PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2025, DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND MARCH 31, 2024

PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2025, DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND MARCH 31, 2024

CONTENTS

US$ = United States dollar
S/ = Sol
EUR = Euro
JPY = Japanese Yen

SFP (Statement of Financial Position):

PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		As of March 31	As of December 31
ASSETS	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**
		US$000	**US$000**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	8	42,014	130,856
Trade receivables	9	258,155	219,660
Other receivables	10	399,890	358,680
Inventories	11	946,322	666,194
Other Assets		1,608	2,048
Total current assets		1,647,989	1,377,438
Non-current assets			
Other receivables	10	1,137,876	1,075,468
Property, plant and equipment	12	7,019,634	7,048,010
Investment properties		2,716	2,719
Intangible assets	13	125,202	124,923
Right of use asset	14	58,357	58,884
Deferred tax assets	20	254,797	237,061
Total non-current assets		8,598,582	8,547,065
TOTAL ASSET		10,246,571	9,924,503

The accompanying notes from pages 6 to 96 are part of the condensed interim financial statements.

		0.00	0.00

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	As of March 31 2025 US$000	As of December 31 2024 US$000
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	15	1,787,022	1,800,263
Trade payables	16	1,660,728	1,237,212
Accounts payable to related entities	17	-	-
Other payables	18	158,047	140,152
Other provisions	19	73,965	77,884
Lease Liabilities	14	47,147	41,623
Total current liabilities		3,726,909	3,297,134
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	15	3,810,987	3,810,395
Cuentas por pargar a entidades relacionadas	17	329,518	320,839
Other provisions	18	12,678	12,658
Lease Liabilities	14	13,751	19,533
Total non-current liabilities		4,166,934	4,163,425
Total liabilities		7,893,843	7,460,559
Equity	21		
Share capital		2,675,209	2,675,209
Additional capital		1,617,691	1,617,691
Legal reserve		8,724	8,724
Retained earnings		(1,948,896)	(1,837,680)
Total equity		2,352,728	2,463,944
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		10,246,571	9,924,503
		0.00	0.00

IS (Income Statement):

PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	For the three month period ended on March 31 2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Income from ordinary activities	22	966,225	919,656
Other operating income	23	13,978	19,702
Total income		980,203	939,358
Sales cost	24	(979,959)	(964,322)
Gross profit		244	(24,964)
Sales and distribution expenses	25	(14,241)	(15,927)
Administration expenses	26	(39,214)	(38,014)
Other Income	28	3,380	10,514
Other expenses	28	(2)	(18)
Total operation costs		(50,077)	(43,445)
Profit from operating activities		(49,833)	(68,409)
Financial income	29	14,164	1,222
Financial expenses	29	(95,605)	(92,690)
Net Exchange difference		2,321	(1,107)
Profit before income tax		(128,953)	(160,984)
Income tax expense	20	17,737	(22,322)
Net income for the year and comprehensive income		(111,216)	(183,306)
Basic and diluted earnings per share	32	(0.012)	(0.019)

The accompanying notes from pages 6 to 96 are part of the condensed interim financial statements..

-0.011618685
9,572,168

SCE (Statement of Changes in Equity):

PETROLEOS DEL PERU - PETROPERU S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024

	Number of shares	Capital share US$000	Capital additional US$000	Reserve legal US$000	Retained earnings US$000	Total equity US$000
Balance as of January 1, 2024	9,572,168,000	2,675,209	-	8,724	(855,259)	1,828,674
Comprehensive income:						
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	(183,306)	(183,306)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(183,306)	(183,306)
Transactions with shareholders:						
Capital contribution						
Transfer to additional capital and legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of additional capital to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	9,572,168,000	2,675,209	-	8,724	(1,038,565)	1,645,368
Balance as of January 1, 2025	9,572,168,000	2,675,209	1,617,691	8,724	(1,837,680)	2,463,944
Comprehensive income:						
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	(111,216)	(111,216)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(111,216)	(111,216)
Transactions with shareholders:						
Capital contribution			-			
Transfer to additional capital and legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of additional capital to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2025	9,572,168,000	2,675,209	1,617,691	8,724	(1,948,896)	2,352,728

The accompanying notes from pages 6 to 96 are part of the condensed interim financial statements.

FL (Cash Flow):

PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	For the three month period ended on March 31 2025 US$000	2024 US$000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash provided by operating activities		87,352	199,285
Interest payment	15	(37,443)	(20,059)
Income tax payment		(12,512)	(10,245)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		37,397	168,981
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Value Added tax related to investment activities		-	(124,385)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(32,891)	-
Paid capitalized interest		-	
Payment for the purchase of intangible assets		(2,107)	(5,026)
Net cash used in investment activities		(34,998)	(129,411)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans received from financial institutions	15	333,800	410,586
Loan DU No. 013-2024			-
Contribution via shareholder credit cap			-
Payment of loans to financial institutions	15	(415,096)	(402,051)
Amortization of loan DU No. 010-2022			
Amortization of loan DU No. 004-2024			
Payment of lease liabilities		(9,629)	(7,177)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(90,925)	1,358
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent		(88,526)	40,927
Effect of exchange rate variation on cash		(316)	(1,341)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		130,856	41,667
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		42,014	81,253
		-	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENT THAT DID NOT GENERATE CASH FLOWS			
- Unpaid accrued interest	15	57,628	17,860
- Works in progress to be paid		79,713	157,015
- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities		9,320	29,893

The accompanying notes from pages 6 to 96 are part of the condensed interim financial statements.

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FI (Cash Flow)

PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	For the three month period ended on March 31 2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Net income for the period		(111,216)	(183,306)
Adjustments to reconcile the net income of the year with the cash from operating activities:			
Stock Impairment Estimate			
Provision for contingencies	18	210	67
Provision for plugging and environmental remediation			
Impairment of property, plant and equipment			68,406
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properti	11	48,967	
Trade receivables impairment estimate			
Provision for retirement pensions			
Amortization		1,828	2,365
Right of use asset depreciation		7,684	6,393
Retirement and adjustments to property, plant and equipment and investment p		2	18
Deferred income tax		(17,737)	19,691
Provision of labor separation			
Adjustment effect of unused difference exchange rate		316	1,341
		(69,946)	(85,025)
Net variations in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables		(38,494)	(16,377)
Other receivables		(108,951)	(23,885)
Inventories		(280,128)	56,832
Expenses contracted in advance		440	1,529
Trade payables		423,416	169,018
Other payables and provisions		161,015	97,193
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		87,352	199,285

The accompanying notes from pages 6 to 96 are part of the condensed interim financial statements.

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PETRÓLEOS DEL PERÚ - PETROPERÚ S.A.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2025, DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND MARCH 31, 2024

1 BACKGROUND AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

a) Background -

Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) was incorporated on July 24, 1969, under Decree Law No.17753.

The Company is a government-owned company under private law operating in the hydrocarbons subsector within the Energy and Mining Industry. The Company was organized and incorporated as a stock company, under the provisions of Legislative Decree No.043, Ley de la Empresa Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A., published on March 5, 1981, as amended, by which the Peruvian Government holds the Company’s total share capital. The Company is also subject to the provisions of article 12 of the rules for application of Law No.28840, approved by Supreme Decree No.012-2013-EM, setting forth that each member of the General Shareholders' Meeting shall represent the number of shares of the Company's share capital resulting from dividing the total number of shares by the number of members designated to represent the Peruvian State. The Company is registered with the Peruvian company and securities regulator (Superintendencia de Mercados de Valores, SMV).

The Company's main offices are located at Prolongación Av. G-2, Zona de Refinería Talara, Peru.

Under the provisions of Law No.28840, Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa de Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A., the Company was expressly excluded from the scope of the governmental agency that provides financing to government-owned companies, (Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento de la Actividad Empresarial del Estado – FONAFE) and the public investment system (Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública – SNIP). In addition, by means of the Second Final Provision of Law No 28840, Supreme Resolution No.290-92-PCM, by which the Company was included within the scope of the process of private investment promotion, and any other regulation opposing Law No.28840, was superseded.

The Company is governed under Legislative Decree No. 43, its Bylaws, Law No. 28840 - Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa de Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A. (its internal rules, approved under Supreme Decree No.012-2013-EM dated April 27, 2013); it is also governed by the Peruvian Corporate Law on a supplementary basis and is under the oversight of the Peruvian Comptroller’s Office (Contraloría General de la República, CGR), supervisory entities (Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores) and regulatory entities (OSINERGMIN, OEFA, SUNAT, SUNAFIL, among others).

