OUR COMMITMENT
TO BIODIVERSITY
2024

60 years

building a more sustainable world

ACEROS
AREQUIPA

OUR COMMITMENT TO BIODIVERSITY 2024

60 YEARS

TRANSCENDING IN THE REGION

Introduction

Corporación Aceros Arequipa S.A. (CAASA), whose main operations are in the district of Paracas, province of Pisco, region of Ica, is located more than 2 km away the Paracas National Reserve (PNR) and is not located near a critical biodiversity area. The PNR, recognized as a protected natural area (PNA), spans an area of 335,000 hectares and is subject to a zoning plan that regulates permitted activities within its territory. Additionally, the reserve has a buffer zone which, although not an integral part of the protected area, aims to shield it from direct impacts. This buffer zone is subject to evaluation and periodic updates every five years through the development of the "Master Plan of the Paracas National Reserve."

CAASA's operations in Pisco include the steel complex (approximately 220 ha) and the extinct San Juan de Farm (approximately 102 ha), which is located within the PNR buffer zone. Activities of a considerably smaller magnitude are carried out in the area of the ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm compared to the steel complex, specifically in the industrial and reprocessable materials storage yard, which is located more than 2 km outside the PNR boundaries. These activities are covered by an environmental certification issued by the competent authority, following the approval of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) endorsed by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (Sernanp). This assessment, which considered various aspects—including the biological environment—concluded that the impact generated by the operations is "not significant."

Our Environmental Policy, approved by the Board of Directors, establishes our commitment to biodiversity conservation across all our operations. This report focuses on the operations at CAASA's Pisco site, as it is the only facility located near a PNA. Additionally, it details the results of the biodiversity risk identification and assessment process associated with the species found in the perimeter live fence of the Pisco site. It is worth noting that these species are subject to semiannual monitoring and evaluation by specialists and are not classified under any conservation or threat category according to current environmental regulations in Peru. Finally, the report describes stakeholder engagement, outreach activities conducted, and joint actions and management efforts carried out with local and government authorities, aimed at preserving the biodiversity of the live fence considering the identified risks.

CONTENTS

1 CONTEXT

1.1. TRENDS

At CAASA, we are firmly committed to protecting biodiversity; therefore, we implement controls and best practices aimed at its preservation. Since our operations have been assessed as having a "non-significant" impact on the biological environment and are located outside critical biodiversity zones, biodiversity risk is not currently among the company's most critical or strategic risks.

However, we continuously monitor global trends and analyze the risks associated with biodiversity. Below are the main trends identified:

BIODIVERSITY LOSS AS A GLOBAL RISK

According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Risks Report, biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse rank second among the most severe risks to face over the next 10 years (Annex 1).

This reflects growing concern about the long-term impact of habitat destruction, resource overexploitation, and climate change. Biodiversity loss not only threatens the stability of ecosystems essential for human life but also undermines food security, access to water, and resilience to natural disasters—further exacerbating social and economic crises.

→ TOP GLOBAL RISKS BY SEVERITY OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

Global Risk Report 2025, WEF

BIODIVERSITY AS A KEY AREA FOR SUSTAINABILITY

According to the WEF, over 50% of global GDP depends on ecosystem services such as access to clean water, pollination, and climate regulation. Therefore, protecting and restoring biodiversity is essential to ensuring the sustainability of economic activities.

International initiatives such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) are setting new standards for companies to assess, manage, and disclose their impacts and dependencies on nature.

At the same time, companies are increasingly recognizing that ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss represent not only environmental challenges but also significant economic and operational risks.

COP16 – CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

In February 2025, the second phase of COP16 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) took place, resulting in key agreements, including the establishment of a biodiversity conservation financing plan of USD 200 billion annually through 2030, aimed at implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

This plan includes contributions from public, private, and philanthropic sources. Additionally, countries reaffirmed their commitment to protect 30% of the planet's terrestrial and marine areas, and to restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030.

+50%
OF GLOBAL GDP DEPENDS ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, ACCORDING TO THE WEF

1.2. CAASA'S operating environment

PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS

Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) are terrestrial or marine territories that are formally recognized, designated, and legally protected by the State, with the purpose of conserving biodiversity and other associated values, such as cultural, scenic, and scientific interests, as well as their contribution to sustainable development. According to the Law of Protected Natural Areas (1997), PNAs—with their various categories and zoning types (Annex 2)—constitute part of the Nation's heritage. The law mandates the indefinite preservation of their natural state, which in some cases allows for regulated use of the area and resource extraction, always under restrictions that ensure long-term protection.

CATEGORIZATION

Protected Natural Areas are classified according to their administration, use, and zoning.

	Classification	Considerations and Zones Included
Administration	• Private Conservation • Regional Public Domain • National Public Domain	Private conservation: restrictions on use and compensatory measures to ensure the preservation of the area's biodiversity
Use	Direct use	Designed for non-manipulative scientific research, recreation and tourism. The extraction of resources and any modification of the natural environment is prohibited. They include national parks, national sanctuaries, and historic sanctuaries.
	Indirect use	They allow local populations to take advantage of or extract resources from the areas and resources defined in the area's management plan. They include national reserves, landscape reserves, wildlife refuges, among other activities.
Zoning	According to requirements and objectives: buffer zones and areas adjacent to the PNAs	Activities carried out in buffer zones must not endanger the fulfillment of the objectives of the Protected Natural Area (PNA). Ecotourism, the recovery of flora and fauna populations, the recognition of private conservation areas, conservation and environmental service concessions, research and habitat restoration, the development of agroforestry systems, among other activities, are promoted within these areas.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF STATE-PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS

The collection of Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) in Peru forms part of the National System of State-Protected Natural Areas (SINANPE). This system is managed by a range of entities, including public institutions from the central government, regional governments, municipalities, as well as private sector organizations and local communities.

The policy and strategic planning guidelines for protected natural areas are defined in a document called the "Master Plan for Protected Natural Areas." This plan, prepared and reviewed through a participatory process, includes the conceptual framework for the long-term establishment and management of the areas within SINANPE. It also provides a habitat analysis of the system and sets out measures to conserve and complete the required ecological coverage.

Each protected area has a “Master Plan”, the highest-level planning document, also developed through participatory processes and reviewed every five years. This plan defines the zoning, general strategies, and policies for the management of the area, as well as its organization, objectives, specific plans, and management programs. It also outlines cooperation, coordination, and participation frameworks for both the protected area and its buffer zones.

THE MASTER PLAN DEFINES THE ZONING, STRATEGIES, AND GENERAL POLICIES FOR AREA MANAGEMENT

1.3. PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE (PNR)

The Paracas National Reserve (PNR) is a designated Protected Natural Area in Peru, located in the province of Pisco, in the Ica region. It was established on September 25, 1975, with the primary objective of safeguarding the country's marine and desert environments and conserving the diversity of wildlife species that inhabit them.

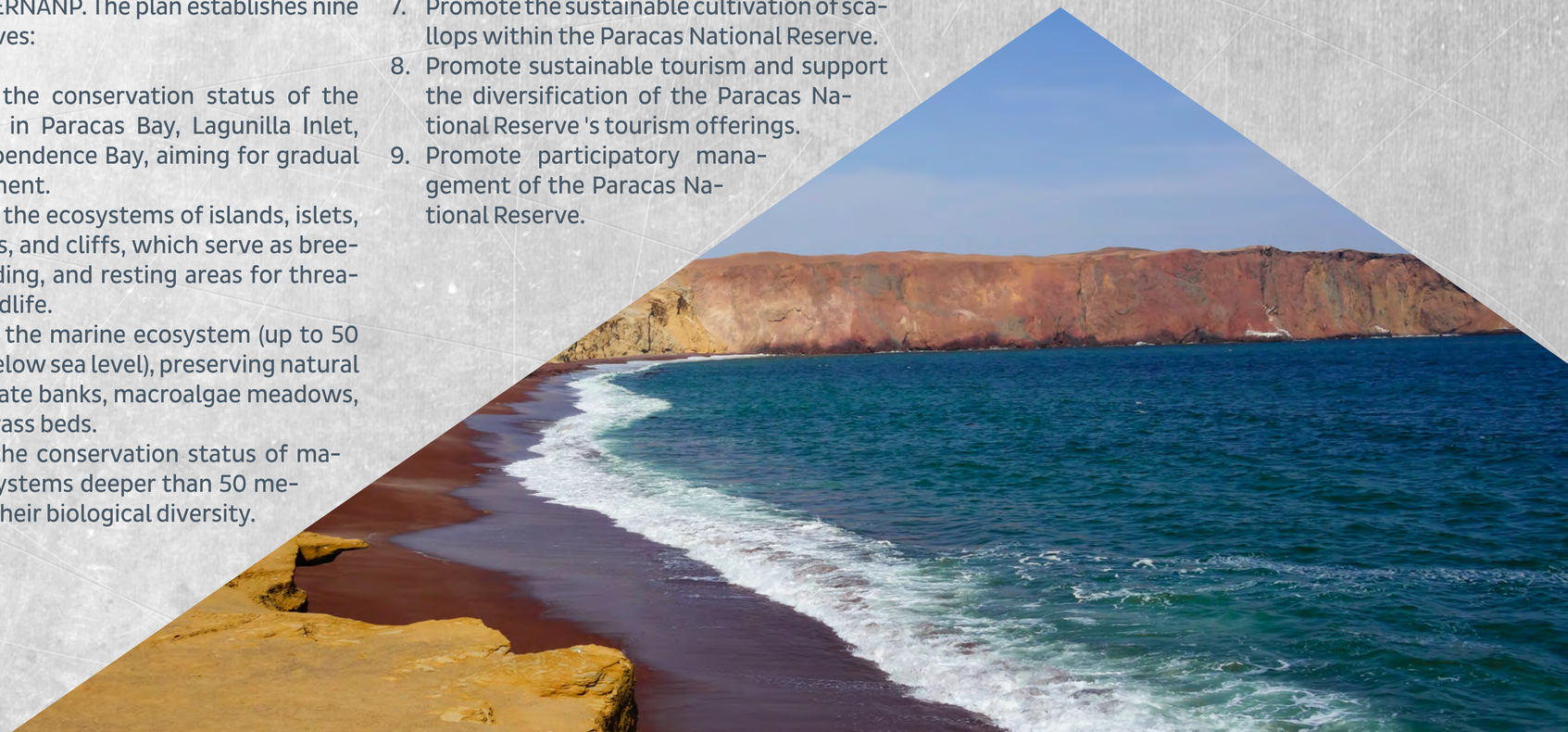
The reserve protects a representative sample of the marine ecosystems of the cold waters of the Peruvian (Humboldt) Current, considered by experts to be one of the most productive marine systems in the world. It also provides vital habitats for a wide range of migratory species that use the area as a feeding and resting stopover during their long journeys.

The PNR's coastal zone presents optimal conditions for the conservation and reproduction of numerous species of resident and migratory birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, mollusks, among others (see Annex 3).

MASTER PLAN OF THE PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

As with all protected areas, the PNR has an approved Master Plan, issued on January 29, 2016, under Presidential Resolution No. 020-2016-SERNANP. The plan establishes nine main objectives:

1. Maintain the conservation status of the wetlands in Paracas Bay, Lagunilla Inlet, and Independence Bay, aiming for gradual improvement.
2. Conserve the ecosystems of islands, islets, headlands, and cliffs, which serve as breeding, feeding, and resting areas for threatened wildlife.
3. Conserve the marine ecosystem (up to 50 meters below sea level), preserving natural invertebrate banks, macroalgae meadows, and seagrass beds.
4. Monitor the conservation status of marine ecosystems deeper than 50 meters and their biological diversity.
5. Maintain the coverage of the coastal desert, including lomas (fog oases) and the sofaique forest.
6. Promote the sustainable use of natural resources within the Protected Natural Areas.
7. Promote the sustainable cultivation of scallops within the Paracas National Reserve.
8. Promote sustainable tourism and support the diversification of the Paracas National Reserve 's tourism offerings.
9. Promote participatory management of the Paracas National Reserve.



PNR ECOSYSTEMS

The PNR encompasses five types of ecosystems: wetlands; islands, islets, headlands, and cliffs; coastal desert (including coastal lomas, sofaique forests, and the breeding grounds of the Peruvian tern); and the marine ecosystem at depths ranging from 0 to 50 meters both above and below sea level.

→ PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE ECOSYSTEM TYPES

- MARINE ECOSYSTEM (0-50 M BELOW SEA LEVEL)
- MARINE ECOSYSTEM (0-50 M ABOVE SEA LEVEL)
- COASTAL DESERT
- ISLANDS, ISLETS, HEADLANDS, AND CLIFFS
- WETLANDS

1.4. PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE BUFFER ZONE

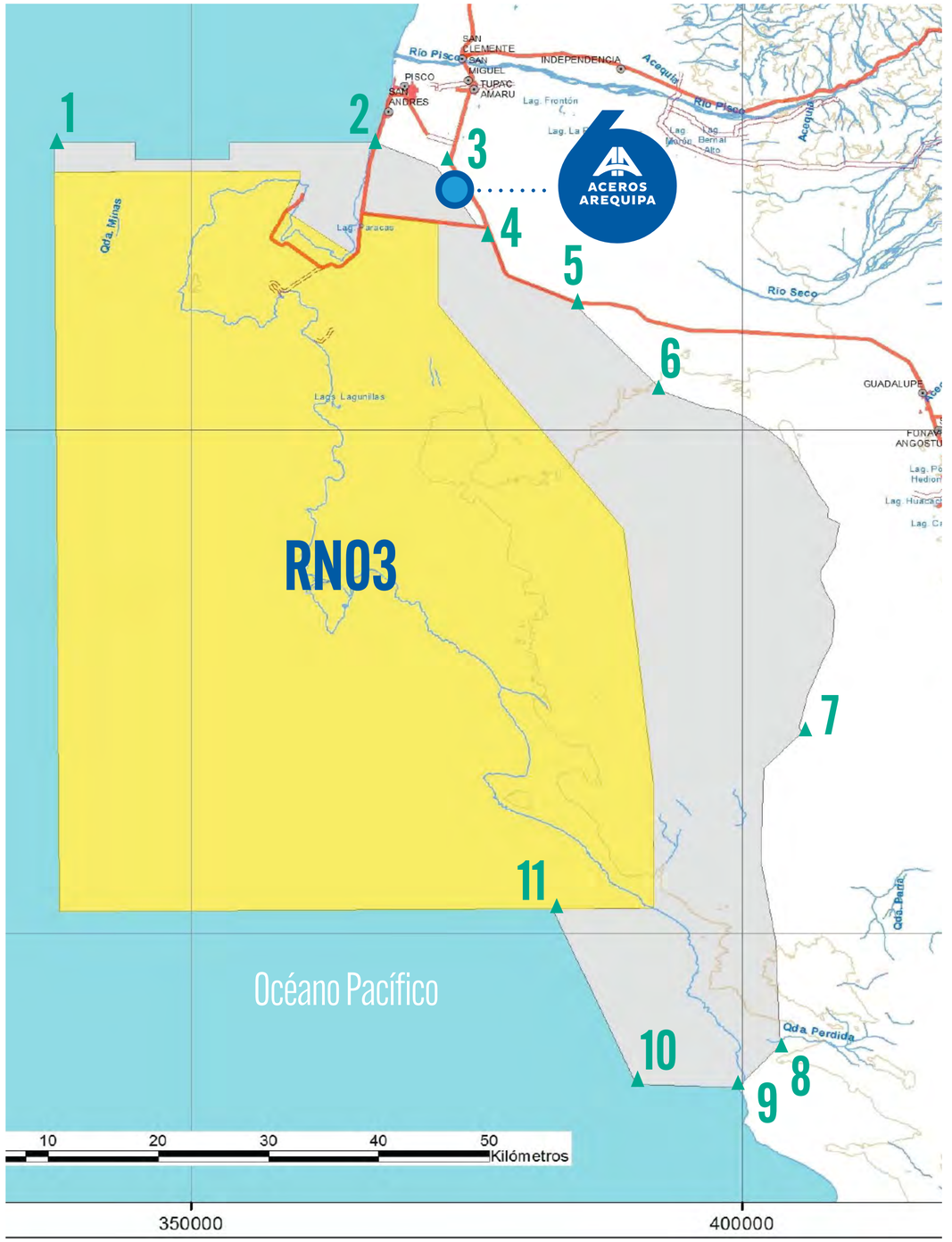
According to SINANPE, the adjacent area of an NPA is called a buffer zone and requires special treatment to ensure its conservation, which is why the activities carried out in this area should not put the NPA at risk.

PNR is an NPA and, according to its master plan, its zones are classified into seven types, each with conditions and rules of use to preserve them (annex 4).

The adjacent area, that is, the buffer zone of the Paracas National Reserve (PNR), has 11 georeferenced points defining its boundaries (see Annex 5). According to the Master Plan of the Paracas National Reserve, the Aceros Arequipa steel complex, where our operations are concentrated, is not located within the buffer zone. On the other hand, the ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm, where the storage yard for industrial and recyclable materials is located, is within this buffer zone, near the junction between landmarks 3 and 4, as shown in the attached map.

LEGEND

- CAASA Operations Area
- Protected Natural Area Zone
- Buffer zone
- Georeferenced points of the buffer zone



2

OUR COMMITMENT

2.1. Our environmental policy

Since 2020, Aceros Arequipa has reaffirmed its commitment to biodiversity conservation through our Corporate Environmental Policy, approved by the Board of Directors. This policy establishes six pillars of our environmental management. As part of this approach, we implement environmental controls in the design of our projects to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, compliance with current regulations, and adoption of mitigation and adaptation measures against climate change.

Through this policy, we have defined guidelines for the environmental management of CAASA and its subsidiaries aimed at preventing, controlling, and mitigating negative environmental impacts in all production operations, logistics, and business facilities, as well as in products and services, including distribution and delivery services. We are committed to setting objectives and developing strategies and initiatives to ensure permanent compliance with this policy according to our environmental management pillars.

Review our **Corporate Environmental Policy**

→ PILLARS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1. Circular economy
2. Biodiversity conservation
3. Environmental awareness
4. Efficient use of natural resources
5. Mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
6. Pollution control and regulatory compliance

2.2. Our commitment

We are committed to fostering and consolidating an environmental culture that promotes the sustainable development of the country and demonstrates that the steel industry and related activities can operate in harmony with the environment. In line with our Corporate Environmental Policy, the second pillar of our environmental management — biodiversity conservation — sets out ten strategic guidelines that direct our commitment and actions to minimize ecosystem impacts and promote their protection and restoration.

Comply with local, regional, and national legal requirements regarding the management of the earth and protection of diversity; and avoid operating in areas considered world heritage or protected areas that fall within Categories I-IV of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (1).

Develop management plans to foster the importance of biodiversity. Prioritize the conservation of key species; species with a special conservation status; species that have historically inhabited the area; and species with a history of traditional use and value for local communities.

Promote the gathering, analysis, and improvement of information and knowledge on biodiversity, in collaboration with experts.

Avoid deforestation as a consequence of CAASA's activities, and if necessary, offset any negative impact with afforestation programs, and continue to maintain our operations with zero deforestation.

Evaluate the impact on biodiversity in our current and future areas of operation, as necessary, depending on their location. Where areas of globally or nationally significant biodiversity are identified, the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, reduce, restore, regenerate and transform will be applied. For all current CAASA's projects, measures will be implemented to minimize impacts on biodiversity.

Collaborate with stakeholders to guarantee the long-term conservation of native species in the area of influence of our operations.

Increase net positive impact through restoration and transformation.

Identify and define action plans to ensure no net loss of biodiversity in important habitats located near our operations (2).

Acquire, develop, and apply systems and technologies to reduce impacts on biodiversity.

Working together with external partners from the public and private sectors to fulfill our commitment to biodiversity conservation in our area of influence.

(1) The IUCN Protected Area Management category system creates a common understanding and international frame of reference for protected areas both between and within countries, classified into: Category I (Strict Protection), Category II (Ecosystem Conservation and Protection), Category III (Conservation of Natural Features), Category IV (Conservation through Active Management), Category V (Landscape and Seascape Conservation and Recreation), and Category VI (Sustainable Use of Natural Resources).

(2) The principle of no net biodiversity loss or net biodiversity gain refers to offsets that are designed and implemented to achieve measurable in situ conservation outcomes that can reasonably be expected to result in no net lost

2.2. Mitigation hierarchy

All our operations take place within zoning areas compatible with our activities; the steel complex is the only site located near a protected natural area (PNA). For this reason, we have applied the following mitigation hierarchy (see Annex 6).

BIODIVERSITY

Strategies		Description	CAASA Actions
Net negative impact	Avoid	Measures that prevent impact or dependency from occurring in the first place; eliminate impact entirely.	By site selection: our operation is located Approximately 2.16 km outside of the Paracas National Reserve.
	Reduce	Measures that minimize impacts, without completely eliminating them, and promote more sustainable and efficient production and consumption practices.	By operation and reduction controls: We prohibit hunting and train our suppliers and employees. Our stationary emission sources have fume treatment systems that comply with legislation as well as more stringent standards. We have a treatment system that allows us to use domestic wastewater to irrigate our green areas.
	Regenerate	Measures that improve the biophysical function and productivity of existing ecosystem processes or their components.	Our domestic wastewater treatment system and the composting service allow us to use biosolids and compost as correction to strengthen the soil of our green areas. The better the soil quality, we can have green areas in our Steel complex and a living fence of more than 10 km long, which can serve as habitat for the different fauna and flora species introduced through natural pollination.

BIODIVERSITY

Strategies	Description		CAASA Actions
Net positive impact	Restore	Measures that initiate or accelerate the recovery of an ecosystem in terms of its health, integrity, and sustainability, focusing on permanent state changes.	Due to the implementation of our preventive measures, we do not need to apply this corrective measure.
	Transform	Measures implemented to contribute to systemic change, particularly aimed at altering the drivers of nature loss, for example, through technological, economic, institutional, and social changes, as well as shifts in underlying values and behaviors.	Due to the implementation of our preventive measures, we do not need to apply this corrective measure. However, we have developed additional initiatives to strengthen biodiversity care, such as the creation of a "**Biodiversity Guide,**" which identifies and promotes knowledge of species coexisting with our steel activities, as well as environmental awareness programs directed at communities within our area of influence. We also promote circular economy in the steel industry through the development of an industrial by-product marketplace, which encourages the use of alternative materials—such as eco-gravel, laminillo, zinc fume, among others—fostering circularity and the research of new applications.

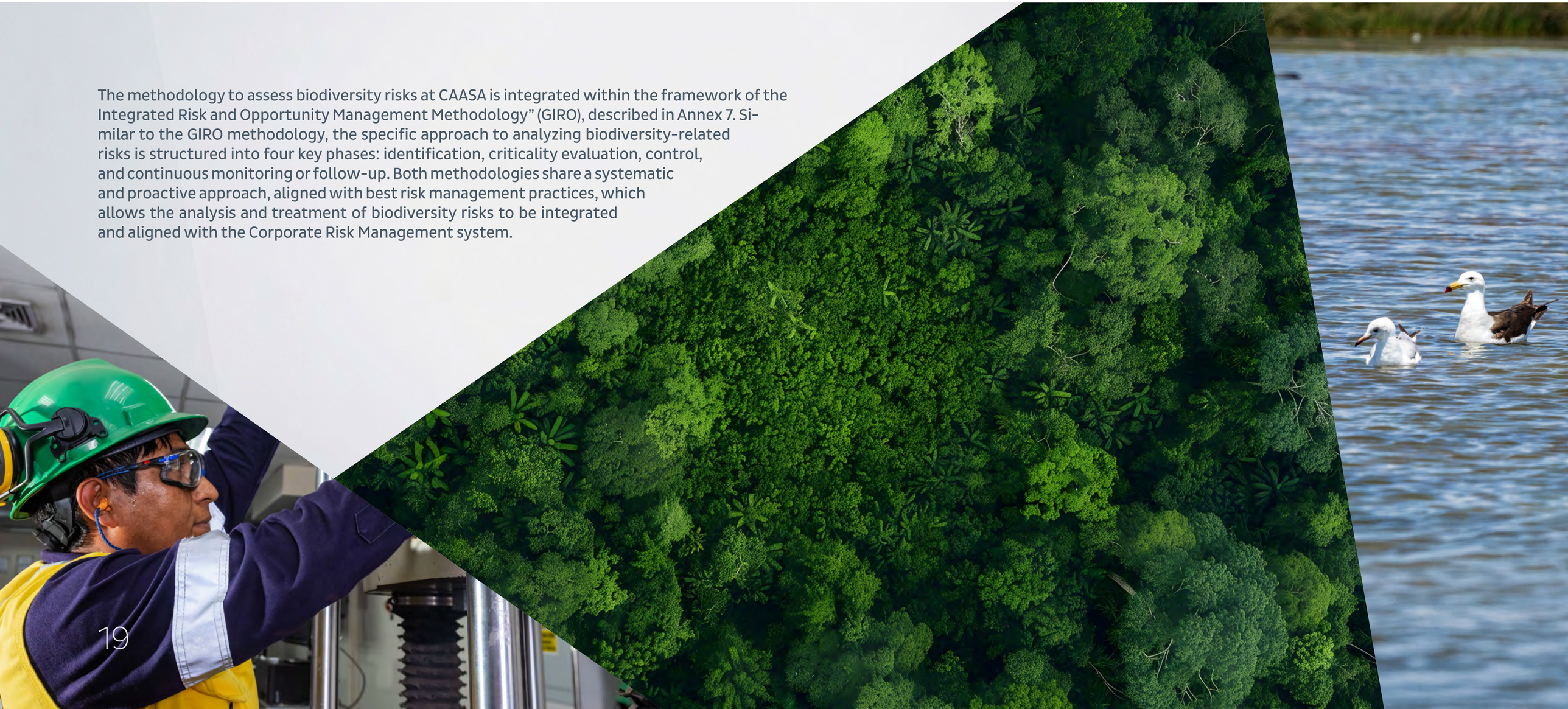
Review our **Biodiversity Guide**

Review our **Environmental Awareness Program**

Review our **Industrial By-Products Marketplace**

METHODOLOGY 3

The methodology to assess biodiversity risks at CAASA is integrated within the framework of the Integrated Risk and Opportunity Management Methodology" (GIRO), described in Annex 7. Similar to the GIRO methodology, the specific approach to analyzing biodiversity-related risks is structured into four key phases: identification, criticality evaluation, control, and continuous monitoring or follow-up. Both methodologies share a systematic and proactive approach, aligned with best risk management practices, which allows the analysis and treatment of biodiversity risks to be integrated and aligned with the Corporate Risk Management system.



→ INTEGRATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY (GIRO)

IDENTIFY
existing risks

ASSESS
criticality, impact, and likelihood

CONTROL
the effectiveness of current controls or propose improvement plans

MONITOR
the effective operation of plans or controls through evaluations

→ BIODIVERSITY RISK ANALYSIS

IDENTIFICATION
Determine the geographic location of the study area and the biological baseline from the environmental impact assessment to distinguish between impact and dependency risks

ASSESS
Assess the level of risk criticality, impact, and probability. Equivalencies from the Leopold and Conesa methodologies are applied along with the GIRO methodology to quantify the probability and impact of each identified risk

RESPONSE PLAN
Formulate the response strategy by considering current controls, including conservation, collaboration, and research plans

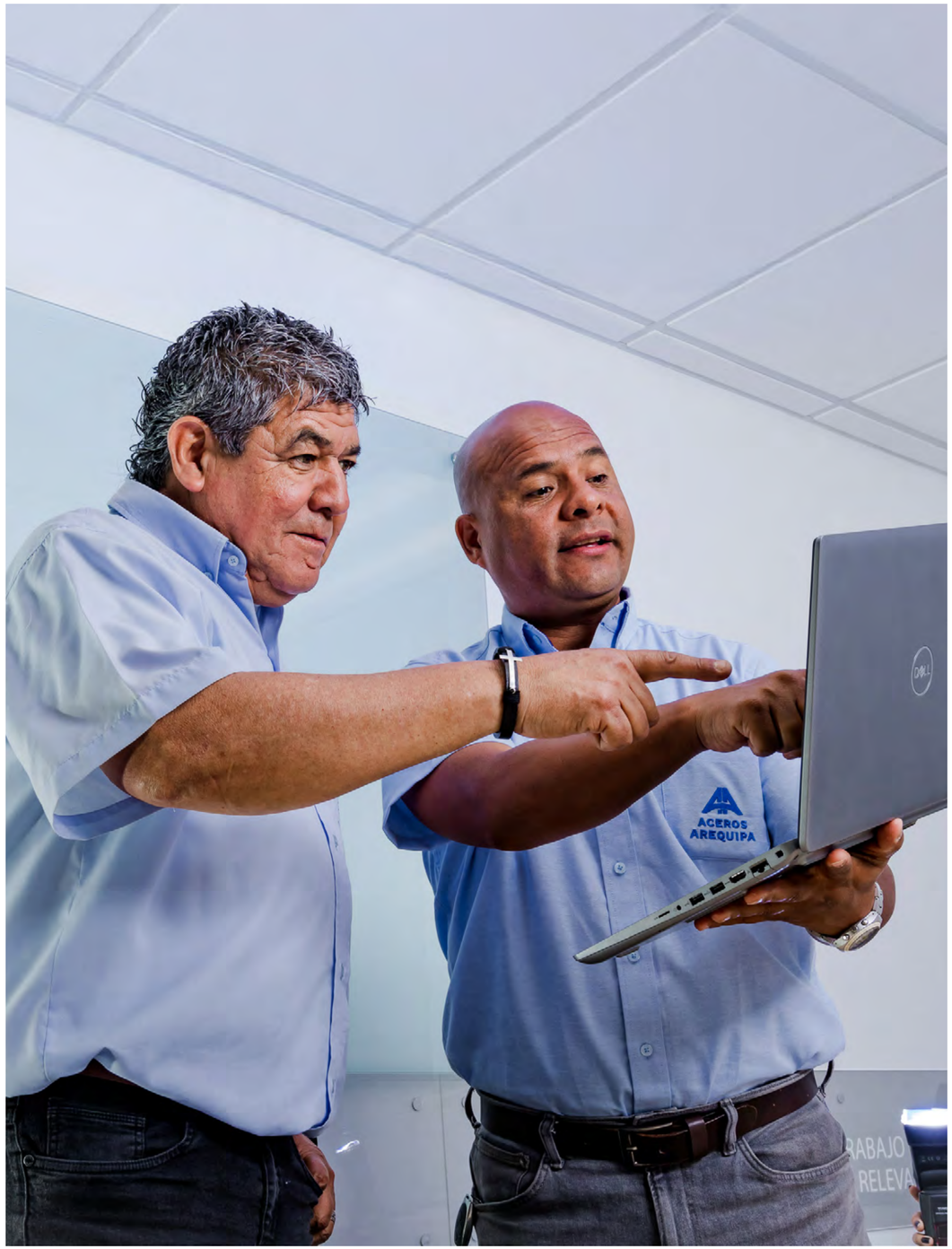
MONITORING
Continuously and timely evaluate and communicate the results

3.1. Our GIRO CAASA Methodology

Our GIRO methodology provides a reference framework for risk management at CAASA and its subsidiaries. It offers a comprehensive view of the Company's risks, encompassing both strategic and process-related risks. It enables continuous monitoring of the environment and emerging trends to anticipate risks that could affect the Company's future strategy. It aligns strategic risk treatment with the strategic planning and control process, facilitating the development of strategic and functional plans, as well as individual objectives focused on mitigating critical risks and capturing opportunities.

It features a centralized and standardized system to register, assess, and monitor risks, linking them to specific activities and assigning responsibilities at all organizational levels. The methodology applies risk assessment criteria to development and investment decisions, such as launching new products or expanding production capacity.

Our methodology consists of four stages that apply to managing risks that may affect our strategic objectives or process-level goals: identify, evaluate, control, and monitor. It also evaluates the impact and likelihood of risks to determine their criticality at low, moderate, considerable, or high levels.



3.2. Biodiversity risk analysis

We apply a methodology integrated into the phases of the GIRO methodology: identification, analysis and evaluation, response plans, and monitoring.

IDENTIFICATION
The first step lies in the correct identification of risks, to give way to the analysis and evaluation of these, then the definition of the response plan and follow-up.

Location and instruments: Definition of the study site or area and applicable environmental management instruments in force.

Identificación de riesgos: Risks can be either impact or dependency risks. Impact risks are related to the positive or negative contributions of a company to the state of nature. Examples include air, water, and soil pollution; fragmentation or alteration of systems and natural habitats; and disruption of ecosystems.

Dependency risks refer to the aspects of nature's contributions that a person or organization depends on to operate. Examples include flow and water quality regulation; hazard regulation (e.g., floods, wildfires); pollination; and carbon sequestration.

ASSESS
This considers the risk criticality levels, defined according to both impact level and probability level. The interaction of these two factors determines the criticality of each identified risk.

IMPACT LEVEL
The impact level assesses the degree of change or effect a risk may have in a scenario involving economic factors, business continuity, information security, reputation and image, regulatory compliance, ethical management, environmental sustainability, or occupational health and safety.

Since these are biodiversity-related risks, the selected scenario is environmental. Applicable methodologies are then assessed to define impact equivalences, considering those accepted, standardized, or recommended by the competent environmental authority. Among them:

LEOPOLD METHODOLOGY

Assigns a relative value to impacts based on their nature, probability of occurrence, magnitude, and significance of each activity on the environmental components defined in the applicable environmental management tools. This yields an overall impact significance rating.

CONESA METHODOLOGY

An analytical method for assigning significance to each potential environmental impact throughout the various stages of a project, defining whether impacts are significant or non-significant.

GIRO METHODOLOGY

CAASA's GIRO methodology establishes the criticality level of risk based on the qualification of impact and probability, categorized as low, moderate, considerable, or high.

PROBABILITY LEVEL

This refers to the number of times a risk could materialize, considering estimations of occurrence, exposure, historical frequency, and criteria related to both impact and probability levels.

RESPONSE PLAN

Once the risk has been evaluated and its criticality determined, a response strategy is developed, considering existing controls related to the risk.

MONITORING

This phase considers the frequency with which the risk could materialize, based on occurrence estimates, exposure, historical frequency, and GIRO methodology criteria for impact and probability.

Monitoring is framed within our Corporate Policy of internal control and integral risk management. Ongoing evaluations—such as ISO audits, legal compliance audits, product quality controls, budgetary control, occupational health and safety supervision, and environmental inspections—as well as independent evaluations (internal and external audits) or a combination of both are used to determine whether each internal control component and related control principles are present and functioning effectively.

The key principles of this component are:

- **Evaluation:** Development and implementation of ongoing or independent assessments to determine if the components of the internal control system are functioning as intended.
- **Communication:** Timely communication of evaluation results to enable corrective action.
- **Three lines model:** Our defense system is periodically reviewed through external audits and supervision by regulatory bodies.

First line: Process owners responsible for maintaining effective risk management systems within their areas.

Second line: Support areas that provide methodology, risk management assistance, and control monitoring.

Third line: Internal audit, which provides objective and independent oversight, reporting directly to the Board and the Audit and Risk Committee.

4 BIODIVERSITY RISK ANALYSIS

LOCATION

As previously mentioned, our operations are located at kilometer 241 of the Panamericana Sur highway, in the district of Paracas, province of Pisco, and Ica region. They cover the area of the steel complex (220 ha) and the area adjacent to the ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm (102.2 ha). The latter is where activities for the Industrial and Reprocessable Materials Storage Yard Project are carried out (Annex 8). The total operational area of CAASA is 322.2 ha, and according to the Paracas National Reserve Master Plan (2016–2020), the ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm lies within the buffer zone of the reserve. However, it is not within the reserve itself nor near the critical biodiversity area, as CAASA's steel production activities take place more than 2.16 km from the Paracas National Reserve (Annex 9).

Additionally, according to the Zoning Map of the Paracas National Reserve (Annex 4), the wilderness, direct-use, and recovery zones of the Reserve are the closest to CAASA's operations. These zones require special management to ensure the conservation of the protected natural area (PNA) and its biodiversity.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

The applicable environmental management instruments for the areas involved are:

- Steel Complex: Updated Environmental Management Plan of the Environmental Adaptation and Management Program (PAMA), approved on July 4, 2016, by the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) under Directoral Resolution No. 308-2016-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGGAM.
- Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm: Environmental Adaptation Declaration (DAA) for the Industrial and Reprocessable Materials Storage Yard, approved on January 15, 2017, by PRODUCE under Directoral Resolution No. 015-2017-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGGAM.

It is worth noting that the biological impact assessments conducted as part of bot environmental management instruments resulted in a classification of "not significant."

RISKS

According to the Integrated Risk and Opportunity Management (GIRO) methodology, established under our Corporate Policy of Internal Control and Integral Risk Management, two risks were identified: one impact risk and one dependency risk, both classified as "not significant."

Impact Risk
Degradation of the habitat of the perimeter living fence due to increased atmospheric emissions from the steel complex.

Dependency Risk
Interruption of natural pollination in the perimeter living fence caused by operations at the steel complex.

IMPACT AND PROBABILITY

The process of selecting impact assessment methods was based primarily on the use of methodologies accepted (Annex 10), standardized, or recommended by the competent environmental authority.

To evaluate the level of impact, the **Leopold Methodology** was considered, as outlined in the Environmental Management Plan of the Environmental Adaptation and Management Program for CAASA's Site No. 2. This methodology distinguishes impact significance levels ranging from 0 to 20, from not significant to highly significant. The **Conesa Methodology**, used in the Environmental Adaptation Declaration (DAA) for the Industrial and Reprocessable Materials Storage Yard, was also applied. It assigns impacts as either significant or not significant. In addition, the **GIRO methodology** was applied, using the classification levels of low, moderate, considerable, and high impact (Annex 7).

Ultimately, the equivalences among these methods were compared. The quantitative Leopold methodology was selected to identify and evaluate the impact of each environmental component or factor potentially affected by any activity. It also enabled the definition of qualitative or quantitative interrelations stemming from current operations at the steel complex. A cause-effect analysis of the interaction between operational stages and environmental components allowed the identification of both direct and indirect environmental impacts and whether they were positive or negative.

TO ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, THE LEOPOLD, CONESA, AND CAASA GIRO METHODOLOGIES WERE APPLIED.

Leopold Quantitative Methodology	Conesa Methodology	GIRO Methodology
In significant (0 - 20)	Low or mild (I < 25)	Low (1)
Not very significant (21 - 40)		
Medianically significant (41 - 60)	Moderate (25 ≤ I < 50)	Moderate (2)
Significant (61 - 80)	High (50 ≤ I < 75)	Considerable (4)
Highly Significant (81 - 130)	Very high (75 ≥ I)	High (8)

RISKS

Finally, equivalences were compared across the different methodologies, and the quantitative Leopold methodology was selected to identify and assess the impact on each environmental component or factor that could result from any activity. This approach also allowed the definition of qualitative and quantitative interrelations of the current activities carried out at the steel complex. The cause-effect analysis of the interaction between the activity stages and the environmental components enabled the identification of both direct and indirect environmental impacts, and whether they were positive or negative.

The biological environment impact assessment for the steel complex received a score of 22.9, which is considered not significant. This result is also supported by a series of Environmental Management Instruments (EMIs) and flora and fauna assessments conducted in recent years (Annex 11).

