Eni AGM 2021 - Mozambique

1) Regarding the security risks related to the escalation of the armed conflict in the Mozambican region of Cabo Delgado

1.1) The Cape Delgado area continues to be affected by an intense armed conflict that has already claimed thousands of lives. As part of the due diligence conducted by the company with respect to the Coral South and Rovuma LNG projects, does Eni believe that it has adequately assessed the security risks associated with these investments?

1.2) When was Eni's most recent assessment of safety risks in the Cabo Delgado region?

1.3) Can Eni undertake to make this assessment public?

1.4) Which third parties does Eni rely on to monitor security risks in the Cabo Delgado region?

1.5) In light of the recent attacks in the Cape Delgado region, does Eni believe that the Coral South project, and its other interests, including its onshore facilities in the Afungi LNG Park, are at risk?

1.6) Based on the same premise as question 1.5), does Eni believe that it is appropriate to move forward with the investment, construction and extraction in the Rovuma LNG project and Afungi LNG Park?

1.7) On 26th March 2021, Total as operator of Area 1 claimed ‘force majeure’, suspending its operations on the Mozambique LNG project and Afungi LNG Park indefinitely. They publicly based this decision on the most recent attacks in Cabo Delgado.

If Eni has answered yes to Question 1.7, based on what assessments does Eni believe that the project components involving the Afungi Peninsula, and the Afungi LNG Park, can be safely developed without incurring the same safety risks that forced the Total to suspend operations on the peninsula?

1.8) When does Eni expect to announce the Final Investment Decision for Rovuma LNG?

1.9) Several analysts have concluded that the development of gas reserves in Mozambique is one of the causes of the escalation of violence in the Cape Delgado region, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. They have based this conclusion on the problem that the gas industry has left local communities angry and in poverty after relocating them from their homes and land (as was planned in the Environmental Impact Assessment), and not providing them with the jobs promised. Does Eni agree with this assessment?

1.9.1) If yes, does Eni believe that it is necessary to suspend operations to ensure stability in the region?

1.9.2) If no, based on what information does Eni disagree with this analysis? Please make these assessments available.
1.9.3) How many jobs has Eni provided thus far for Mozambicans thus far, and how many of these are skilled?

1.10) On March 1, 2019, Mozambique Rovuma Basin (MRV) - a JV of which Eni is a member - entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Mozambican Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior to secure the operations of the Rovuma Basin project in the Province of Cabo Delgado. According to Eni, the MoU contained clauses relating to the protection of human rights and mechanisms for cancelling the agreement in the event of violations. Also according to the company's statement, Eni was discussing an update of the MoU with the Government of Mozambique. Please provide an update of such MoU.

1.10.1) Is Eni aware of human rights violations by the Mozambican military on communities in Cabo Delgado, including sexual assault?

1.10.2) Is Eni aware of the report titled "WHAT I SAW IS DEATH: WAR CRIMES IN MOZAMBIQUE'S FORGOTTEN CAPE" published in March 2021 by Amnesty International, containing information and testimonies regarding human rights violations also committed by Mozambican security forces on community members, including sexual assault, and South African mercenary group, the Dyck Advisory Group?

1.10.3) Does Eni believe that such violations committed by Mozambican security forces constitute grounds to activate the cancellation clauses of the above mentioned MoU? If not, why not?

1.10.4) What investigations has Eni conducted following the publication of videos widely spread on social media, and testimonies regarding abuses committed against civilians in Cabo Delgado by the Mozambican military?

1.10.5) Regarding the updating of the MoU, has it been completed to date?

1.10.6) If yes, what are the main changes from the previous version?

1.10.7) Please will Eni make this MoU publicly available?

1.10.8) If the update is not yet finished, when does Eni expect it to be completed? Does it consider this urgent?

1.11) Does Eni still use the security provider Chelsea Group to oversee the security of its installations, both onshore and offshore in Mozambique?

1.12) Has Eni hired other security providers besides Chelsea Group to oversee the security of its installations or personnel in the country?

1.13) To date, has Eni ever received any reports regarding possible abuses committed by security providers hired by the Chelsea Group or any of Eni’s other security providers in Mozambique?

1.13.1) If so, what actions has Eni taken with regard to these reports?

2) Eni has stated that it has identified two REDD+ projects in Mozambique, and has entered into a cooperation agreement regarding the feasibility of one of them, with the participation of international NGOs.

2.1) What are the two REDD+ projects identified by Eni in Mozambique?

1.2) What is the REDD+ project for which Eni has signed a cooperation agreement?
2.3) Which international NGOs are involved in this agreement?

3) When was the environmental and social management plans for the Rovuma LNG project last updated?
3.1) When does Eni expect to carry out the next update of these plans?

4) Which Italian NGOs is Eni currently collaborating with in Mozambique?