Likewise, under the Third Final Provision of Legislative Decree No. 1031, by which the efficiency of the government-run companies is promoted, dated June 24, 2008, the Company is subject to subsection 9.3, article 9 and article 12 of Legislative Decree No. 1031. In the first case, the financial statements are audited annually by independent external auditors appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting and in the second case, by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, the minimum level of share capital to be registered with the Securities Market Public Registry is to be determined in adherence to the provisions issued by the SMV.

The provisions of Law No. 30130 published on December 18, 2013, entitled “Law declaring the priority execution of the modernization of the Talara Refinery to ensure the preservation of air quality and public health and adopting measures to strengthen the Corporate Governance of Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A." also apply to it, which provides that the Company executes the Talara Refinery Modernization Project (hereinafter, PMRT), as well as its Regulations, approved by

Supreme Decree No. 008-2014-EM, published on March 24, 2014. In accordance with article 5 "Approval of the granting of guarantees" of Law No. 30130 which approves the grant by the Peruvian Government of up to US$200 million per year and up to a cumulative total of US$1,000 million to secure the financial obligations derived from the financing to be contracted by the Company to execute the PMRT in the event the Company is not able to obtain the necessary resources to honor its obligations. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the use of such guarantees has not been required.

Additionally, on December 30, 2016, Legislative Decree No.1292 was published, which declared of public necessity and national interest the safe operation of the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline and provides for the reorganization and improvement of the Company's Corporate Governance. On August 15, 2019, Law No.30993 was published, which declared of national interest the preparation and execution of the Project for the Strengthening and Modernization of the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline, in order to guarantee the operation and efficient maintenance of the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline, expand its length, increase its transportation capacity and profitability, safeguard the conservation of the environment and complement the Modernization Project of the Talara Refinery, as well as guarantee an adequate share of taxes, fees and royalties in favor of the State.

By means of Emergency Decree No. 023-2022, published on October 25, 2022, the capital contribution of the State in favor of the Company was approved in the amount of S/. 4,000'000,000.00 (four billion and 00/100 soles) as well as the short-term indebtedness operation, under the modality of granting a guarantee from the National Government, for up to US$ 500 million for its crude oil, fuels, other hydrocarbon derivatives and biofuels import operations. Furthermore, the Emergency Decree established that the Company would hire a specialized international consultancy firm to present a restructuring plan to the General Shareholders' Meeting no later than July 31, 2023.

Finally, through Emergency Decree No.013-2024 dated September 13, 2024, extraordinary and urgent economic and financial measures were established to overcome PETROPERÚ's financial situation, ensure the commercialization of hydrocarbons nationwide, guarantee the supply of fuels for the development of economic activities nationwide, and preserve the company's sustainability. In addition, this regulation extends until July 31, 2025 the term of the Short-Term Indebtedness Operation, under the modality of granting a National Government Guarantee, to the foreign trade credit line with Banco de la Nación (BN) for up to an amount in soles equivalent to US$1,000 million. Furthermore, the Emergency Decree established that the Company would hire the services of a specialized firm to design and manage the implementation of PETROPERÚ's Comprehensive Transformation Process.

b) Economic activity -

By means of Law No.28244 enacted on June 2, 2004, the Company is authorized to enter into contracts with PERUPETRO S.A. for exploration and/or exploitation operations as well as petroleum-related services as permitted by law.

As established under Law No.28840, Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A., published on July 23, 2006, the Company has economic, financial and administrative autonomy in accordance with its annual and five-year business objectives approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The agreements and contracts entered into in order to achieve its business purpose are subject to the guidelines established under i)

Legislative Decree No.043, as amended; ii) its Bylaws; iii) its internal rules; iv) Board agreements; v) the Standards of the National Control System; and vi) the standards and regulations specific to the Company.

The Company's foreign trade transactions are governed by the generally accepted practices and uses of international trade and International Law standards as well as the generally accepted practices in the hydrocarbon and energy industry.

As part of its corporate purpose, the Company carries out activities in accordance with Law No. 26221, Organic Law that regulates the activity of Hydrocarbons in National Territory. These activities consist of all oil industry phases, such as oil trade, including its by-products, basic and intermediate petrochemicals and other forms of energy.

By means of Law No. 29970 - Law for the strengthening of the energy supply continuity throughout the Southern Region in Perú ("Ley que afianza la Seguridad Energética y promueve el desarrollo del Polo Petroquímico en el Sur del País") the Company shall take part, individually or jointly, in the petrochemical development described in the above-mentioned law.

Law No. 30130 authorizes the Company to sell or issue shares to be placed in the stock market. In this process, the Peruvian Government is allowed to incorporate a private stake of up to 49% of its share capital outstanding. Likewise, it is established that the Company is allowed to carry out investment activities and projects as long as no current or future firm or contingent liabilities are incurred by the Company, do not affect the guarantees for the Talara Refinery Modernization Project (PMRT); and no Treasury resources are required; which is not restrictive of those ongoing projects that enable the Company to be operational at the effective date of this law. These restrictions will cease to exist whenever the Company generates sufficient cash flows to be able to secure payment of the indebtedness contracted to invest in implementing the PMRT and a private stake of at least 40% has been incorporated in its outstanding share capital.

North Peruvian Oil Pipeline -

Pursuant to Legislative Decree No.1292, published on December 30, 2016, the safe operation of the North Peruvian oil pipeline was declared of public need and national interest; in this sense, the Company was ordered to re-organize and enhance its corporate governance, authorizing a period of 720 calendar days counted from the date of publication of said Legislative Decree, to prepare a plan that regulates, among others, the modification, execution of contracts and contracting of services related to the Company's business units; the participation of the Company in contracts of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation; the possibility for the Company to take part in social responsibility actions under the mechanism of work in exchange for taxes; using the capital increase referred to in subsection 8.1, article 8, Law No. 29970 for the execution of the Talara Refinery Modernization Project and the amendment of article 4 and the Second Complementary Provision to Law No. 28840, Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa de Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A. to implement Legislative Decree No. 1292 approved by the Board of Directors. Such plan was approved by the Board of Directors by Resolution No.067-2018-PP dated August 6, 2018.

In this regard, the Company has been making disbursements for remediation work, crude oil recovery, soil monitoring and other services related to spills (Note 17).

Lot 64 -

On September 28, 2021, Supreme Decree No. 024-2021-EM approved the transfer of Geopark Perú S.A.C.'s stake in Lot 64 to the Company. Thus, the Company assumed 100% of the rights and obligations for hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation. On June 16, 2024, notification was received of the approval of the terms of reference (TOR) and the citizen participation plan (CPP) by the National Environmental Certification Service for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) for the initiation of the Detailed Environmental Impact Study.

On November 29, 2024, public call No. PETROPERÚ-001-2004-L64 was launched for the selection of a strategic partner for Lot 64, and the contract will be awarded at a public tender presentation ceremony on May 14, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, investments made in Lot 64 amount to US$36,498 thousand and US$35,834 thousand, respectively.

Lot 192 -

On February 3, 2024, Supreme Decree No. 005-2024-EM was published in the official newspaper El Peruano, in which the modification of the License Contract for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in Lot 192 was approved, in order to reflect the transfer of contractual position of 61% participation in the Contract by the Company in favor of Altamesa Energy Perú S.A.C.

In response to Altamesa's repeated failure to honor various payment obligations, PETROPERU withdrew Altamesa from the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) and has initiated a selection process to find an operating partner for the Lot 192 License Contract.

Lot X -

By Supreme Decree No. 008-2024-EM, published on May 19, 2024, the Company and the consortium formed by OIG PERU S.A.C, Aguaytía Energy del Perú S.R.L. and Termoselva S.R.L. signed with PERUPETRO S.A. the License Contract for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in Block X (Talara), for a term of 30 years. The license contract came into effect on Monday, May 20, PETROPERÚ has a 40 percent stake in the lot, with OIG PERU S.A.C being designated as operator.

The average March production of Oil and Associated Natural Gas corresponding to PETROPERÚ's participation is 3,265 BOPD and 4,791 MPCD, respectively.

Other Lots -

By Supreme Decree No. 022-2023-EM, published on October 21, 2023, the License Contract between the Company and PERÚPETRO S.A. for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in Lot I was approved, for a period of 2 years, said agreement being signed on October 21, 2023 or until the effective date of a new contract for the exploitation of hydrocarbons.

In Lot I, the average March production of Oil and Associated Natural Gas is 532 BOPD and 2,331 MPCD, respectively.