In 2016, according to Technical-Legal Report 802-2016-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGGAM-DIEVAI, the area was described as free of vegetation, and the flora and fauna assessment found few species, with none under any conservation category. In 2018, as part of the Environmental Management Instrument titled "Supporting Technical Report for the Steel Plant Modernization Project at Site No. 02", approved by Directoral Resolution No. 262-2018-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DGAAMI (September 28, 2018), the biological environment was evaluated using the CONESA methodology, resulting in a score of 22, classified as low importance impact. For the industrial and reprocessable materials storage yard, Technical-Legal Report No. 0015-2017-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGGAM-DIEVAI (which recommended approval of the EMI) described the impact as having low significance, since the baseline evaluation confirmed the absence of vegetative cover and any significant presence of fauna. The impact was therefore rated as low or minor magnitude.

In conclusion, considering the impact levels determined by the Leopold and CONESA methodologies, along with the probability levels from CAASA's GIRO methodology, the overall risk criticality was classified as "low"

Risk	Analysis	Probability	Impact	Level
Deterioration of the habitat of the perimeter live fence due to increased atmospheric emissions from the steel complex.	Our perimeter live fence around the steel complex stretches 5.8 km, and additionally, there is 4.2 km of live fence around the perimeter of the Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm. Currently, the fence serves as a habitat for more than 12 species of flora (eucalyptus, acacia, and others) and fauna (birds and reptiles), which have been monitored semiannually since 2019. Although the presence of flora and fauna in our live fence demonstrates the possibility of coexistence of living beings sensitive to steel production activities, we have identified that its conservation is necessary in light of the organization's growth.	Moderate (2)	Low (1)	**Low (2)**
Interruption of natural pollination in the perimeter live fence due to the operations of the steel complex.	Our perimeter live fence was planted over 30 years ago with only eucalyptus and acacia trees, and its habitat depends on natural pollination occurring with other ecosystems in the area. Therefore, we have identified that our perimeter live fence relies on the conservation of ecosystems adjacent to the steel complex.	Moderate (2)	Low (1)	**Low (2)**

01.

CONSERVE THE BIODIVERSITY THAT COEXISTS WITH OUR STEELMAKING ACTIVITY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERIMETER LIVE FENCE

02.

PROMOTE THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO ENSURE THE LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF NATIVE SPECIES WITHIN THE AREA OF INFLUENCE OF OUR OPERATIONS

03.

ENCOURAGE THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BIODIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH EXPERTS

01. CONSERVE THE BIODIVERSITY THAT COEXISTS WITH OUR STEELMAKING ACTIVITY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERIMETER LIVE FENCE

PERIMETER LIVE FENCE EXPANSION PROGRAM

The area where the steel complex is located is considered desert-like; however, we have established a perimeter live fence around it, consisting of two rows of acacia and one of eucalyptus. Since 2018, when we began expanding our perimeter live fence, we have increased from 5.8 km to 10 km of planted eucalyptus and acacia trees. Continuing with our net improvement efforts, since 2021 we have begun planting eucalyptus as a perimeter fence in the industrial by-products storage area, which by 2026 will add approximately 0.95 km to our live fence. As of the end of 2024, the fence has reached an average height of 10 meters.

This project is considered a “forestation” initiative since it establishes plantations in areas where there was previously no tree coverage. These plantations serve as habitat for 16 animal species in the area (including birds and reptiles) and as resting spaces for migratory birds. The flora and fauna species are monitored semiannually.

As part of our commitment to net biodiversity improvement, since 2021 we have been planting eucalyptus in the area designated for storing industrial by-products (SPI). On November 2, 2021, the National Society of Industries (SNI) participated in the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in the panel “The experience of the Permanent Driving Group (GIP) of the private sector to accelerate climate actions focused on nature-based solutions (NbS) in Peru,” where the implementation of our live fence was presented as a best practice (Annex 12).

By 2026, this extension will add approximately 0.95 km to our live fence. By the end of 2024, we have 10 km of mature perimeter live fence (with heights exceeding 10 m) and 0.95 km of internal fence with an average height of 6 m.

Additionally, there is an activity plan aimed at preserving the fence from 2021 to 2026, along with an annual maintenance program designed to achieve a net improvement in local biodiversity through expansion. In 2024, we achieved 60% progress of the planned activities. This maintenance program includes cleaning and pruning trees, reviewing the irrigation system, and replacing any accessories as necessary to maintain the live fence.

60%
PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION

Activities	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Additional Perimeter Fencing Seeding in Industrial By-Product Storage (SPI)	✓	✓				
Irrigation and maintenance of the entire live fence, including the live fence planting in the SPI storage area.		✓	✓	✓		
Biological monitoring of wild flora and fauna.		✓	✓	✓		
Development and publication of the 'CAASA Biodiversity Guide'			✓	✓		
Biodiversity conservation signage	✓	✓	✓	✓		

SIGNAGE AND AWARENESS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

As part of the comprehensive actions under CAASA's Environmental Awareness Program, signs have been installed in various areas of our facilities prohibiting hunting, unnecessary use of vehicle horns, and establishing speed limits. These measures aim to minimize human impact on local wildlife and promote a safe and harmonious environment. Additionally, to strengthen knowledge and appreciation of the surrounding ecosystem, visual materials depicting the most representative species inhabiting the live fence have been integrated into the corporate headquarters. These initiatives seek to raise awareness among both employees and visitors about the natural richness of the environment and foster a more conscious and committed organizational culture towards environmental care.

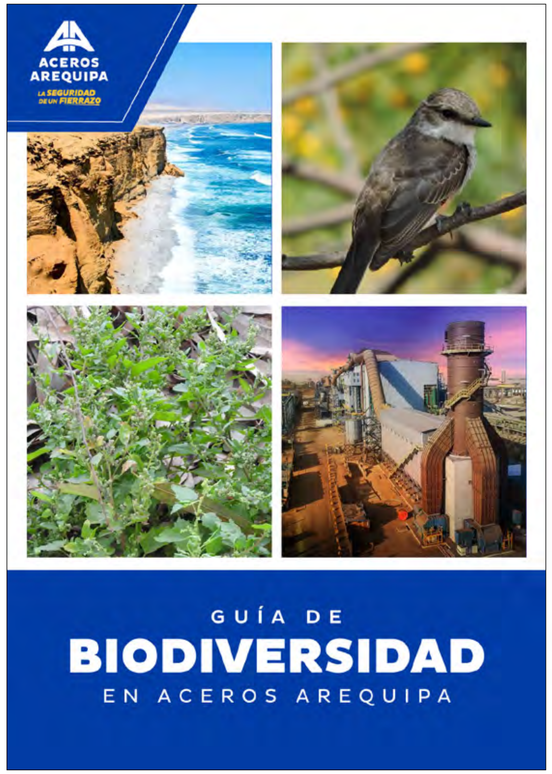
02. PROMOTE THE IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO ENSURE THE LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF NATIVE SPECIES IN THE AREA OF INFLUENCE OF OUR OPERATIONS

OUR "BIODIVERSITY GUIDE"

As part of our Biodiversity Conservation Program, we conduct biological monitoring every six months. The results have been used to develop the "CAASA Biodiversity Guide," which aims to document and disseminate the diversity of species present in the steel complex, their characteristics, and potential threats that may pose a risk of extinction within the direct influence boundaries of our operations.

The guide contains scientific information on the flora and fauna species found in the steel complex. It includes fact sheets for different species that describe their taxonomic classification, threat category, and other characteristics that help us better understand them.

Check out our **Biodiversity Guide**



The guide also serves as a research resource for inventory or sighting activities.

Additionally, awareness and dissemination actions have been developed for our stakeholders, such as employees and suppliers, available on our YouTube channel.

YouTube Video: **Biodiversity Conservation at CAASA**

YouTube Video: **Let's Preserve the Paracas National Reserve**

Credits: Photo Gallery of Pisco Wetlands by the Civil Association Grupo de Aves del Perú (GAP)

FIRST FLORA INVENTORY

In 2024, as a result of the First Flora Inventory in the steel complex, we identified 20,122 trees and shrubs belonging to 24 species, introduced both by our reforestation actions and natural pollination processes (Annex 14). This demonstrates that our steelmaking activity can coexist with the development of these species.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON WETLANDS AND MARGINAL STRIP

Within the framework of Resolution No. 459-2019-MPP-ALC, issued on August 19, 2019, the Technical Group on Wetlands and Marginal Strip was established, in which CAASA has actively participated since its creation. During 2020, the sessions focused on identifying and analyzing activities affecting the wetlands of the province of Pisco. The main risks identified included unauthorized deforestation, invasion by livestock activities, cultivation of palm trees in protected areas, presence of domestic animals, and burning of waste in sensitive zones.

These findings led to local initiatives to mitigate the impacts, notably the formulation of the Integrated Management Plan for the Coastal Marine Zone. Currently, the committee is undergoing restructuring, awaiting the local government's call to continue conservation and sustainable management actions for these ecosystems. CAASA reaffirms its commitment to environmental protection and inter-institutional collaboration for the sustainable development of the region.

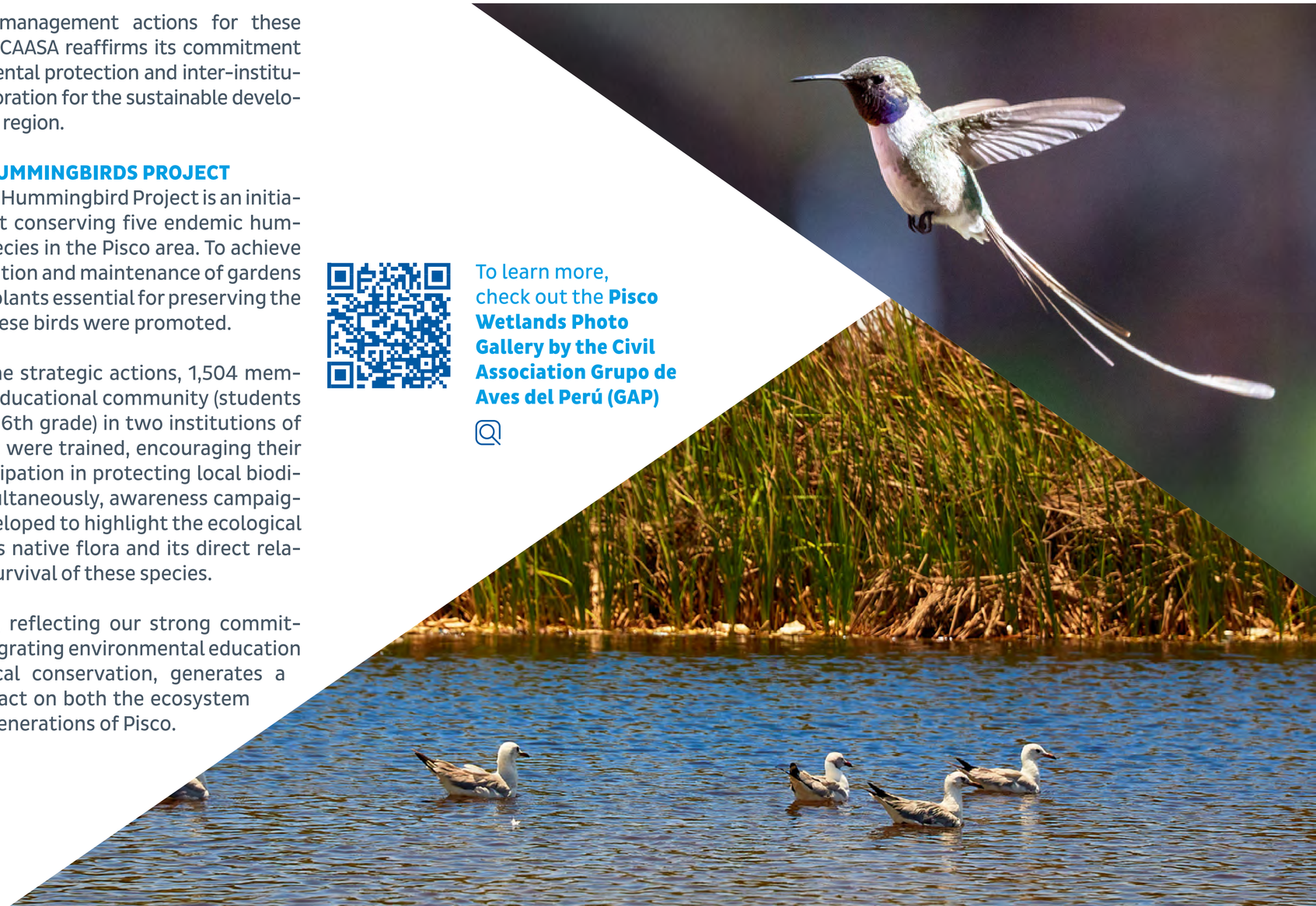
SAVE THE HUMMINGBIRDS PROJECT

The Save the Hummingbird Project is an initiative aimed at conserving five endemic hummingbird species in the Pisco area. To achieve this, the creation and maintenance of gardens with native plants essential for preserving the habitat of these birds were promoted.

