)

Area of high interest for biodiversity: any area of biodiversity protection or of priority conservation identified in this report, according to the data provided by the IBAT tool (IUCN areas, Key Areas of Biodiversity, AZE, Ramsar, Natura 2000 network and UNESCO World Heritage).

IUCN protected areas: protected areas, both marine and terrestrial, classified by the IUCN using a comprehensive set of default categories, based on management objectives. These allow the comparison of areas between countries, unlike national designations (for example, national park or forest reserve), which are not internationally standardized.

The characteristics and objectives of IUCN Protected Areas, for each category, are as follows:

- **Category Ia (Strict Nature Reserve):** Strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphological features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values.
- **Category Ib (Wilderness Area):** Usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.
- **Category II (National Park):** Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities.
- **Category III (Natural Monument or Feature):** Set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such

as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.

- **Category IV (Protected area for the management of habitats or species):** Aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority.
- **Category V (Protected Landscape/ Seascape):** Protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.
- **Category VI (Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources):** Conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems.

Source: (IUCN, 2019a)

Ramsar Areas: Areas covered by the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), known as the Ramsar Convention. This is an intergovernmental treaty that expresses the commitment of Member States to maintaining the ecological characteristics of Wetlands of International Importance and to promote the sustainable use of wetlands in their territory.

Source: (Ramsar, 2019)

Regional Seas: Protected areas established under Regional Seas Conventions such as OSPAR

Natura 2000 network areas: Natura 2000 network is an ecological network for the community area of the European Union resulting from the implementation of Directives Nr. 79/409/CEE (Birds Directive) and Nr. 92/43/CEE (Habitats Directive) which aims to ensure the long-term conservation of the most endangered species and habitats in Europe, contributing to stopping biodiversity loss. It is the main instrument for the conservation of nature in the European Union.

Source: (ICNF, 2019a)

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™: database with species of animals, plants, fungi and protista in risk of extinction, classified according to the following categories: **Least Concern**, **Near Threatened**, **Vulnerable**, **Endangered**, **Critically Endangered**, **Extinct in the Wild** and **Extinct**.

- **Extinct (EX)** – A *taxon* is Extinct when there is no doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when all exhaustive attempts to find an individual in known and potential habitats at appropriate periods (day, season and year), carried out throughout its historical area of distribution, have failed. The surveys should be made for a period of time appropriate to the lifecycle and biological form of the taxon in question.
- **Extinct in the Wild (EW)** – A *taxon* is extinct in the wild when it is classified as surviving only in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) outside its previous area of distribution. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when all exhaustive attempts to

find an individual in known and potential habitats at appropriate periods (day, season and year), carried out throughout its historical area of distribution, have failed. The surveys should be made for a period of time appropriate to the lifecycle and biological form of the taxon in question.

- **Critically Endangered (CR)** - A *taxon* is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered species, whereby it is considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in nature.
- **Endangered (EN)** - A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered species, whereby it is considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in nature.
- **Vulnerable (VU)** - taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable species, whereby it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- **Near Threatened (NT)** – A taxon is Near Threatened when, having been evaluated by the criteria, it does not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable, but is however likely to be categorized as endangered in the near future.
- **Least Concern (LC)** – A taxon is Least Concern when it has been assessed by the criteria and does not qualify as any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Broad and plentiful rate of distribution are included in this category.

Source: (IUCN, 2019b)

Wetlands: characterized by "areas of swamp, pond, peat bog or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with stagnant or running water, fresh, brackish or salt, including marine waters whose depth at low tide does not exceed six metres". These areas may include "riverine or coastal areas adjacent to them, as well as islets or masses of sea water with a depth greater than six metres at low tide, integrated within the bounds of the wetland".

Source: (ICNF, 2019b)

World Heritage: designation based on the Convention for the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972, to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world, including locations recognized by their exceptional value for humanity (Note: the IBAT tool does not cover cultural sites).

Source: (WHC, 2019)

Annex I – Galp sites' coordinates

Table 30 - Galp sites' coordinates (latitude and longitude)