Likewise, on October 21, 2023, the Company and PERUPETRO S.A. signed the License Contract for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons for Lot VI, with a 2-year extension, approved by Supreme Decree No. 023-2023-EM published on October 21, 2023, or until the effective date of a new contract for the exploitation of hydrocarbons.

In Lot VI, the average March production of Oil and Associated Natural Gas is 1,584 BOPD and 2,565 MPCD, respectively.

By Supreme Decree No. 027-2023-EM, published on November 13, 2023, the License Contract between the Company and PERÚPETRO S.A. for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons in Lot Z-69 was approved for a period of 2 years (or until the effective date of a new contract for the exploitation of hydrocarbons), said contract being signed on November 15, 2023.

In Lot Z-69, the average March production of Oil and Associated Natural Gas is 3,716 BOPD and 8,520 MPCD, respectively.

c) Regulatory framework for the Company's selling prices -

In accordance with article 77 of the Organic Hydrocarbon Law, the activities and prices of crude oil and by-products are governed by supply and demand.

- The Company's fuel pricing policy approved by its Board of Directors establishes the following:

  - The prices of liquid fuels and specialties are determined according to their supply and demand, in compliance with the provisions of the Organic Hydrocarbons Law and regulations that modify or replace it.

  - The prices list of liquid fuels and specialties will be approved by the Executive Price Committee chaired by the General Manager and made up by the Corporate Finance Manager, Corporate Supply Chain Manager, Corporate Operations Manager and Corporate Commercial Manager or those that assume their functions.

  - The determination of the prices of liquid fuels and specialty products that the Company sells in the local market will consider the opportunity cost and will be set at prices that allow the Company to compete in the market while achieving its strategic and budgetary goals. In the case of liquid fuels, the opportunity cost corresponds to the import parity price calculated using the methodology defined by the Company in its guidelines.

  - The Company's liquid fuel prices list must be competitive with other economic agents - producers and importers - in the Sales Plants of the country in which there is commercial operation, provided that there is commercial benefit.

  - In the event of international market events or developments that significantly impact the prices of liquid fuels and specialty products, either sharply upwards or downwards, which negatively affect the Company's reputational image or place it at potential economic risk, the Executive Pricing Committee may decide to gradually pass these changes on to customers or to cancel the short-term variations until the local or international market stabilizes, taking into account the Company's financial sustainability.

- Fund for the Stabilization of Petroleum-Derived Fuels Prices (hereinafter referred to as the Price Stabilization Fund).

The Price Stabilization Fund was created by the Peruvian Government by Emergency Decree No. 010-2004, as amended. Pursuant to this piece of legislation the Peruvian Government establishes a contingency fund to prevent the volatility of the hydrocarbon prices being transferred to the final consumers; however, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) will compensate the Company for the pricing differences that are not transferred to its clients.

In accordance with these regulations, the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons (DGH) of the Ministry of Energy and Mines establishes a price range for each fuel product marketed in the country. Article 6 of Supreme Decree No.133-2010-EF (dated June 23, 2010) stipulates that the Regulatory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining - OSINERGMIN shall update and publish every two months in the Peruvian official newspaper “El Peruano”, the price ranges of each product the last Thursday of the second month, computed from the effective date of the last price update.

On a weekly basis, the Regulatory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining - OSINERGMIN publishes for each fuel product marketed in the country a reference price called Import Parity Price (Precio de paridad de importación, PPI). When the PPI is higher than the range upper limit, the difference constitutes the Compensation Factor and when the PPI is lower than the range lower limit, the difference constitutes the Contribution Factor.

By Supreme Decrees No. 033-2023-EM dated December 28, 2023, and No. 007-2024-EM, LPG-E was extended as a product subject to the FEPC until March 28, 2024, and June 27, 2024, respectively. As of March 2025, the products subject to the FEPC are only PI 6 and Diesel BX.

As of March 31, 2025, the Price Stabilization Fund represented -0.51% of the Company's revenues (contribution) and 0.73% of the revenues as of March 31, 2024 (compensation).

d) Operational income -

The Company's results show a net loss of US$111,216 thousand, mainly due to:

Favorable factors
- Higher sales volume recorded in the domestic market (82 vs 76 MBDC), mainly of Diesel and Gasoline, in accordance with the process of recovery of sales and market share that has been progressively achieved since August 2024.
- Increased production of low-sulfur diesel, gasoline and Turbo A1 at NRT.
- Lower volume of Residuals exports, according to NRT's current production scheme. It should be noted that the market value of this product is lower than the acquisition cost of the raw material.
- Lower operating, selling and administrative expenses (252 vs. 268 MMUS$), mainly due to asset depreciation associated with the review of the useful life of NRT's assets, and compliance with austerity measures.
- Lower financial expenses (82 vs. 93 MMUS$), explained by lower costs in the use of hedging instruments.

Unfavorable factors
- The downward trend in international crude oil and product prices, accentuated in the month of March 2025, impacting the realization of inventories.
- Reduced margins between product and crude oil prices, in line with the downward trend in international prices.
- The commercialization of Crudo Oriente, due to operational restrictions in the NRT's crude oil reception system, derived from the environmental event at the Submarine Terminal and port closures due to abnormal waves.
- Lower other income (3 vs. 11 MMUS$), mainly because in 2024 penalties were charged to Consorcio Cobra SCL UA&TC for delays in the construction of the Auxiliary Units until December 2022 (9 MMUS$).

e) Going concern and working capital -

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, which assumes that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future on a normal basis.

This assumption assumes that the Company will be able to meet the payment terms of its financial obligations. As of March 31, 2025, the Company has generated a loss of US$111,216 thousand (US$183,306 thousand as of March 31, 2024), current liabilities exceed current assets by US$2,078,920 thousand (US$1,919,696 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

The Company monitors cash flow projections based on liquidity requirements to ensure sufficient cash is available to cover operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom for credit lines. In this regard, the Company believes that the short-term revolving credit lines granted by local and foreign banks and the cash flows from its operating activities will allow it to increase its profit margins, reduce accumulated losses, maintain sufficient cash to meet its obligations, and improve working capital management in the medium term.

In order to continue the path of debt reduction, the Company has implemented the following action plans:

- Expansion of the portfolio of financial entities to manage new financing operations in order to meet current obligations with suppliers in the next twelve months.
- Liability management operations.
- Extend until December 31, 2028, the deadline established in Article 3 of Emergency Decree No. 023-2022, the Emergency Decree establishing economic and financial measures aimed at preventing fuel shortages nationwide, and its amendments and extensions.
- Extend until December 31, 2028, the deadline established in Article 5 of Emergency Decree No. 013-2024, an Emergency Decree that establishes extraordinary and urgent economic and financial measures to overcome the financial situation of PETROPERU S.A., ensuring the marketing of hydrocarbons nationwide and the sustainability of the company.

Therefore, the Company's management and the Board of Directors believe that the action plans being implemented allow the going concern principle to continue to be appropriate for preparing the financial statements.

f) Approval of the financial statements -

The financial statements for the three-month period ended on March 31, 2025, have been approved by the Company's General Management on April 29, 2025.

The financial statements for the twelve-month period ended on December 31, 2024 have been approved by the Company's General Management on February 16, 2025 and are currently being audited by the auditing firm Gaveglio Aparicio y Asociados SCRL- PWC.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These principles and practices have been applied consistently throughout the periods presented, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation -

i) Compliance with IFRS -

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter, IASB), in effect at the date of the financial statements. The information contained in these financial statements is the responsibility of the Company's Management, which expressly states that in preparing them it has applied all accounting principles and criteria required under the IFRS issued by the IASB.

ii) Measurement bases -

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments recorded at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of US Dollars, unless a different monetary expression is indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

To date, the following standards and amendments to standards have been published and are mandatory on or after January 1, 2025, and have not been adopted early by the Company:

Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Interchangeability

In August 2023, IASB issued an amendment to IAS 21 to assist entities that need to convert a transaction or operation of a country with which currencies are not interchangeable into the functional currency. A currency is considered interchangeable with another currency when it is possible to obtain that other currency, and the transaction is carried out through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. Where interchangeability does not exist, the exchange rate is permitted to be estimated using either: (a) an unadjusted observable exchange rate, or (b) some other estimation technique.

The Company has evaluated this accounting change and concludes that this new standard has no impact on its financial statements.

Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued specific amendments to IFRS 9, ‘Financial Instruments’ and IFRS 7, ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’ in response to recent concerns arising in practice and to include new requirements for financial and non-financial institutions. These changes are summarized below:

(a) The date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities is clarified, with a new exception for financial liabilities that are settled through electronic transfer systems.

(b) Clarifies and adds further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the “principal and interest only” criterion;

(c) New disclosures are added for certain instruments with contractual terms that may modify the cash flows of the instrument (e.g., financial instruments with conditions associated with meeting environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives); and

(d) The disclosures required for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are updated.

The Company has assessed the impact and concludes that this new standard has no impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 is the new standard that addresses presentation and disclosure issues in financial statements. This standard replaces IAS 1 and mainly focuses on changes in the presentation of the income statement. In general, the main changes introduced by IFRS 18 cover the following aspects:

- The structure of the income statement, incorporating new mandatory subtotals;
- The requirements for determining which income statement expense presentation structure are most useful;
- Note disclosures of certain “performance measures defined by management.” In certain cases, disclosure of performance indicators (such as EBITDA, ROA, ROE, among others) may be required in a note to the financial statements, including an explanation of how they are determined and a reconciliation with the income statement figures; and
- Grouping and disaggregation criteria applied for presentation and disclosure in the financial statements and in the notes thereto.

IFRS 18 is effective as of January 1, 2027. When applicable, comparative information for the year 2026 will have to be presented. Early application is permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this standard may have on its financial statements.

IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures
IFRS 19 is an optional application standard for certain subsidiaries that are part of an economic group (eligible subsidiaries) and focuses on disclosure issues. In applying IFRS 19, an "eligible subsidiary" applies the requirements of IFRS generally, except for the disclosure requirements of those standards, instead applying the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. The reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of financial statements of eligible subsidiaries with potential cost savings for companies preparing financial statements.

A subsidiary is eligible if:

- It has no public accountability (e.g., it does not own debt or equity instruments that are traded on a stock market); and
- Its ultimate parent or some intermediate parent prepares consolidated financial statements under IFRS that are available for public use.

IFRS 19 is effective as of January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this standard may have on its financial statements.

Improvements to IFRS 2024 - Volume 11.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the modifications may have on current practice. No other standards have been identified that are not yet effective and that could be expected to have a significant impact on the Company in current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

2.2 Financial assets -

Classification and initial measurement -

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Measured at fair value (either through profit or loss or other comprehensive income), and
- Measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the business model the Company uses to manage its financial assets and the contractual terms that impact cash flows.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing them.
The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost, which are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the asset is derecognized, modified, or impaired.
The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables, which are measured at amortized cost.

Interest income is recognized on loans receivable based on the proportion of time elapsed, using the effective interest method. When the loan or receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying value to its recoverable amount, with future cash flows discounted at the original interest rate.

Subsequent measurement -

Debt instruments -

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model that the Company has established for the management of the asset, as well as the characteristics of the asset flows derived from the asset. There are three possible categories into which debt instruments can be classified, these are:

- Amortized cost.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company only holds debt instruments at amortized cost.

Amortized cost is applicable for assets whose business model is to collect contractual cash flows, provided that these cash flows only represent payments of principal and interest. Interest earned on these financial assets is recognized as financial income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of this type of financial asset is recognized in profit or loss and presented under “Other income” or “Other expenses” together with the associated exchange gains or losses. Impairment losses on financial assets are presented under “Selling and distribution expenses”.

Derecognition -

A financial asset (or, if applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized, i.e., eliminated from the separate statement of financial position when:

- The contractual rights to receive the cash flows generated by the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive the cash flows generated by the asset, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed the contractual obligation to pay them to one or more recipients, agreed upon without significant delay, through an intermediary arrangement; and (a) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred; or (b) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred or retained, but control of the asset has been transferred.

Trade receivables -

Trade receivables are amounts owed to the Company by customers for items sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, less the provision for impairment.

2.3 Inventories -

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost includes direct material costs, direct labor costs, manufacturing overhead (based on normal production capacity), and costs incurred in moving inventory to its location and condition necessary for sale or use, and excludes financing costs and exchange rate differences. The cost of crude oil and acquired derived products is determined using the first-in / first-out method. Refined in-process and finished products are determined at the combined production cost. Materials and supplies at weighted average cost. Inventories receivable at specific acquisition cost. The volume of crude oil acquired and held in the pipeline is recorded at acquisition cost.

The provision for inventories impairment of in-process refined products, finished products and by-products acquired is applied directly to the carrying amount of inventories, with a charge to cost of sales; the carrying amount of these inventories is reduced to their net realizable value in the same period. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

With respect to supplies, the Company makes an annual provision for obsolescence based on a technical study or considering those items with no movement for more than two years; said estimated provision is recognized with a charge to income in the corresponding period.

2.4 Property, plant, and equipment -

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price or its construction or manufacturing cost, including non-refundable purchase duties and taxes and any necessary costs, the initial estimate of the obligation to dismantle the asset and, in the case of assets that require substantial time to be ready for their intended use (qualifying assets), indebtedness costs (Note 2.11). The purchase price or construction cost corresponds to the total of the amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given in the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment are recognized at the major component level.

Costs incurred to replace a component of an item or element of property, plant and equipment are capitalized separately if the qualifying criterion is met and the carrying amount of the component being replaced is written down.

Subsequent costs attributable to fixed assets are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will be generated for the Company and the cost of these assets can be measured reliably, otherwise they are recorded as an expense.

Assets under construction are capitalized as a separate component. Cost recognition will end when the item is ready for use in the conditions necessary to operate as intended by the Company, and from this moment on, they are subject to depreciation. When the items are ready for use, they are transferred to their final category.

The cost of property, plant and equipment, net of their residual value, is depreciated over their useful lives. Depreciation of assets is recognized as a cost or expense depending on the function of the asset.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset, which is as follows:

	Years
Buildings and other constructions	Between 25 and 60
Machinery and equipment	Between 2 and 50
Storage tanks	Between 20 and 40
Transportation units	Between 5 and 15
Miscellaneous equipment	Between 3 and 50
Computer equipment	Between 3 and 8
Furniture and fixtures	Between 2 and 20

The residual values, useful lives of assets and depreciation methods applied are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, at the date of each statement of financial position. Any changes in these estimates are adjusted prospectively.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon sale or when no economic benefits are expected from their use or subsequent sale.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is written off immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount as described in note 2.7.

Gains and losses on the sale of assets correspond to the difference between the proceeds of the transaction and the carrying value of the assets. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The accounting treatment of the capitalization of interest related to qualifying assets is described in note 2.11.

Assets received by donation or transfer are recorded at their fair value as part of the assets, with a counterpart entry in the other income item in the statement of comprehensive income (note 27).

Assets received from the signing of license contracts for the exploitation of hydrocarbon lots are not recognized in the financial statements.

2.5 Intangible assets and other -

Software -

Intangible assets include acquired computer software licenses and software, which are capitalized based on costs incurred to acquire and put the specific software to use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (between three and ten years).

Costs associated with software maintenance are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use.
- The Company intends to terminate the software and to use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product.
- It can be demonstrated that the software is likely to generate future economic benefits.
- The technical, financial and other resources necessary to complete the development of the software are available to enable its use or sale, and the cost attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Direct costs that are capitalized as part of the cost of computer software include the costs of the employees who develop the software and a portion of the related indirect costs.

Hydrocarbon exploration activities -

Exploration costs such as seismic and drilling of exploratory wells are capitalized until the technical and commercial feasibility of extracting resources from the area is demonstrated.

If exploration and resource evaluation activities are deemed to be unsuccessful, such assets are charged to income by recognizing an impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income. In the event that viable reserves are identified, exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified from this category to development costs, after evaluating their recoverability. Depreciation is not recognized during the exploration and evaluation phase.

If events or circumstances indicate that a possible impairment of resource exploration and evaluation assets has occurred, their recoverability is assessed by grouping assets at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows, cash-generating units, based on considerations that include geographical areas of similar geological characteristics, common use of facilities and contractual agreements. Such events and circumstances include the interpretation of seismic data, areas return requirements, drilling results, remaining period to comply with the exploration commitment period, remaining capital investment plans and political and market conditions.

2.6 Investment properties -

Investment properties primarily consist of land and buildings owned by the Company, which are held for long-term rental income and are not occupied for use by the Company. Investment properties are held at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs attributable to investment properties are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will be generated for the Company and the cost of these assets can be reasonably measured, otherwise they are expensed as incurred.