As part of the strategic actions, 1,504 members of the educational community (students from 2nd to 6th grade) in two institutions of the province were trained, encouraging their active participation in protecting local biodiversity. Simultaneously, awareness campaigns were developed to highlight the ecological value of Ica's native flora and its direct relation to the survival of these species.

This project, reflecting our strong commitment to integrating environmental education with practical conservation, generates a positive impact on both the ecosystem and future generations of Pisco.

To learn more, check out the **Pisco Wetlands Photo Gallery by the Civil Association Grupo de Aves del Perú (GAP)**



03. PROMOTE THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BIODIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH EXPERTS

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PISCO - PARACAS MARINE-COASTAL ZONE

This is a planning instrument that contains results, products, and activities that together enable achieving the desired change in marine coastal zones (MCZ), associated with the conservation of ecosystems and their services. The need for this plan arose as a provincial interest declared on November 30, 2020 (Ordinance No. 018-2020-MPP). Subsequently, during 2020 and 2021, advisory sessions were held with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), and on April 15, 2021, by Decree No. 002-2021-MPP, the Local Management Committee for the Integrated Management of the Pisco – Paracas Marine Coastal Zone was formed, composed of 42 representatives, including members of the Technical Committee on Wetlands and Marginal Strip, of which CAASA is an active member.

This committee held various working sessions to formulate the plan following a three-phase methodological route: preparation (establishing enabling conditions), planning (problem situation analysis and definition of the change proposal), and approval (formalizing requirements and plan endorsement). Following this methodology, in May 2021, the "Proposed Integrated Management Plan for the Pisco – Paracas Marine Coastal Zone" was completed

This is a planning instrument resulting from the effort and commitment of public and private institutions at regional and local levels, representatives of organized civil society, technical groups, and working teams such as the Regional Technical Group (RTG) and the Local Management Committee (LMC), which, with technical assistance from Minam and support from the EbAMar project ("Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures for the Integrated Management of Marine Coastal Zones") and under the leadership of the Provincial Municipality of Pisco, has prioritized measures and actions to improve the quality of life and livelihoods by recovering and maintaining the ecosystem services of the marine coastal zones.

This plan was developed participatively with members of the Local Management Committee through technical assistance from the General Directorate of Environmental Territorial Planning of Minam and leadership from the City Services, Environment, and Public Safety Management of the Provincial Municipality of Pisco, as well as support from the Natural Resources and Environmental Management Office of the Regional Government of Ica (annex 13).

It also includes the current regulatory framework, the methodological route, analysis of the integrated management unit (UMI), and

the change proposal. The latter defines the desired change, analyzes problems, develops the change path and planning matrix. In this way, 26 problems were identified and prioritized through structural analysis, focusing on generating true articulation mechanisms at key points.

The objective of the Proposed Integrated Management Plan for the Pisco – Paracas Marine Coastal Zone is to contribute to improving access and use of resources in the Marine Coastal Zone through an ecosystem-based approach and promote governance of the marine coastal zones of Pisco. It also guides local management and references information from development plans and master plans of the Paracas National Reserve and the National Reserve of the System of Islands, Islets, and Guaneras Points, which contribute to the development of the Pisco - Paracas Marine Coastal Zone (MCZ).

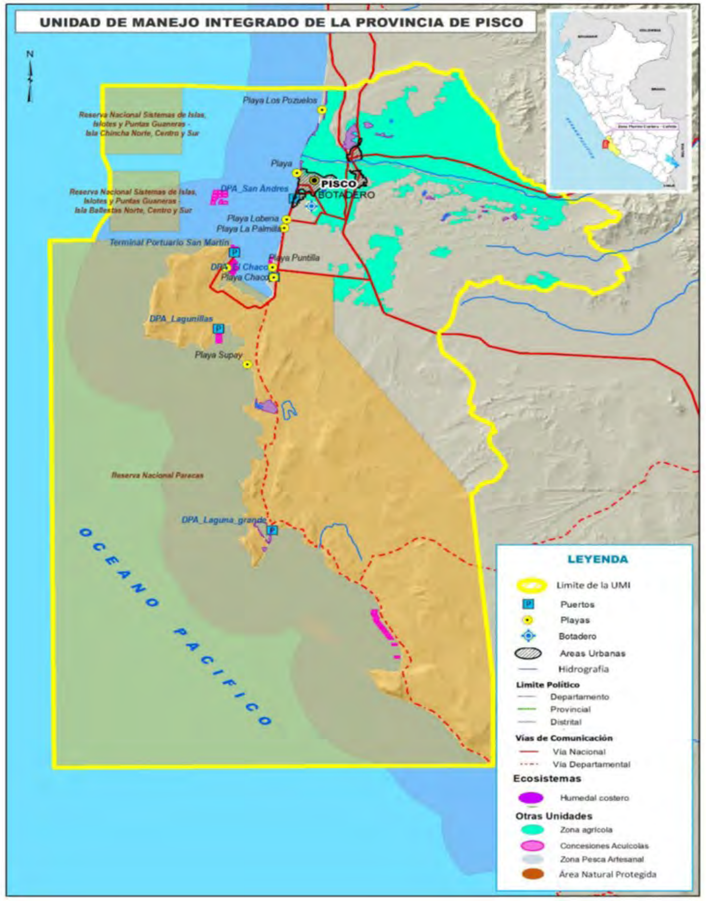
The strategic objectives identified for the Pisco – Paracas Integrated Management Unit are: (1) Promote conservation of ecosystems and their biodiversity (wetlands, islands, beaches) of Pisco Marine Coastal Zone; (2) Strengthen governance for the proper management of the MCZ; (3) Improve final disposal of solid waste in the MCZ; (4) Increase and improve wastewater coverage in the MCZ; (5) Improve sanitary conditions of Lagunillas, Laguna Grande, and San Andrés; (6) Strengthen local governments in managing public and private environmental investment projects; (7) Reduce inappropriate urban expansion and roadways in the Pisco MCZ; (8) Increase public awareness on caring for the ecosystems of the Pisco MCZ.

APPROVAL OF THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PISCO – PARACAS MARINE COASTAL ZONE

On June 21, 2021, the General Directorate of Environmental Territorial Planning of Minam issued its report concluding that the Integrated management Plan for the Pisco - Paracas marine-coastal zone proposal meets the technical considerations for the preparation and planning phases, which include the determination and characterization of integrated management units, obstacle analysis, definition of the desired change, construction of the change pathway, definition of indicators, and the planning matrix; and for the approval phase, it issued a favorable opinion to continue with the respective technical approval as established by the applicable regulatory framework.

On September 30, 2021, through Ordinance No. 014-2021-MPP, the PMIZMC of Pisco was approved. Later, in December 2021, another session of the PMIZMC Management Committee was held to review the action plan to continue joint actions and initiatives.

During the 2023-2024 period, activities and training fairs were conducted to engage with the Pisco community, along with beach cleanups and workshops for Environment Day. Additionally, guided visits to the Pisco wetlands were organized for primary school students.



Source: Local Management Committee for Integrated Management of the Pisco-Paracas Marine Coastal Zone)

SCOPE

As the main monitoring measure, a semiannual biological monitoring of wild flora and fauna (reptiles and birdlife) has been established, both quantitatively and qualitatively, within CAASA's area of influence, covering 322.2 hectares. The aim is to estimate diversity indices and identify any species categorized as under conservation or threat according to current regulations.

This monitoring plan has strategic objectives: to describe the life zones present in the project area according to Holdridge's life zone map, as well as describe the vegetation formations and flora species reported in the study area.

It also includes creating a species list of fauna (ornithofauna and herpetofauna); characterizing biological communities in terms of composition, richness, and abundance within the project area; and estimating alpha and beta diversity indices of biological communities based on field data.

Finally, it aims to produce a list of flora and fauna species, indicating their conservation or threat status as per current regulations.

METHODOLOGY

EXPERT ADVICE AND VALIDATION

The monitoring program was developed with the company SGS Peru, which has professional biologists. Sampling stations were defined to measure the impact and performance of risk control measures in plains, desert slopes with sparse vegetation, and cultivated areas (annex 15). The monitoring phases are divided into fieldwork and post-fieldwork.

FIELD PHASE
- Ornithofauna
- Herpetofauna

POST-FIELD PHASE
- Diversity indices: alpha and beta
- Protected species

FIELD PHASE

In the field phase, general collection methods, transects, binocular observations, unlimited distance count points, and consultation of official documents and guides were applied (annex 16). Flora was assessed through the qualitative general collection method and the quantitative transect method. The general collection method involves traversing different vegetation units, recording observed species, photographing those difficult to identify in the field, and noting their relevant morphological features for later identification using specialized literature and experts.

To quantify flora components, the quantitative transect method was used according to Minam's "Flora and Vegetation Inventory Guide" (2015), based on Mateucci & Colma (1982). This method consists of laying a straight measuring tape and recording species presence and their contact with a rod every meter. The study used a 30-meter tape and at least one transect per station georeferenced to a vegetation unit. For fauna, evaluation focuses on ornithofauna (birds) and herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles) with each station similarly georeferenced.

ORNITHOFAUNA

Ornithofauna monitoring combines two methods to maximize accuracy in recording diversity. First, unlimited distance count points (Reynolds et al., 1980; Buckland, 1987; Bibby et al., 2000) are used. All vegetation formations specified in the baseline are surveyed. Each area has a sampling transect composed of 10 sub-stations or count points, separated by at least 100 meters along the transect.

Birds are observed using binoculars and identified using the field guides by Schulenberg et al. (2007), Clements & Shany (2001), and taxonomy from the South American Classification Committee (2011). Sampling is done between 05:30 and 09:30 hours, when bird vocal activity is highest. Species detected visually and audibly are recorded, including indirect evidence like footprints and nests.

HERPETOFAUNA

For the herpetofauna study, the Visual Encounter Survey method is applied (Crump & Scott, 1994), based on a standardized time-constrained search (20 to 30 minutes). Sampling can be conducted during the day or at night (Córdova et al., 2009), focusing on individuals found in low vegetation. The observer's movement is slow and steady, paying special attention to adjacent vegetation and various elements that may serve as shelter for specimens within a given habitat. Sampling units are spaced at a minimum distance of 50 meters from each other.

POST-FIELD PHASE

Field data were processed based on indices, parameters, and lists to define actions. One of the parameters applied is population density. The calculation of density – D (number of individuals in an area) – and relative density – Dr (absolute density of a species or family / density of all species or families) × 100.

DIVERSITY INDICES

Diversity can be analyzed through alpha diversity, which refers to the number of species present in a habitat, as well as the abundance of each species. The direct calculation results in an indicator of species dominance, and indices such as the alpha diversity index and beta diversity index can be applied (Annex 17).

	Field Fase	Post-Field Phase
Flora	**Qualitative:** general collections **Quantitative:** transects	**Qualitative:** national and international protected lists
Fauna	**Quantitative:** counting points not limited to distance and transects **Qualitative:** survey by visual encounter	**Quantitative:** density, alpha and beta diversity

Own elaboration

PROTECTED SPECIES

The list of flora and fauna species (mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and insects) recorded in the assessment areas was cross-referenced with national and international lists of species under conservation status:

NATIONAL LISTS

- Decreto Supremo N.° 004-2014-MINAGRI - Update of the Categorization List of Legally Protected Threatened Wild Fauna Species
- Decreto Supremo N.º 043-2006-AG - Categorization of Legally Protected Threatened Wild Flora Species

INTERNATIONAL LISTS

- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2020-1) - The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Searchable Database)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Cites 2019). En el apéndice I de la convención se incluyen las especies que afrontan el mayor grado de peligro. En el apéndice II están las especies no necesariamente amenazadas de extinción, pero que podrían llegar a estarlo si no se controla su comercio. En el apéndice III figuran especies incluidas a solicitud de un país miembro que ya reglamenta el comercio de esa especie y necesita la cooperación de otros países para evitar la explotación insostenible o ilegal de ellas.
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS 2018). El apéndice I de esta convención lista especies amenazadas y el apéndice II contiene especies que deben ser materia de acuerdos internacionales que promueven su conservación. Ambos apéndices incluyen especies que migran al Perú.

MONITORING RESULTS

As a result of the monitoring carried out in the desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation during the four sampling seasons, findings for flora, birdlife (ornithofauna), and herpetofauna were obtained and detailed in the corresponding tables. Additionally, a photographic record of the monitored flora and fauna is available (Annex 18).