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
Biofuel units			
Biofuels - Palma crops (TailândiaPará)	-2.954	-46.95	Brazil
Biofuels - Palma crops (Tomé-açuPará)	-2.392	-48.148	Brazil
Biofuels - Enerfuel (2nd Generation biofuel plant)	37.995	-8.825	Portugal
Cogeneration units			
Cogeneration Unit - Agroger	39.138	-9.276	Portugal
Cogeneration Unit - Carriço	40.015	-8.815	Portugal
Exploration & Production			
EP - Bloco 14	-5.653	11.447	Angola
EP - Bloco 14K-A-IMI	-5.638	11.314	Angola
EP - Bloco 32	-7.32	11.294	Angola
EP - BAR-M-300	-1.647	-42.13	Brazil
EP - BAR-M-342	-1.873	-42.13	Brazil
EP - BAR-M-344	-1.875	-42.873	Brazil
EP - BAR-M-388	-2.071	-41.938	Brazil
EP - BM-S-11 (Tupi & Iracema)	-25.461	-42.825	Brazil
EP - BM-S-11 A (BerbigãoSururuAtapu)	-24.973	-42.607	Brazil
EP - BM-S-24	-25.415	-42.345	Brazil
EP - BM-S-8	-25.476	-44.199	Brazil
EP - Campos 791	-24.565	-40.596	Brazil
EP - North Bacalhau (ex-Carcará)	-25.336	-43.991	Brazil
EP - PEPB-783	-8.162	-34.351	Brazil
EP - PEPB-839	-8.37	-34.38	Brazil
EP - POT-M-663 (POT-16)	-3.889	-37.367	Brazil
EP - POT-M-665 (POT-17)	-3.889	-37.118	Brazil
EP - POT-M-760 (POT-16)	-4.125	-37.126	Brazil
EP - POT-M-764	-4.125	-36.624	Brazil
EP - POT-M-853 (POT-17)	-4.393	-36.865	Brazil
EP - POT-M-855 (POT-17)	-4.393	-36.612	Brazil
EP - Uirapuru	-25.049	-43.811	Brazil
EP - Rabo Branco (onshore) (SEAL-T-412429)	-10.807	-37.031	Brazil
EP - Sanhaçu (onshore) (POT-T-436479480)	-5.231	-36.932	Brazil
EP - Rovuma Área 4	-11.102	41.046	Mozambique
EP - LNG Plant (Rovuma - onshore)	-10.828	40.55	Mozambique
EP - Pel 82	-22.346	12.6	Namibia

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Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
Exploration & Production			
EP - Pel 83	-29	14	Namibia
EP - Bloco 11	0.22	7.302	S. Tome and Principe
EP - Bloco 12	-0.645	7.292	S. Tome and Principe
EP - Bloco 6	0.633	7.922	S. Tome and Principe
Refining			
Refining - Sines	37.965	-8.8	Portugal
Renewable Energy Sources			
RNW - Parque Eólico de Vale Grande	40.188917	-7.9129	Portugal
RNW - Vestinveste	40.218	-8.056	Portugal
RNW - ParkAlgar	37.232	-8.629	Portugal
RNW - El Robledo	41.264733	-0.171314	Spain
RNW - Emocion	41.237825	-0.285342	Spain
RNW - Envitero	41.25965	-0.285225	Spain
RNW - Escarnes	41.269772	-0.297714	Spain
RNW - Escatron Dos	41.242308	-0.271017	Spain
RNW - Esplendor	41.196558	-0.341019	Spain
RNW - Hazana	41.212869	-0.336686	Spain
RNW - Ignis Uno	41.230325	-0.252936	Spain
RNW - Mediomonte	41.223608	-0.263125	Spain
RNW - Mocatero	41.243278	-0.252383	Spain
RNW - Palabra	41.227089	-0.233647	Spain
RNW - Ribagrande	41.257397	-0.172811	Spain
RNW - Sierrezuela	41.252172	-0.154017	Spain
RNW - Talento	41.205106	-0.345017	Spain
RNW - Valdelagua	41.252172	-0.154017	Spain
RNW - Alcazar 1	39.186849	-3.327846	Spain
RNW - Alcazar 2	39.18685	-3.327847	Spain
RNW - FV Ictio Manzanares Solar	39.096606	-3.298119	Spain
RNW - Valdecarro	39.186848	-3.327845	Spain
RNW - Valdivieso	39.186847	-3.327844	Spain
Storage Facilities & Terminals			
GMI - Park of S. Vicente Island	16.882	-24.99	Cape Verde
GMI - Park of Sal Island	16.756	-22.976	Cape Verde
GMI - Park of Santiago Island	14.913	-23.496	Cape Verde
GMI - CLC	11.839	-15.591	Guinea-Bissau
GMI - Park of LPG (Casamance)	11.84	-15.59	Guinea-Bissau

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Name	Latitude	Longitude	Country
Storage Facilities & Terminals			
GMI - Parque de Boloia	11.861	-15.575	Guinea-Bissau
GMI - Park of Beira	-19.805	34.843	Mozambique
GMI - Park of LPG	-25.952	32.488	Mozambique
Parques - Horta-CL	38.527	-28.623	Portugal
Parques - CLCM	32.743	-16.727	Portugal
Parques - Flores-CL	39.378	-31.171	Portugal
Parques - Horta-GPL	38.542	-28.629	Portugal
Parques - Leixões Terminal	41.187	-8.707	Portugal
Parques - Nordela LPG - S. Miguel	37.736	-25.693	Portugal
Parques - Praia da Vitória - Terceira	38.705	-27.049	Portugal
Parques - Viana do Castelo Terminal	41.686	-8.828	Portugal
Parques Matosinhos	41.21	-8.71	Portugal
Parques - Bancas de Sines	37.956	-8.885	Portugal
Parques - Mitrena	38.479	-8.808	Portugal
Parques - Sigás	37.965	-8.873	Portugal
Parques - Sines Terminal	37.954	-8.881	Portugal
Parques - Gijón	43.551	-5.692	Spain
Parques - Valência	39.447	-0.303	Spain
Parques - Mérida	38.904	-6.386	Spain
GMI - FUEL Park of Matsapha	-26.502	31.307	Swaziland