Maintenance and repair expenses are recognized in income in the period in which they are incurred. When the carrying amount of a property is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

The cost and accumulated depreciation of real estate sold or disposed of are eliminated from their respective accounts and the gain or loss is charged or credited to income for the period. Depreciation of these assets is calculated using the straight-line method at a rate considered sufficient to absorb the cost of the assets at the end of their useful lives and considering their significant components with substantially different useful lives (each component is accounted for separately for depreciation purposes and is depreciated over its individual useful life).

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets of indefinite useful lives -

The Company assesses impairment under the provisions of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 “Impairment of assets”; to this end, the Company performs annual tests of impairment of its items of property, plant, and equipment to determine whether there are indications that said items are impaired. If there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated in order to determine the amount of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the smallest levels at which identifiable cash flows (CGUs) are generated. Provided that consistent and reasonable criteria of asset allocation are used, common assets are also allocated to individual CGU; or otherwise to the smallest groups of CGU identified on a consistent and reasonable basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU represents the higher of its value in use and its fair value less direct costs to sell. For purposes of calculating the recoverable amount, the Company determines the value in use of its assets subject to impairment testing. Value in use corresponds to the present value of estimated cash flows discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market conditions and the specific risks of each asset or CGU.

Impairment losses, calculated by reference to the recoverable amount of the assets, which have been recognized in prior years, are reversed if there is a change in the estimates used when the impairment loss was last recognized.

Impairment losses are recognized in income in the expense categories to which the function of the impaired asset corresponds.

2.8 Financial liabilities -

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and ii) other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the liabilities were assumed and the manner in which they are managed. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at the date of initial recognition.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company maintains liabilities in the “other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost” category which are measured using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process according to the effective interest rate method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any acquisition discounts or premiums and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization according to the effective interest rate method is recognized as financial cost in the statement of comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company maintains within the category of “other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost” the following: (i) corporate bonds, (ii) unsecured bank loans, (iii) CESCE loan, (iv) trade accounts payable, (v) accounts payable to related entity, (vi) some items included in other accounts payable and (vi) lease liabilities.

Likewise, the Company maintains liabilities for derivative financial instruments which are measured and classified at fair value through profit or loss (Note 2.21).

For financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, changes in the fair value of these liabilities are recognized as a gain or loss in income or loss and presented under “financial income or expenses” in the period in which the change occurs.

2.9 Trade payables -

Trade payables are payment obligations for goods or services acquired from suppliers in the normal course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), otherwise they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts payable are initially recognized at fair value and, subsequently, if the time value of money is relevant, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method; otherwise, they are shown at nominal value.

2.10 Financial obligations -

The financial obligations correspond to loans acquired from financial institutions and related parties, including unsecured short-term loans used for working capital and investment in the PMRT, corporate bonds, a CESCE loan, a loan received from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and liquidating instruments. Loans are classified according to the content of the contractual agreements entered into and taking into account the economic substance of the contract.

Loans held by the Company are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. These obligations are subsequently recorded at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income during the period of the loan using the effective interest rate method. The Company presents its financial obligations under other financial liabilities and accounts payable to related parties.

Fees and commissions incurred in obtaining loans are recognized as transaction costs to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the loan will be received. In this case, transaction costs are deferred until the loan is received. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that part or all of the loan will be received, fees are capitalized as payments for services to obtain liquidity and are recognized in earnings over the period of the credit line to which they relate.

Loans are derecognized from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract expires or is cancelled. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other financial income or expense.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer payment of the obligation for at least 12 months from the statement of financial position date.

2.11 Cost of borrowing -

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets that take a substantial period of time to be ready for their expected use or sale (qualifying assets) are attributed to the cost of those assets. Capitalization begins when the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its expected use are initiated and disbursements and financing costs are incurred, and ends when the asset is substantially ready for its expected use or sale. The Company has defined a substantial period of time as one year or more for the purposes of capitalizing borrowing costs into qualifying assets.

Income generated by the temporary investment of funds received from specific loans is deducted from capitalizable borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are recognized in income.

2.12 Leases -

The Company leases mainly real estate, marine transportation units and miscellaneous equipment. Lease contracts do not impose any performance obligations, other than the security of the leased assets, which are maintained by the lessor. Leased assets cannot be used as collateral for lending purposes.

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease contract are initially measured at present value. The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability is made on the basis of fixed payments.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized under the straight-line method as an expense in income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets include computer and telecommunications equipment and small items of office furniture.

Lease payments to be made under renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease contract, if determinable, or the Company's incremental interest rate, which is the interest rate the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right to use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, guarantees and conditions.

To determine the incremental interest rate, the Company uses recent third-party financing received by the lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing terms since the third-party financing was received.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate become effective, the lease liability is revalued and adjusted to the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to income during the lease term, in order to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or post-termination periods) are only included in the terms of the lease if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended (or not terminated).

Accounting policy as lessor -

A lessor shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Revenues from operating leases in which the Company is a lessor are recognized in income under the straight-line method over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and are recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

The Company maintains real estate leased to third parties, which are classified as operating leases and are presented in the statement of financial position under investment properties. Income from these leases is presented in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating income.

2.13 Employee benefits -

a) Bonuses -

The Company recognizes the expense for bonuses and the corresponding liability on the basis of the legal provisions in force; bonuses correspond to two annual remunerations paid in July and December of each year, respectively. Bonuses are recognized based on the proportion of time in which the worker provides the services that entitle him or her to this benefit.

b) Compensation for time of service -

The compensation for time of service of the Company's personnel corresponds to their severance payment rights calculated in accordance with current legislation, which must be deposited in the bank accounts designated by the employees in the months of May and November of each year. Compensation for employee time of service is equivalent to average compensation in effect at the date of deposit, which is recognized in income on an accrual basis. The Company has no additional payment obligations once it makes the annual deposits of the funds to which the employee is entitled.

c) Vacations -

Annual personnel leave is recognized on an accrual basis. The provision for the estimated obligation for annual employee leave resulting from services rendered by employees is recognized at each statement of financial position date. The annual leave to which the employee is entitled is 30 calendar days.

d) Profit sharing -

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for employee profit sharing based on current legal provisions. Employees' profit sharing is 10% of the taxable income determined by the Company in accordance with income tax legislation.

2.14 Provisions -

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, legal or assumed, that results from past events, is likely to require the outflow of resources involving economic benefits for its settlement, and its amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each period. If the time value of money is significant, provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the specific risks of the liability. The unwinding of the discount due to the passage of time results in an increase in the obligation, which is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as a financial expense. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provision for environmental improvements and plugging of wells of privatized operating units -

The obligation to improve the environment and plug wells arises from the operating units transferred by the Peruvian State to the private sector in 1997 and from a specific legal mandate. The Peruvian State, through the Company, assumed responsibility for covering these obligations. In this respect, the Peruvian State reimburses the Company for the disbursements it incurs to meet these obligations. The obligation assumed by the Peruvian State was recognized against the income of prior years. The amount accrued at that date is updated at the end of each year.

On the date of initial recognition of the liability arising from this obligation, measured at the present value of the estimated disbursement flows, the same amount was simultaneously debited to the statement of comprehensive income. Subsequently, the liability is reviewed and increased, if applicable, each period. Upon settlement of the liability, the Company recognizes any gain or loss generated. Changes in the estimated value of the initial obligation and in interest rates are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.15 Contingent liabilities and assets -

A contingent liability is disclosed when the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or when the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent assets are not recognized and are disclosed if it is considered probable that an inflow of economic benefits will occur to the Company.

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The determination of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of judgment and the calculation of estimates of the outcome of future events.

2.16 Current and deferred income taxes -

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. The tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items recognized directly as part of other comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized as part of other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax legislation enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. The Company periodically evaluates the position taken in tax returns with respect to situations where tax laws are subject to interpretation. The Company, when applicable, establishes provisions for amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recorded using the liability method, recognizing the effect of temporary differences that arise between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their balances in the financial statements. Deferred income taxes are determined using tax rates (and legislation) that have been enacted at the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the deferred income taxes are realized or paid.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legal right to offset the current income tax asset against the current income tax liability and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to the same tax authority.

For the recognition and measurement of current and deferred income tax, the Company has assessed the existence of probable uncertain tax positions assumed by the Company; however, the Company has not identified any significant uncertain tax positions that require accounting.

2.17 Capital -

Subscribed and paid-in common shares are classified in equity as share capital. Shareholder's cash capital contributions and capitalization of profits for which shares have not yet been issued and subscribed are recognized in equity as additional capital when they are made and approved by shareholders.