Sampling stations (Annex 19)

AAF-4 Control	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
AAO-4 Impact	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
AAO-3 Impact	Cultivation areas
MB-1c Control	Cultivation areas

→ FLORA MONITORING RESULTS 2024

	First semester 2024	Second semester 2024
Registered species	**15 species** of vascular plants distributed in 2 classes, 8 orders and 11 botanical families	**15 species** of vascular plants distributed in 2 classes, 14 orders and 15 botanical families
Richness by Vegetation Unit	**Desert plains and slopes:** 14 species distributed in 14 genera and 11 families **Cultivated areas:** 9 species distributed in 9 genera and 9 families	**Desert plains and slopes:** 23 species distributed in 23 genera and 15 families **Cultivation areas:** 5 species distributed in 5 genera and 5 families
Biodiversity Index for the First Semester	**LOW for all stations evaluated** **Simpson index:** Between 0.40 and 0.57 bits/ind **Highest value:** 0.57 bit/ind at AAO-3	**INTERMEDIATE for all seasons** **Simpson index:** between 0.55 and 0.69 bits/ind. **Highest value:** 0.69 bit/ind. on the AAF-4 station
Species within categories of least concern	**7 species**	**13 species**
Species of the CITES appendices(*)	No registered	No registered
Endemic species	No registered	No registered

→ ORNITHOFAUNA MONITORING RESULTS 2024 (BIRDS)

	First semester 2024	Second semester 2024
Registered species	**13 species** of birds distributed in 5 orders and 11 families **Best Represented Order:** Passeriforms (53.85%)	**12 species** of birds distributed in 5 orders and 9 families Best Represented Order: Passerines (41.67%)
Taxonomic families (with a greater number of species)	Family Columbidae: 23.08%	Family Trochilidae: 25%
Diversity Values obtenidos	**Growing areas in the** • MB-1 control recorded 5 species and 35 individuals. • AAO-3 impact recorded 8 species and 42 individuals. **Plains and slopes in season** • AAO-4 impact recorded 9 species and 52 individuals. • AAF-4 control recorded 7 species and 25 individuals.	**Growing areas in the** • MB-1 control recorded 7 species and 55 individuals. • AAO-3 impact recorded 4 species and 8 individuals. **Plains and slopes in season** • AAO-4 impact recorded 7 species and 22 individuals. • AAF-4 control recorded 9 species and 53 individuals.
Most abundant species	***The blue and white swallow (30.16%) Pygochelidon cyanoleuca***	***The blue and white swallow (31.88%) Pygochelidon cyanoleuca***
Diversity indices	**AAO-4 station:** more diverse, intermediate level (Shannon-Wiener ind.: H' = 2.71 bits/ind.) **AB-1c station:** less diverse, intermediate level (Shannon-Wiener ind.: H' = 1.57 bits/ind.)	**AAF-4 station:** more diverse, intermediate level (Shannon-Wiener ind.: H' = 2.59 bits/ind.) **AAO-3 station: :** less diverse, intermediate level (Shannon-Wiener ind: H' = 1.55 bits/ind.)
Species within categories/lists	All species fall into the Least Concern (LC) category, indicating that none of the species is endangered.	All species fall within the Least Concern (LC) category
CITES Appendices Species (*)	Rufous-bellied Hummingbird (Amazilis amazilia) and Great-eared Owl (Athene cunicularia)	Rufous-bellied Hummingbird (Amazilis amazilia), Cora Hummingbird (Thaumastura cora), Oasis Hummingbird (Rhodopis vesper) and Mixed-tailed Hawk
Endemic species	“Minero Peruano” (Geositta peruviana)	No registered

Prepared by the authors (*) Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction but could become so unless trade is strictly controlled.

→ HERPETOFAUNA MONITORING RESULTS 2024 (AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES)

	First Semester 2024	Second Semester 2024
Registered species	**2 species** of reptiles belonging to the order Squamata and the family Phyllodactilidae	**3 species** of reptiles belonging to the order Squamata and the family Tropiduridae and Phyllodactilidae
Taxonomic families	Family Columbidae: 21%	Desert plains and slopes: 9 species distributed in 9 genera and 7 families Cultivation areas: 7 species distributed in 7 genera and 7
Diversity values obtained	**Greater wealth and abundance in Plains and slopes in season** • AAF-4 control recorded 1 species and 4 individuals. **Growing areas in the** • MB-1 control recorded 01 species and 2 individuals.	**Greater wealth and abundance in Plains and slopes in season of** • AAF-4 control recorded 1 species and 6 individuals. **Growing areas in the** • MB-1 control recorded 1 species and 3 individuals.
Most abundant species	**The beach lizard (100%) Microlophus peruvianus**	**The beach lizard (100%) Microlophus peruvianus**
Diversity indices	They could not be calculated due to only one species being recorded at stations AAF-4 and MB-1c. Stations AAO-4 and AAO-3 did not	They could not be calculated due to only one species being recorded at stations AAF-4 and MB-1c. Stations AAO-4 and AAO-3 did
Species within categories/lists	**Beach lizard:** not on the MINAGRI list, and if they are within the Least Concern (LC) category	**Beach lizard:** not on the MINAGRI list, and if they are within the Least Concern (LC) category
CITES Appendices Species (*)	No registered	No registered
Endemic species	No registered	No registered

Prepared by the authors (*) Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction but could become so unless trade is strictly controlled.

5 CONCLUSIONS

1.
The steelmaking activity of CAASA is located outside the critical zone of the Paracas National Reserve, more than 2 km away. However, part of the operation involving the storage of industrial and reprocessable materials is within the buffer zone. This activity is compatible with the zoning regulations and has an environmental impact assessment that qualifies its impact on the biological environment as non-significant.

2.
Two biodiversity-related risks were identified: one impact-related — "degradation of the perimeter live fence habitat due to increased atmospheric emissions from the steel complex" — and one dependency-related — "interruption of natural pollination in the perimeter live fence due to operations of the steel complex." Both were analyzed and classified as "low-level risks."

3.
The environmental impact assessment, which required fieldwork, identified species living adjacent to the steelmaking operation that were attracted by the planting and maintenance of the live fence. Biological monitoring is carried out semiannually with the help of experts to identify the species that coexist with our operations (none of which are classified under conservation or threat categories according to regulations).

4.
Due to the implementation of our preventive measures, no corrective action has been necessary. However, we are advancing our net biodiversity gain project, which is currently 60% complete, thanks to the expansion of the live fence in the area used for storing industrial by-products, where eucalyptus trees approximately 10 meters tall have been planted. Additionally, by establishing vegetation in previously barren areas, we have created habitats for local fauna species, including birds and reptiles, as well as resting areas for migratory birds.

5.
We have published our "Aceros Arequipa Biodiversity Guide," which allows us to disseminate and learn about the species that inhabit our live fence and coexist with our steelmaking activities.

6.
In 2024, aligned with our commitment to promoting the collection, analysis, and improvement of biodiversity information and knowledge in collaboration with experts, we developed our first flora inventory at the steel complex. The result was 20,122 trees and shrubs belonging to 24 species, demonstrating that these species can coexist with our steelmaking activity.

6 ANNEXES

Annex 1

→ GLOBAL RISKS ACCORDING TO WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Current Global Risk Landscape 2025

1	State-based armed conflict
2	Extreme weather events
3	Geo-economic confrontation
4	Misinformation and disinformation
5	Societal polarization
16	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse

Short-term global risks (2-year)

1	Misinformation and disinformation
2	Extreme weather events
3	State-based armed conflict
4	Societal polarization
5	Cyber espionage and warfare
21	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse

Long-term global risks (10-year)

1	Extreme weather events
2	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3	Critical change to Earth systems
4	Natural resource shortages
5	Misinformation and disinformation

Economic Environmental Geopolitical Social Technological

Annex 2

→ ZONING OF THE PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

1. STRICT PROTECTION (PE)

- Paracas Bay Wetland.
- Gran Gallan Island (land part) and surrounding islets.
- Cerro Lechuza.
- Punta Arquillo (Cliff and rocky intertidal zone).
- Flamenco lagoon.
- Tres Puertas (Cliff)
- Independence Island (North Zone).
- Morro Quemado.

2. SILVESTRE (S)

- Paracas Bay (Marine and terrestrial part).
- Coastal desert (Tern breeding area).
- 100 meters around San Gallan Island and Independencia.
- Lagunilla Norte – Red Beach.
- Yumaque.
- The damn closed.
- Mendieta.
- Carhuaz and Tunga.
- Barlovento – the black – Antana.
- Little forest (Zofaique).
- Coastal Desert.
- Punta Mendieta, Punta Sacasemita, Punta Cielo, Punta Prieta and cliffs Los Frailes, Santa María, La Esperanza.

3. TOURIST (T)

- La Mina – Raspón.
- Lagunilla Sur.
- Catedral – Supay.
- Direct Use (DUSE)
- Independencia Island (southern zone) and Santa Rosa Island (guano harvesting).
- Northern zone (date palm harvesting).
- Concession in Otuma (salt harvesting).
- Beach areas for passive collection of macroalgae.
- The entire marine area not included in the other zones.
- San Gallán Head (surfing and sea lion watchin

4. DIRECT USE (DU)

- Independencia Island (southern zone) and Santa Rosa Island (Guano exploitation).
- North zone (Use of date palms).
- Concession in Otuma (Salt exploitation).
- Beach areas for the passive collection of macroalgae.
- All marine areas not covered by the other areas.
- Fte. To San Gallán (Surfing and wolf watching).

5. RECOVERY (REC)

- Ensenada Lagunilla.
- Humedal de Bahía Independencia (The LG Pool and adjacent beachess: La Raya, Rancherío, Bocana).
- Urbanización Santo Domingo.
- Grandfathered area
- Atenas

6. SPECIAL USE (SU)

- Coastal desert.
- QUIMPAC (pozas).
- Concessions for mariculture in Raspón and El Queso (Utilization of scallops).

7. HISTÓRICO CULTURAL (HC)

- Coastal desert (Archaeological zones).

Annex 3

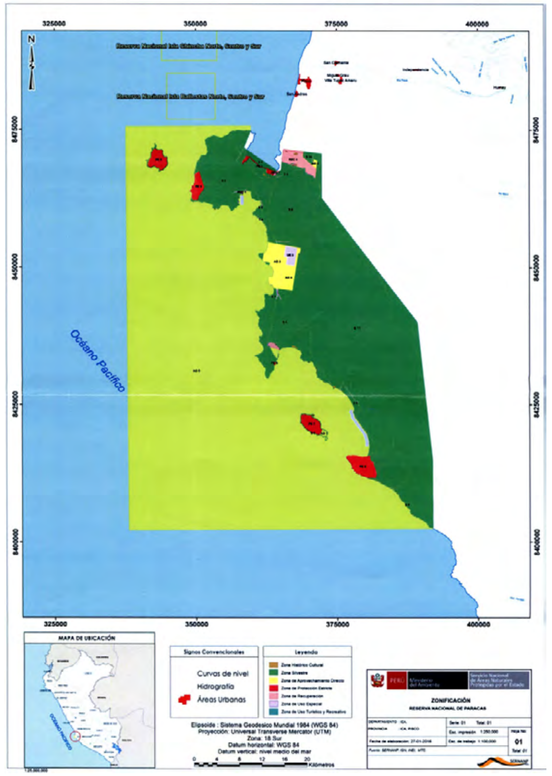
→ SPECIES IN PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

TYPES	SPECIES
Birds	Pelican, Gaviota gris (Larus modestus), zarcillo (Larosterna inca), Rayador (Rynchops nigra), Chorlo ártico (Pluvialis squatarola), la chuita (Phalacrocorax gaimardi), Guanay (Leucocarbo bougainvillii), Cóndor, Humboldt Penguin (endangered) and flamingos (Phoenicopterus chilensis.
Fishes	The lenguado (Etropus extenes), Toyo blanco (Mustelus whitneyi), bonito (Sarda chilensis), Tramboyo, Raya, Chita, Sardina, Anchoveta (Engraulis ringens), Pampanito, Mero, Corvina, Lorna and other diverse species.
Mammals	One-hair sea lions or South American sea lions (Otaria byronia), two-hair sea lions or South American fur seals (Arctocephalus australis), the common dolphin (Delphinus delphis), and the marine otter (Lontra felina), endangered.
Reptiles and molluscs	Leatherback and green turtles, reptiles such as lizards (Microlophus spp.) and geckos (Phyllodactylus spp.), as well as mollusks such as octopuses, squid (Loligo gahi), clams and crustaceans such as the carter (Ocypode gaudichaudii), the violet crab (Platyxantus orbigny) and the muimuy (Emerita analoga), among others.

Annex 4

→ ZONING MAP OF THE PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

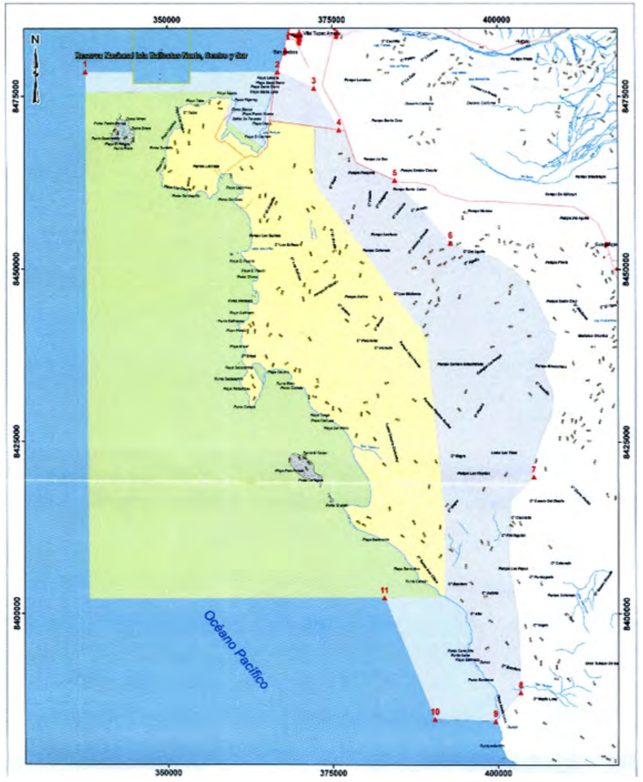
Point	East
	Cultural History
	Wild
	Direct Exploitation
	Strict Protection
	Recovery
	Special Use
	Tourist and recreational use



Annex 5

→ MAP OF THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

Point	East	North
1	337612	8478555
2	366740	8478548
3	372242	8476185
4	376044	8470181
5	384451	8462868
6	392854	8453790
7	405455	8419926
8	403412	8388742
9	399607	8384614
10	390387	8384898
11	382758	8402390



Annex 6

→ APPLICATION OF THE MITIGATION HIERARCHY

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

→ AVOID

By site selection: our operation is located Approximately 2.16 km outside of the Paracas National Reserve.