2.18 Revenue recognition -

a) Revenue from sale of refined products -

The Company mainly sells its refined products in the local market and a smaller portion is exported. Sales revenue is recognized when control of the products is transferred at a point in time, which occurs when the product is delivered to the customer and there are no outstanding performance obligations to be satisfied that would affect customer acceptance of the product. In the case of products sold in the local market, the product is considered delivered upon delivery of the goods to the Company's plants and sales terminals, and in the case of exported products, based on the contractual export terms, which primarily result in control being transferred when the product is delivered at the port of shipment.

Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price list referenced in the contract, net of estimated volume discounts. In certain cases, products are sold with retroactive volume discounts based on cumulative sales over a 12-month period. Historical information is used to estimate and record discounts, recognizing revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant future reversal will not occur. Discounts are presented net of the trade receivables balance, based on the estimated volume discount that will be offset against customers through invoices for sales made. It has not been necessary to separate any financing components because sales are agreed upon with credit terms of no more than 45 days, which is consistent with market practice.

b) Revenue from Price Stabilization Fund (Note 1-c) -

Revenue derived from the Price Stabilization Fund are recognized simultaneously with the revenue from sales to customers of the refined products comprising the Price Stabilization Fund, for which the Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) of the Ministry of Energy and Mines sets a price range. The Company’s price-setting policy is using as a reference the Import Price Parity (IPP); nevertheless, the price billed to customers must be within the price ranges set for the products within the scope of the Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of Emergency Decree No. 010-2004, whenever the Company’s price is above the upper price range threshold, the Company records revenue and the respective receivable from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), for the amount equivalent to the difference between the price billed to customers and the upper price range threshold, since this is a compensating factor; whenever the Company’s price is below the lower price range threshold, the Company recognizes a reduction in revenue and the receivables from MEM, for the amount equivalent to the difference between the price billed to customers and the lower price range threshold, since this is a contribution factor.

Income from the Price Stabilization Fund is recognized as part of income from ordinary activities.

c) Revenue from services rendered -

The Company provides services at fixed prices as contractually established.

Revenue from services rendered is recognized when control of the service is transferred to the customer. For terminal operation services, freight, supply and use of hydrocarbons, the transfer of control occurs as the service is rendered and there are no pending obligations to be satisfied that could affect the customer's acceptance of the service (income recognized over time). For crude oil transportation and other services, the transfer of control occurs over time, as it satisfies performance obligations as the service is provided.

d) Interest income -

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.19 Earnings (loss) per share -

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

2.20 Recognition of sales costs and expenses -

The cost of sales of products and services is recorded in income when the products are delivered or services are rendered, simultaneously with the recognition of revenue in accordance with accounting policies. Freight and transportation expenses related to the delivery of products are presented as part of cost of sales.

Administrative, selling, and other expenses are recognized as they are incurred, regardless of when they are paid, and are recorded in the periods to which they relate.

2.21 Derivative financial instruments -

Derivative financial instruments such as forward contracts are used to hedge foreign currency (U.S. dollar) risks. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values at the date the derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are accounted for as financial assets when their fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative. The change in fair value is recognized in the “Financial income or expenses” line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.22 Segment information (Note 5) -

Segment information is presented in a manner consistent with internal information provided to the Board of Directors, which represents the highest authority for decision-making, resource allocation, and performance evaluation of the operating segments.

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity for which separate financial information is maintained and continually evaluated.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Management is responsible for establishing and supervising the risk management structure. The Corporate Finance Management is in charge of financial risk management. This Management identifies, evaluates, and manages financial risks.

The Company's financial risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor these risks and compliance with the limits. The policies and systems for managing this type of risk are regularly reviewed to reflect any changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company, through its management policies and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

3.1 Financial risk factors -

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (primarily exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and crude oil price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

a) Market risks -

The most relevant market risks for the Company's current activities are explained below:

i) Exchange rate risk -

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are mainly in soles, euros, and yen. The Company is exposed to the risk of severe fluctuations in the exchange rate of these currencies.

The Company manages exchange rate risk, seeking a balance between foreign currency assets and liabilities. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has not entered into financial derivative transactions to hedge the exchange rate risk and therefore assumes this risk.

The asset and liability items corresponding to transactions in foreign currencies, as well as the net position exposed to exchange rate risk as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, are summarized below (expressed in thousands and in the corresponding currencies):

	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	S/000	EUR000	JPY000	S/000	EUR000	JPY000
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalent	307,511	-	-	307,511	-	-
Trade receivables	998,871	-	-	998,871	-	-
Other receivables	5,366,175	-	-	5,366,175	-	-
	6,672,557	-	-	6,672,557	-	-
Liabilities:						
Other financial liabilities	(3,774,210)	-	-	3,774,210	-	
Trade payables	303,299	7,850	230,523	397,630	7,400	230,523
Accounts payable to related entities	1,211,641	-	-	1,209,567	-	-
Other payables	1,486,623	-	-	1,311,295	-	-
Lease Liabilities	7,003	-	-	7,689	-	-
Other provisions	138,224	-	-	156,748	-	-
	6,921,000	7,850	230,523	6,857,138	7,400	230,523
Net passive exposure	(195,567)	(7,850)	(230,523)	184,581	7,400	230,523

These items have been converted to the functional currency using the exchange rates published by the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance and AFP-SBS. The following exchange rates were applied for each type of currency:

	Exchange rates	
	as of March 31 2025	as of December 31 2024
S/	0.272	0.265
EUR	1.148	1.120
JPY	0.000	0.000

The Company, as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, recorded a net foreign exchange gain of US$2,321 thousand and US$11,213 thousand, respectively, which are shown in the net foreign exchange gain in the statement of comprehensive income.

Sensitivity analysis -

If the U.S. dollar had been revalued/devalued by 5% against the soles (the currency with the largest exposure), with all other variables held constant, pre-tax results would have been impacted as follows:

	Movement of the year	Effect on income before taxes	
		Revaluation	Devaluation
		US$000	US$000
As of March 31, 2025			
S/	5%	185,564	(185,564)
As of December 31, 2024			
S/	5%	2,448	(2,448)

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, if the US dollar had been revalued/devalued by 5% with respect to the euros and yen, with all other variables held constant, there would not have been a significant impact on the income before taxes.

ii) Interest rate risk -

The Company maintains certain assets that earn interest at fixed market rates.

Interest rate risk for the Company arises from its short and long-term indebtedness. Variable-rate borrowing exposes the Company to interest rate risk on its cash flows. Fixed-rate borrowing exposes the company to interest rate risk on the fair value of its liabilities. The Company's policy is to maintain its indebtedness in fixed rate instruments. In this regard, the Company assumes interest rate risk on the fair value of its short and long-term loans.

As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, all of the debt the Company maintains is to finance its operations and for the completion of the PMRT project at fixed rates in accordance with the following: (i) bullet bonds whose interest is paid semi-annually since December 2017 at rates of 4.750% and 5.625% maturing in the years 2032 and 2047, respectively; (ii) CESCE loan at a rate of 3.285%, whose interest is paid semi-annually since May 2019 with maturity in 2030; (iii) short-term unsecured bank loans at rates in U.S. dollars between 7.79% and 10.70% and (iv) Loan from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) according to emergency decree No.010-2022 at rates in soles between 5.00% to 6.75%; and according to emergency decree No.013-2024 at rates in soles between 5.95% to 5.60%.

iii) Crude oil price risk (commodities) -

The sales prices of the products offered by the Company are exposed to the commercial risks inherent in volatility in international prices. The prices invoiced by the Company are modified according to changes in international prices (Note 1-c).

As explained in Note 1-c, prices in the domestic market are determined by considering international prices for crude oil and derivative products. Prices are expressed in soles at the current exchange rate, considering the legal regulations issued in previous years establishing the Price Stabilization Fund, through which the Peruvian State may provide compensation or receive contributions to stabilize the price of certain products for end consumers. This mechanism mitigates the effect of changes in the prices of some products that are not passed on to the final consumer.

Note 10 shows the net balance of compensation and contributions from the Peruvian State as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

b) Credit risk -

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with banks, as well as exposure to credit from wholesale and retail customers, which is reflected in trade receivable balances.

i) Risk management -

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may be unable to meet its obligations under a financial instrument or sales contract, resulting in financial loss. The Company's financial assets potentially exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of bank deposits, trade receivables and certain items included in other receivables.

With respect to bank deposits, the Company reduces its exposure to credit risk by distributing its surplus funds across various top-tier financial institutions and limits the amount of credit risk exposure at any one financial institution.

Regarding trade receivables, the concentration of credit risk is among wholesale customers, which are prestigious and leading companies nationwide. The Company has established policies to ensure that sales of goods are made to wholesale customers with a credit history and adequate collateral. These policies include, among other aspects, approval of credit limits for each customer, monitoring procedures, and ongoing follow-up of payment behavior. Regarding contracts signed with state entities, the Armed Forces maintain a 45-day credit agreement with the Company, while the Peruvian National Police maintains a 25-day credit agreement. The Company does not anticipate significant losses arising from the credit risk of its counterparties.

ii) Impairment of financial assets -

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to models to determine the expected credit loss:

Cash and cash equivalents and certain items of other accounts receivable,
Trade receivables for sales of products and services.

For cash and cash equivalents and certain other receivables items, the Company considers any credit losses to be immaterial.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach under IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses, which uses expected loss provisions over the life of the asset.

To measure expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on homogeneous risk characteristics that represent each customer segment's ability to pay the amounts owed and the days past due. The Company has grouped its customers into (i) Commercial, (ii) Military, (iii) Industrial and (iv) Wholesale.

For the years 2025 and 2024, expected loss rates are based on sales payment profiles over the 12-month period prior to March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and historical credit losses are adjusted to reflect current and prospective macroeconomic factors affecting customers' ability to settle trade receivables. The expected credit loss is presented in Note 9.

c) Liquidity risk -

Prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate number of committed funding sources, and the ability to close out market positions. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's negative working capital and liquidity difficulties are being managed in accordance with management's plans.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient lines of credit at all times and by funding its working capital with cash flows from operating activities and, in exceptional cases, with the financial support of its shareholder, the Peruvian government. The Company is also implementing a Restructuring Plan, whose main objectives are to reverse the adverse liquidity situation and ensure the financial and operational sustainability of the Company.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company maintains short-term revolving credit lines from local and foreign banks for US$3,974,198 thousand, of which approximately US$1,688,462 thousand are used in crude oil and refined product purchase operations in the national territory and in foreign markets and other obligations related to working capital. These lines of credit have no maintenance cost requirements and do not require collateral.

The Company's Corporate Finance Department monitors cash flow projections based on liquidity requirements to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom for unused credit lines so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits on any credit line. Cash surpluses and balances above the amount required for working capital management are leveraged through interest-bearing products that are immediately available.

The table below analyzes the Company's financial liabilities grouped on the basis of the period remaining from the date of the statement of financial position to the maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted cash flows:

	Value in books	Flow of cash not discounted	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	More than 2 years
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
March 31, 2025					
Other financial liabilities	5,598,009	7,290,066	772,236	330,198	6,187,632
Trade payables	1,660,728	1,660,728	1,660,728	-	-
Lease liabilities	60,898	68,050	43,243	24,689	118
Accounts payable to related parties	329,518	368,727	-	152,497	216,230
Other payables (*)	199,090	199,090	199,090	-	-
	7,839,565	9,577,983	2,666,619	507,384	6,403,980
December 31, 2024					
Other financial liabilities	5,610,658	7,884,166	1,202,776	1,033,890	5,647,500
Trade payables	1,237,212	1,237,212	1,237,212	-	-
Lease liabilities	61,156	69,385	37,041	29,139	3,205
Accounts payable to related parties	320,839	368,727	-	-	- 368,727
Other payables (*)	63,475	63,475	63,475	-	-
	7,293,340	9,589,554	2,507,093	1,063,029	6,019,432

(*) Other payables do not include tax liabilities, advances, or labor liabilities.

3.2 Capital risk -

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to generate returns to its shareholder, benefits to other stakeholders and maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors its capital on the basis of the leverage ratio, which is calculated by dividing its net debt by its total capital. Net debt corresponds to total other financial liabilities (including current and non-current) and accounts payable to related parties, excluding lease liabilities, less cash, and cash equivalents. Total capital corresponds to equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

As of March 31, 2025, there are no current contracts with local risk rating agencies based on the provision of General Superintendency Resolution SMV No. 039-2024-SMV/11.1, which was notified to PETROPERÚ on the SMV Portal on May 24, 2024. S&P Global Ratings maintains its B rating for long-term foreign currency debt, with a Stable outlook. In March 2025, Moody's Ratings assigned a B3 rating with a stable outlook, which is equivalent to a B- rating on the S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings scale. Fitch Ratings maintains its CCC+ rating for long-term foreign currency debt.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 , the leverage ratios were as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Other financial liabilities (*)	5,598,009	5,610,658
Accounts payable to related parties	329,518	320,839
Cash and cash equivalent	(42,014)	(130,856)
Net debt (A)	5,885,513	5,800,641
Total equity (B)	2,352,728	2,463,944
Total capital (A)+(B)	8,238,241	8,264,585
Ratio (A/(A+ B))	0.71	0.70

The increase in the leverage ratio corresponds mainly to the loss obtained as of March 2025 of US$ 111,216 thousand, which decreases the Company's equity.

(*) Does not include lease liabilities.

3.3 Estimation of fair value -

The information used by the Company to estimate fair value has been categorized into the following levels:

- Level 1: Measurement based on quoted market values in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Measurement based on information about the asset or liability other than quoted prices (level 1), but which can be confirmed, either directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices).
- Level 3: Measurement based on information about the asset or liability that does not come from sources that can be confirmed in the market (i.e., unobservable information, generally based on internal Company estimates and assumptions).

The Company only measures foreign exchange forward derivative financial instrument contracts at fair value. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the financial statement date. Derivatives are recorded as financial assets, under other receivables, when their fair value is positive, and as financial liabilities, under other payables, when their fair value is negative. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is estimated by discounting the contractual net future cash flows and comparing the exchange rate agreed in the contract with a forward exchange rate in effect at the measurement date. The discount is based on a current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments, and whose measurement information has been classified as level 2.

For disclosure purposes, the Company used observable sources (Bloomberg) to determine the fair value of the bonds (measured at amortized cost), classified as Level 1; the fair value of the unsecured loans is estimated by discounting contractual future cash flows at a current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments, and whose measurement information has been classified as Level 2; and for the CESCE loan and the accounts payable to a related entity, the Company discounted the contractual cash flows at an average interest rate on the Company's medium- and long-term borrowings plus a spread, whose information is classified as Level 3.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is already at fair value. The Company believes that the carrying amount of current receivables and payables (including financial obligations and payables to related parties) is similar to their fair values due to their short-term maturity and the impact of the discount is not significant.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND CRITERIA

The estimates and judgments used are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Estimates and critical accounting criteria -

The Company makes estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Accounting estimates, by definition, will very seldom be equal to the respective actual results. The estimates and criteria that have a risk of causing adjustments to reported asset and liability balances are presented below:

a) Useful lives and depreciation of property, plant and equipment -

Depreciation begins when the asset is available for use, that is, when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, resulting in depreciation charges proportional to the estimated useful life of the asset measured in number of years. The useful life of assets is evaluated based on: i) the expected physical wear and tear and ii) the expected utilization of the asset. These calculations require making estimates and assumptions about the Company's total production demand and the capital expenditures that will be required in the future.

b) Provisions and contingencies -

The Company is subject to a number of laws and regulations as well as business practices effective in Perú. In this sense, the Company makes judgments and estimates when recording provisions for environmental matters and compliance with technical standards issued by local regulatory entities. Actual costs may vary from estimates for various reasons, such as variations in cost estimates and different interpretations of the law, opinions, and assessments regarding the amount of losses.

The Company updates the measurement of the provision for environmental remediation of privatized units and for well plugging to reflect new events, changes in circumstances and any other relevant information that becomes available in order to determine which costs will be incurred to cover these items (Note 18). Changes in the variables used to establish the amount of the environmental obligation and for the plugging of wells may cause significant adjustments to the balance of the obligation; in addition, the Company measures the provisions for environmental remediation for oil spills caused by the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline incidents taking into consideration the contracts with the suppliers performing the remediation work pending execution and the estimate of the services in the process of being contracted.

In addition, in the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to certain contingent liabilities related to existing or potential claims, lawsuits and other remedies, including some involving tax matters.