→ MINIMIZE

By operation and reduction controls: We prohibit hunting and train our suppliers and employees. Our stationary emisión sources have fume treatment systems that comply with legislation as well as more stringent standards.

We have a treatment system that allows us to use domestic wastewater to irrigate our green areas.

→ REGENERATE

Our domestic wastewater treatment system and the composting Service allow us to use biosolids and compost as correction to strengthen the soil of our green areas.

The better the soil quality, we can have green áreas in our Steel complex and a living fence of more tan 10 km long, which can serve as habitat for the different fauna and flora species introduced through natural pollination

CORRECTIVE MEASURES

→ RESTORE

Due to the implementation of our preventive measures, we do not need to apply this corrective measure.

→ TRANSFORM

Due to the implementation of our preventive measures, we do not need to apply this corrective measure, however, we have developed a Biodiversity Guide to raise awareness about the species that coexist with our steelmaking operations. Likewise, we promote the circular economy in the steel industry by having created an industrial by product exchange platform for the utilization of alternative materials (such as eco-gravel, mil scale, zinc fume, among others), which encourages circularity and research into their use.

Annex 7

→ RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES - INTEGRATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

PROBABILITY	Low	Moderate	Considerable	High
Frequency	It has never occurred. Less than 0.5% of cases/transactions.	This event hasn't occurred in the last year, but it has occurred previously. It occurs in between 0.5% and 1% of cases/transactions.	The event has not occurred during the last year, but it has occurred once. Between 1% and 5% of cases/ transactions.	The event has not occurred more than once in the past year. 5% of cases/transactions.
Exposition	Continuous exposure, below 50% of the acceptable limit.	Continuous exposure, between 50% and 75% of the acceptable limit.	Continuous exposure, between 75% and 100% of the acceptable limit.	Continuous exposure, above the acceptable limit.
Occurrence Estimation (Experience and Professional Judgment)	Low occurrence estimate	Low occurrence estimate.	Considerable occurrence estimate.	High occurrence estimate.
Economic (Oper profit > 50 MM) Applicable to companies with Average Operating Profit greater than S/ 50 million in the last 3 years	Less than 0.25% of the average Operating Profit in the last 3 years.	Between 0.25% and 0.5% of the average Operating Profit in the last 3 years.	Between 0.5% and 1% of the Operating Profit in the last 3 years.	Greater than 1% of the average Operating Profit in the last 3 years.

Impact	Low	Moderate	Considerable	High
Economic (Oper profit < 50 MM) Applicable to companies with Average Operating Profit of under S/ 50 million in the last 3 years	Under S/ 250 thousand	Between S/ 250 thousand and S/ 500 thousand.	Between S/ 500 thousand and S/ 1 million	Greater than S/ 1 million.
Impact on the operations and information systems (qualitative)	Interruption of operations for less than 1 hour. Does not affect the integrity and/ or timeliness of the information.	Interruption of operations between 1 and 8 hours. Affects the integrity and/or timelines of critical information.	Interruption of operations between 8 and 24 hours. Loss of CAASA or third-party non-critical information that cannot be recovered.	Interruption of operations for more than 24 hours. Loss of CAASA or third-party critical information than cannot be recovered
Impact on reputation and image (qualitative)	Minimal public awareness and little or no company responsibility.	Moderate public awareness. Liability may exist.	Wide media coverage. Perception of corporate responsibility.	Massive public awareness and high frequency or permanence in the media. Receives political interest. Perception of corporate responsibility.

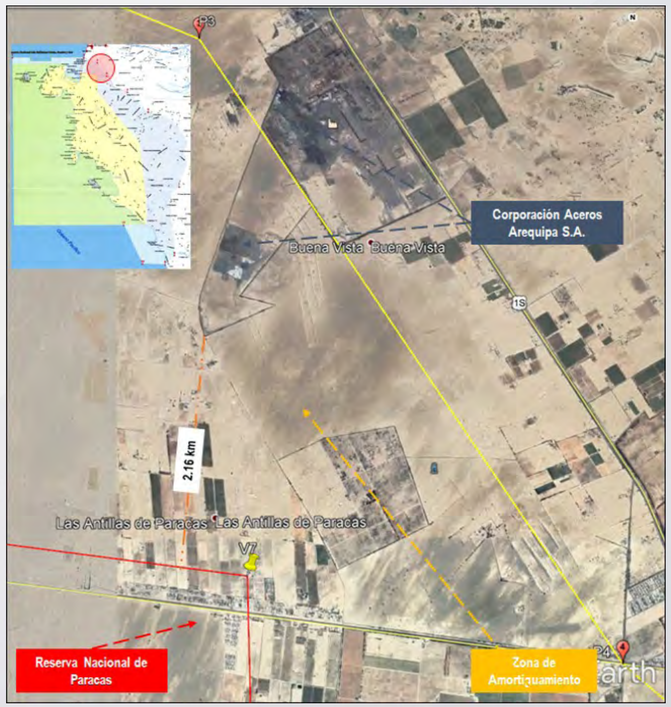
Impact	Low	Moderate	Considerable	High
Regulatory and legal Impact (qualitative)	This could result in non-compliance with internal or legal, sector, labor, or tax regulations.	It originates the non-compliance with internal or legal, sectorial, labor or tax regulations, but does not generate the payment of penalties.	Failure to comply with legal, sectorial, labor or tax regulations will result in the payment of penalties. Ethical misconducts that do not comply with internal regulations and that do not constitute a crime.	Severe non-compliance with legal, sectorial, labor or tax regulations determines the payment of penalties, could result in criminal sanctions for the entity or representative, and/or the intervention of the regulator. Systematic ethical misconducts in violation of internal regulations and/or the commission of criminal offenses.
Environmental Impact (Nature of the event/ affectation)	The scope of the impact is at the activity level. Impact on the company's facilities and infrastructure on pavement.	The scope of the impact involves the entire Process. Impact on 1 environmental factor (air, soil, water, flora, and fauna).	The scope of the impact involves other processes. Impact on 2 or more Environmental factors (air, soil, water, flora, and fauna).	The scope of the impact goes beyond the boundaries of the company. Impact on the sensitive natural environment or population (natural reserves).
Occupational Health and Safety (Nature of the incident and damage)	Very minor injuries may cause uneasiness or discomfort.	Minor injuries, no sick leave, no disability, may require first aid.	Temporary disability. Reversible health damage	Permanent total or partial disability Irreversible/mortal damage

Annex 8

→ LOCATION OF EX SAN JUAN DE BUENAVISTA FARM AND CAASA STEEL COMPLEX

Annex 9

→ LOCATION OF CAASA IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE



Annex 10

→ RISK IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

LEOPOLD METHODOLOGY

Rank	Qualification
0 - 20	Non-significant
21 - 40	Not very significant
41 – 60	Moderately significant
61 – 80	Significant
81 - 130	Highly significant

GIRO METHODOLOGY

Rank	Qualification
1	Low
2	Moderate
4	Considerable
8	High

CONESA METHODOLOGY

Index of Importance	Level of Importance	
I < 25	Low or Light Impact	Non-significant impact
25 ≤ I < 50	Moderate Impact	
50 ≤ I < 75	High	Significant Impact
75 ≥ I	Very High	

Annex 11

→ FLORA AND FAUNA IDENTIFIED IN EACH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT (IGA)

Point	East		North
2015 - 2016 Update of the Environmental Management Plan of the Environmental Adaptation and Management Program	Eucalipto (*Eucaliptus globulus*) Aromo (*Acacia karroo Hayne*)		Gallinazo cabeza roja (*Cathartes aura*). Agachona chica (*Thinocurus rumicivorus*). Chisco (*Mimus longicaudatus*). Gekko de Paracas (*Phyllodactilus angustidigitus*). Lagartija peruana (*Microlophus peruvianus*).
2018 (ITS Steel Mill Modernization)	Eucalipto (*Eucaliptus globulus*) Aromo (*Acacia karroo Hayne*)		Gallinazo cabeza roja (*Cathartes aura*). Agachona chica (*Thinocurus rumicivorus*). Chisco (*Mimus longicaudatus*). Buitre americano cabecirrojo (*Cathartes aura*). Gorrión americano (*Zonotrichia capensis*). Gekko de Paracas (*Phyllodactilus angustidigitus*). Lagartija peruana (*Microlophus peruvianus*).
2015-2016 (DAA Industrial and Reprocessable Materials Storage Yard)	*Sesuvium portulacastrum* *Alternanthera halimifolia* *Baccharis salicifolia* *Heliotropium curassavicum* *Opuntia ficus-indica* *Casuarina quisetifolia*	*Salicornia fruticosa* *Cressa truxillensis* *Acacia macracantha* *Phoenix canariensis* *Distichlis spicata* *Phragmites australis*	Buitre americano cabecirrojo (*Cathartes aura*). Chisco (*Mimus longicaudatus*). Gorrion americano (*Zonotrichia capensis*) Gekko de Paracas (*Phyllodactilus angustidigitus*) Lagartija peruana (*Microlophus peruvianus*)

Annex 12

→ CASE PRESENTATION OF THE LIVE FENCE OF CAASA

Publication of the SNI

Publication of CAASA:

Annex 13

→ WORKSHOPS HELD FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ZMC PISCO PARACAS

Annex 14

→ FIRST INVENTORY OF FLORA IN THE STEEL COMPLEX

The assessment of local flora is an important tool for the sustainable management of green areas, contributing to plant biodiversity as well as the well-being and health of both employees and visitors at the Aceros Arequipa Steel Complex. Through a flora inventory, the aim is to identify in detail the species present within the site, as well as count the number of individuals per species. This provides insight into the total number of trees and shrubs that support the growth of various bird and reptile populations.

This evaluation highlights the biodiversity within the facility and emphasizes the importance of nature in the workplace environment, thus promoting a balance between business development and environmental preservation.

METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was conducted on August 7 and 8, 2024. To enable organized counting, the total area of the facility was divided into 8 components: Living Fence at the Steel Complex, Living Fence at Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm, Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, Zone D, Zone E, and Zone F.

RESULTS

Living Fence at the Steel Complex

Along the perimeter of the site, there is a living fence approximately 6.3 km long formed by the species Eucalyptus camaldulensis (commonly known as eucalyptus). This living fence includes a total of 6,749 eucalyptus trees, starting at the entrance checkpoint and ending at the truck area. The living fence also contains shrubs of the species Vachellia farnesiana (commonly known as arumo), with approximately 2,672 shrubs recorded along the 6.3 km stretch.

Living Fence at Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm

Along the perimeter of the Fundo, there is a living fence approximately 4.4 km in length, consisting of approximately 5,505 eucalyptus trees, 2,664 huarango shrubs, and 89 casuarina trees.

59

Zone A
No additional species were recorded beyond those already present in the Living Fence

Zone C
Zone C includes the PTARD area, slag area, and air coolers. In the PTARD area, a total of 13 Delonix regia (royal poinciana) were recorded. An estimated 35 Casuarina sp. (casuarina) trees were also recorded, along with approximately 106 casuarinas measuring 1.30 m in height, forming a shrub-like living fence. In the adjacent area, 34 casuarina trees were counted. In the slag area, there are approximately 109 Casuarina sp. (casuarina) trees and 197 eucalyptus trees. In the air cooler area, a total of 278 eucalyptus trees were counted..

Zone E
No additional species were recorded beyond those already present in the Living Fence.

Zone B
This zone includes the camp area, which contains 132 eucalyptus trees. It also includes the oxy-cutting area, where 203 eucalyptus trees were counted. In front of the oxy-cutting area, there are two islands with a total of 134 eucalyptus trees. In other islands located in front of the living fence, a total of 362 eucalyptus trees, 101 Delonix regia (royal poinciana), 2 Araucaria trees, 12 Schinus terebinthifolius, 2 Vachellia farnesiana (arumo), and 3 Schinus molle (molle) were counted.

Zone D
En la zona D se encuentran las áreas del comedor, oficinas, islas contiguas al almacén central y el huerto. En el área del comedor se encuentran plantas frutales en el área del comedor, se contabilizaron 176 Citrus x sinensis “naranjo”, 2 Manihot esculenta “yuca”, 1 Acalypha wilkesiana “acalifa”, 1 Codiaeum variegatum “croton”, 7 Carica papaya “papaya”, 2 Mangifera indica “mango", 122 Vitis vinifera “uva”, 70 Olea europaea “olivo”, 20 Punica granatum “granada”, 4 Melia azedarach “melia”, 6 Ficus carica “higo”, 1 Citrus x limon “limon”.
Junto al área de plantas frutales se contabilizaron 13 árboles de ponciana. En el área de las oficinas se contabilizaron 11 árboles de ponciana. También se encuentran las algunas islas, las cuales presentaron 2 Washingtonia robusta “palmera mexicana”, 6 árboles de ponciana, 5 eucaliptos, 7 hibiscos, 8 molles y 23 Ficus benjamina “ficus”. En el huerto se contabilizaron 39 árboles de casuarina.

Zone F
In Zone F, a total of 58 Schinus molle (molle) trees were recorded on the island near the entrance checkpoint. Additionally, at the checkpoint itself, 4 Hibiscus tiliaceus and 1 Hibiscus rosa-sinensis were recorded.

	Order	Family	Species	Name	CV Steel Complex	CV Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E	Zone F	Total
1	Araucariales	Araucariaceae	*Araucaria heterophylla*	araucaria	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
2	Arecales	Arecaceae	*Washingtonia robusta*	fan palm, mexican palm	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
3	Brassicales	Caricaceae	*Carica papaya*	papaya	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
4	Caryophyllales	Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvillea sp.*	bougainvillea	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
5	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Delonix regia*	royal poinciana	58	-	-	101	13	30	-	-	202
6	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Vachellia farnesiana*	mimosa, sweet acacia	2,672	2,664	-	2	-	-	-	-	5,338
7	Fagales	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina sp.*	casuarina, australian pine	-	89	-	-	284	39	-	-	412
8	Lamiales	Oleaceae	*Olea europaea*	olive tree				-	-	70	-	-	70
9	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha wilkesiana*	acalypha	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae	*Codiaeum variegatum*	croton	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
11	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae	*Manihot esculenta*	yucca	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

	Order	Family	Species	Name	CV Steel Complex	CV Ex San Juan de Buenavista Farm	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E	Zone F	Total
12	Malvales	Malvaceae	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	rose mallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	Malvales	Malvaceae	Hibiscus tiliaceus	hibiscus	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	11
14	Myrtales	Lythraceae	Punica granatum	pomegranate	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
15	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	eucalyptus	6,749	5,505	-	831	475	5	-	-	13,565
16	Sapindales	Anacardiaceae	Manguifera indica	mango	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
17	Sapindales	Anacardiaceae	Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	58	69
18	Sapindales	Anacardiaceae	Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian pepper tree	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
19	Sapindales	Meliaceae	Melia azedarach	chinaberry	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
20	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Citrus x limon	lemon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
21	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Citrus x sinensis	orange tree	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	176
22	Urticales	Moraceae	Ficus benjamina	ficus	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23
23	Urticales	Moraceae	Ficus carica	fig	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
24	Vitales	Vitaceae	Vitis vinifera	grape	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	122

Annex 15

→ SAMPLING STATIONS - BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

Code	Description	Geographical coordinates	
		Nort	East
AAF-4 Control	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation	8474712	372925
AAO-4 Impact	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation	8476389	373596
AAO-3 Impact	Cultivation Areas	8475342	374193
MB-1c Control	Cultivation Areas	8477574	372882

Annex 16

→ METHODOLOGIES APPLIED IN MONITORING

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF BIRDS

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF FLORA

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF REPTILES

Annex 17

→ ALPHA AND BETA DIVERSITY INDICES

ALPHA DIVERSITY INDICES

Alpha Diversity refers to the number of species present in a habitat, as well as the abundance of each species. This calculation results in a dominance indicator for a given species and can be assessed using indices such as:

Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index: This index considers both species richness (number of species) and evenness, which reflects how evenly individuals are distributed among the species present. A higher number of species increases diversity, and greater evenness also contributes to higher diversity.

Pielou's Evenness Index (J Index): This measures the proportion of observed diversity relative to the maximum expected diversity. Its value ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating that all species are equally abundant..

BETA DIVERSITY INDICES

Beta Diversity refers to the variation in the number of species between habitats within the same ecosystem. It is evaluated using similarity and dissimilarity indices between samples. These indices can be calculated using qualitative data, which indicate the presence or absence of species, or quantitative data, which reflect the relative abundance of each species.

The most commonly used indices include:

Jaccard Similarity Coefficient: This expresses the degree of similarity between two samples based on the species they share. Values range from 0 (no shared species between the two sites) to 1 (both sites have identical species composition).

Morisita-Horn Index: This index is based on species abundance and is not influenced by sample size (Moreno, 2001; Ramírez, 2005; Wolda, 1981). However, it is highly sensitive to the most abundant species. Values range from 0 (no similarity) to 1 (complete similarity). This parameter allows for comparison of diversity values between sites in order to zone areas according to their bioecological potential.

Annex 18

→ BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

East	373601
North	8476308
Altitude	83 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Amaranthus hybridus
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	373601
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	374205
North	8475312
Altitude	101 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 3
Scientific Name	Chenopodium murale
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN
	CITES
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Cultivation areas

East	374327
North	8475246
Altitude	81 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Bougainvillea glabra
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373596
North	8476389
Altitude	81 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Crotalaria incana
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373595
North	8476350
Altitude	84 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Malva parviflora
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372925
North	8474712
Altitude	75 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Eucalyptus globulus
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN - LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373134
North	8474588
Altitude	92 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Eragrostis pastoensis
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372925
North	8474712
Altitude	75 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Portulaca oleracea
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN - LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373601
North	8476334
Altitude	79 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Heliotropium curassavicum
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN - LC
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372925
North	8474712
Altitude	75 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Phoenix canariensis
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN- LC -
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372925
North	8474712
Altitude	75 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Distichlis spicata
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN - LC -
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372579
North	8477559
Altitude	75 msnm
Reference Place	MB- 1C
Scientific Name	Pluchea chingoyo
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	- -
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Cultivation areas

East	372932
North	8474173
Altitude	87 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Musa x paradisiaca
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373532
North	8476329
Altitude	81 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Sesuvium portulacastrum
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373684
North	8476226
Altitude	92 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Setaria verticillata
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372866
North	8474146
Altitude	88 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Inga edulis
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373596
North	8476389
Altitude	81 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Solanum nigrum
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372851
North	8474545
Altitude	74 msnm
Reference Place	AAF- 4
Scientific Name	Medicago sativa
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373134
North	8474588
Altitude	92 msnm
Reference Place	AAF-4
Scientific Name	Tamarix aphylla
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	373596
North	8476389
Altitude	81 msnm
Reference Place	AAO- 4
Scientific Name	Trianthema portulacastrum
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	-
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372851
North	8474545
Altitude	74 msnm
Reference Place	AAF- 4
Scientific Name	Vachellia karroo
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN-LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372851
North	8474545
Altitude	74 msnm
Reference Place	AAF- 4
Scientific Name	Punica granatum
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN-LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372851
North	8474545
Altitude	74 msnm
Reference Place	AAF- 4
Scientific Name	Vachellia macracantha
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN-LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

East	372851
North	8474545
Altitude	74 msnm
Reference Place	AAF- 4
Scientific Name	Nicotiana glauca
D. S. 043 - 2006 - AG	-
International conservation	UICN-LC
	-
Uses of the population	-
Plant Formation	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation

FAUNA

East	374029
North	8475501
Altitude	77 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	AAO- 3 – PC. 1
Scientific Name	Zenaida meloda
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	From southern Ecuador to the western Argentina, passing through Peru and central Chile

East	373543
North	8476341
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 1
Scientific Name	Columbina cruziana
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	It is located west of the Andes in Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile.

East	373088
North	8474646
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – PC. 8
Scientific Name	Conirostrum cinereum
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	Uncommon and widely distributed in coastal lowlands, the western slopes, and inter-Andean valleys, from sea level up to 4,200 meters.

East	373125
North	8474236
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – PC. 6
Scientific Name	Mimus longicaudatus
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	It is common in open and relatively dry habitats, and is also found in cities and parks.

East	373543
North	8476341
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 1
Scientific Name	Passer domesticus
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	It is common in cities and other human-populated areas, mainly along the coast of Peru.

East	374029
North	8475501
Altitude	77 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	AAO- 3 – PC. 1
Scientific Name	Zonotrichia capensis
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	Common and widely distributed in the coastal region, the Andes at almost all elevations, inter-Andean valleys, and part of the eastern slope of the Andes. It is generally found at high elevations on the eastern Andean slope.

East	372863
North	8477724
Altitude	53 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	MB- 1 c – PC. 1
Scientific Name	Falco sparverius
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	CITES - II
Geographical distribution	Es común en costa y vertientes andinas.

East	372617
North	8477619
Altitude	53 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	MB- 1 c – PC. 3
Scientific Name	Parabuteo unicinctus
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	CITES - II
Geographical distribution	Open habitats along the western coastal region of Peru. In recent decades, it has successfully colonized the city of Lima, where it is now common.

East	374058
North	8475353
Altitude	77 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	AAO- 3 – PC. 5
Scientific Name	Rhodopis vesper
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	CITES - II
Geographical distribution	The Oasis Hummingbird is uncommon across a wide altitudinal range, from nearly sea level up to 3,800 meters on the western slope of the Andes.

East	373623
North	8476291
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 2
Scientific Name	Thaumastura cora
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	CITES - II
Geographical distribution	The Cora Hummingbird is common across a wide altitudinal range from nearly sea level up to 2,800 meters on the western slope of the Andes. It undertakes seasonal migrations.

East	372916
North	8474598
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – PC. 9
Scientific Name	Chordeiles acutipennis
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	Uncommon in the dry Marañón drainage and along the western lowlands and foothills of the Andes.

East	373268
North	8476176
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 9
Scientific Name	Amazilis amazilia
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	CITES - II
Geographical distribution	Common in coastal scrublands and the edges of riparian forests west of the Andes, at elevations ranging from sea level up to 2,400 meters.

East	373502
North	8475980
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 6
Scientific Name	Zenaida auriculata
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	Common to fairly common in the western coastal lowlands and inter-Andean valleys at elevations ranging from sea level up to 4,000 meters.

East	373411
North	8476270
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAO- 4 – PC. 10
Scientific Name	Columbina cruziana
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	Found west of the Andes in Ecuador, Peru, and northern Chile.

East	373282
North	8474436
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – PC. 7
Scientific Name	Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	Common in urban areas and open habitats from sea level up to 4,200 meters on both slopes of the Andes.

East	372926
North	8474603
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – VES 2
Scientific Name	Phyllodactylus gerrhopygus (Adulto macho)
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC -
Geographical distribution	Central Peru (regions from Lima to Tacna) extending to northern Chile.

East	372926
North	8474603
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – VES 2
Scientific Name	Microlophus theresiae
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	Coastal desert from Lima to Arequipa.

East	372930
North	8477579
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	MB- 1 c – VES 3
Scientific Name	Microlophus thoracicus (juvenil)
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	On the coast, from Piura to north of Arequipa.

East	372899
North	8474543
Altitude	65 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation
Monitoring Station	AAF- 4 – VES 3
Scientific Name	Phyllodactylus gerrhopygus (adulto hembra)
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	Central Peru (regions from Lima to Tacna) extending to northern Chile.

East	372930
North	8477579
Altitude	57 msnm
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas
Monitoring Station	MB- 1 c – VES 3
Scientific Name	Microlophus thoracicus (adulto)
D. S. 004-2014-MINAGRI	-
International conservation	UICN – LC
	-
Geographical distribution	On the coast, from Piura to north of Arequipa.

Annex 19

→ SAMPLING STATIONS - BIOLOGICAL MONITORING 2024

MONITORING STATION: AAO-3		
Vegetation Unit	Cultivation areas	
East	374193	
North	8475342	
Altitude	-	
Evaluation period	First and Second Semester 2024	
Description of the monitoring station	Located on the eastern side of the plant, adjacent to the Panamericana Sur highway, it consists of a live fence with tree and shrub species. These plants serve as shelter and food for various bird and reptile species.	
RESULTS		
Number of Species	First Semester	Second Semester
Flora	3	3
Birds	4	4
Herpetofauna	0	0

MONITORING STATION: AAO-4		
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation	
East	373596	
North	8476389	
Altitude	-	
Evaluation period	First and Second Semester 2024	
Description of the monitoring station	Located on the northeastern side of the plant, near a camp and a sports court, it consists of a live fence with tree and shrub species. These plants serve as shelter and food for various bird and reptile species.	
RESULTS		
Number of Species	First Semester	Second Semester
Flora	4	3
Birds	7	7
Herpetofauna	0	0

Monitoring Station: AAF-4		
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation.	
East	372925	
North	8474712	
Altitude	-	
Evaluation period	First and Second Semester 2024	
Description of the monitoring station	Desert hillside plain with sparse vegetation, located near the plant's live fence on its western side; this live fence serves as shelter and a food source for some local wildlife species.	
RESULTS		
Number of Species	First Semester	Second Semester
Flora	2	4
Birds	7	9
Herpetofauna	1	2

Monitoring Station: MB-1c		
Vegetation Unit	Desert plains and slopes with sparse vegetation	
East	372882	
North	8477574	
Altitude	-	
Evaluation period	First and Second Semester 2024	
Description of the monitoring station	Located in a cultivated area surrounded by coastal desert with some patches of vegetation, the area is outside the plant, within its zone of indirect influence.	
RESULTS		
Number of Species	First Semester	Second Semester
Flora	0	1
Birds	5	7
Herpetofauna	2	2

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