Contingencies are recorded as provisions when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle an obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company bases its estimates on updated projections on the results of the aforementioned actions and resources and the experience of its technical area and its legal advisors, internal and external, in addressing and resolving legal, labor and tax issues. As the scope of the obligations becomes more clearly defined or more information becomes available, the Company may be required to change its estimates of future costs, which could have a significant effect on the results of its operations and financial condition or liquidity.

c) Taxes -

The determination of income tax requires interpretation of Peruvian tax legislation. The Company seeks professional tax advice before making tax-related decisions. The Company believes that these estimates are reasonable and appropriate at this date; however, the Company believes that any interpretation by the tax authorities that may subsequently become known may result in future tax charges. The Company recognizes liabilities for observations in tax audits when additional taxes are payable, the differences impact the current income tax expense in the period in which this fact is determined.

The deferred income tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date to determine its recoverability.

The calculation of the current income tax expense determined by the Company results from the application of current tax regulations and the experience of previous tax audits. In this regard, the Company does not consider it necessary to make a sensitivity disclosure that simulates variations in the calculation, because it believes that, if any difference arises, it would not be material to the results of the financial statements.

d) Tests for possible impairment in the value of property, plant and equipment -

The Company assesses whether an impairment provision is required in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 2.7. This determination requires the Company's judgment in analyzing evidence of impairment, as well as in determining the recoverable amount. For the latter, judgment is required in preparing expected future cash flows, including forecasts of the Company's future operations, forecasts of economic factors that may affect revenues and costs, as well as in determining the discount rate to be applied to those cash flows.

The estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of assets take into account events from prior years, current operations, future expectations, as well as changes in the Company's operational strategy. These considerations were relevant in estimating expected future cash flows and have been taken into account in the cash flow estimates for the coming years.

The recoverable amount of the assets corresponds to the fair value less costs of disposal or their value in use, whichever is higher. The Company determines the recoverable amount based on value in use. For such purposes, it estimates the expected cash flows in the long term, over a 16-year period, which it considers to be appropriate because it observes that after that period the discount rate stabilizes. At the same time, the determination of value in use presumes the existence of a terminal value of the asset.

For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the smallest levels at which identifiable cash flows (CGUs) are generated. The Company groups its assets into four CGUs: (i) Production and marketing; (ii) Pipeline Operations (Note 11), (iii) Leased and privatized units and (iv) Exploitation of Lots.

The Production and Marketing CGU groups the assets of the Conchan, Iquitos and Talara refineries as well as the assets associated with the Company's commercial activity, since its corporate purpose and obligation, as defined by Government Decree Law (Note 1), is to supply fuel to the entire country through its three refineries located throughout the national terrritory. This obligation requires the Company to operate its three refineries in an interrelated manner, where fuel supply is the priority in order to meet domestic demand. Also, the products marketed to third parties by the Conchan and Iquitos refineries require, to a certain extent, inputs from the Talara refinery, which led the Company to conclude that the cash flows of the Conchan and Iquitos refineries are not largely independent.

The Company has taken into account internal and external information (lower than expected economic returns as a result of the delay in the start-up of the NRT and an increase in the investment budget to complete the construction of the NRT) and has identified signs of impairment, so it considered it appropriate to perform impairment tests on the Pipeline Operations and Production and Marketing CGUs (Note 11). For the Leased and privatized units and Lot Exploitation CGUs, no evidence of impairment has been identified.

4.2 Critical judgments in the application of accounting policies -

Determination of the functional currency -

According to IAS 21, “Changes in Exchange Rates,” an entity must define its functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. As part of its assessment, an entity analyzes primary indicators (those associated with the economic forces that mainly influence sales prices and costs); when the primary indicators are not conclusive, it analyzes secondary indicators (those associated with the currency in which it is indebted and in which it maintains its cash surpluses). Following this assessment, the determination of the functional currency may not be obvious, in which case, the entity should use its professional judgment to determine the functional currency that best represents the economic effects of the entity's underlying transactions.

The Company sells its products and services primarily in the Peruvian market; crude oil sales prices are influenced by the international market as well as the domestic market and its regulations. Most of the costs correspond to the import of crude oil, the cost of which is denominated in U.S. dollars and is substantially influenced by international markets, with a predominance of the U.S. market.

In the years 2025 and 2024, no significant change was observed compared to the circumstances that existed in the past. On the other hand, in relation to the secondary indicators established by IAS 21 “Changes in Exchange Rates”, referring to the currency in which the funds from financing activities are generated, the Company maintains the predominance of the US dollar from 2017 to date (Note 15).

The financing structure and the marked predominance of the U.S. dollar led the Company to define this currency as its functional currency.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, according to the Company's critical judgment, the functional currency continues to be the U.S. dollar.

5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

a) Description of the main segments and activities -

The highest decision-making authority (the Board of Directors) reviews the Company's performance in four strategic divisions, which correspond to its operating segments. These divisions offer different products and services, and are managed separately as they require different business strategies, both commercial and financial.

The Company's operations are evaluated based on the activity of the following business segments: (i) Production and marketing, (ii) Pipeline Operations, (iii) Leased and privatized units and (iv) Lots Exploitation.

Based on the provisions of IFRS 8, the reportable operating segment for its representativeness over revenues and assets is: 'Production and marketing'. However, on a voluntary basis, the Company reports all of its operating segments as detailed in this same note.

The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment:

Segment	Operations
Production and marketing	Refining and marketing of products derived from petroleum.
Pipeline Operations	Service of transfer and custody of crudes from the Northern jungle of Perú.
Leased units and Privatized units	Assets that generate cash inflows from rentals.
Exploitation of Lots	Hydrocarbon exploitation in operations with license contracts.

The Company's General Management and Board of Directors review the internal management reports of each segment on a quarterly basis.

There are several levels of transactions between the Production and Marketing and Pipeline Operations segments. These transactions include transfers of oil or other products and transportation services.

Statement of financial position by segment -

	Production and marketing (*)	Pipeline Operations	Units leased and privatized	Exploitation of Lots (**)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
As of March 31, 2025					
Assets:					
Current	1,391,054	142,507	28,534	85,894	1,647,989
Non-current	8,202,900	186,058	171,827	37,797	8,598,582
	9,593,954	328,565	200,361	123,691	10,246,571
Liabilities:					
Current	3,419,303	156,482	87,241	63,883	3,726,909
Non-current	4,149,571	17,363	-	-	4,166,934
	7,568,874	173,845	87,241	63,883	7,893,843

(*) Includes refineries, a service station, commercial area, and main office.

(**) The Lots Exploitation segment includes the following exploitation lots:

	Lot I (New Contract)	Lot VI	Lot Z-69	Lot X	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
As of March 31, 2025					
Assets:					
Current	2,924	7,821	18,598	56,551	85,894
Non-current	-	-	37,797	-	37,797
Total Assets	**2,924**	**7,821**	**56,395**	**56,551**	**123,691**
Liabilities:					
Total liabilities	1,430	2,846	12,079	47,528	63,883

Statement of financial position by segment 2024:

	Production and marketing (*)	Operations Pipeline	Units leased and privatized	Exploitation of Lots (**)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
As of March 31, 2024					
Assets:					
Current	1,346,462	224,970	40,147	35,696	1,647,275
Non-current	8,032,985	287,142	167,148	43,158	8,530,433
	9,379,447	512,112	207,295	78,854	10,177,708
Liabilities:					
Current	4,116,821	157,371	147,508	46,177	4,467,877
Non-current	4,047,046	17,418	-	-	4,064,464
	8,163,867	174,789	147,508	46,177	8,532,341

(*) Includes refineries, a service station, commercial area, and main office.

(**) The Lots Exploitation segment includes the following lots:

	Lot VI	Lot Z-69	Lot X	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
As of March 31, 2024				
Assets:				
Current	4,256	12,584	18,856	35,696
Non-current	-	-	43,158	43,158
Total Assets	4,256	12,584	62,014	78,854
Liabilities:				
Total liabilities	4,538	5,224	36,415	46,177

Statement of income by segment -

	Production and marketing (*)	Pipeline Operations	Leased and privatized units	Exploitation of Lots (**)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
For a three-month period ended on March 31, 2025					
Income from ordinary activities	957,626	95	-	8,504	966,225
Other operating income	7,866	1,086	5,026	-	13,978
Total income	965,492	1,181	5,026	8,504	980,203
Sales cost	(920,808)	(11,380)	(3)	(47,768)	(979,959)
Transfers	(69,889)	7,043	-	62,846	-
Gross profit	(25,205)	(3,156)	5,023	23,582	244
Sales and distribution expenses	(13,126)	(1)	(1,114)	-	(14,241)
Administration expenses	(33,664)	(2,605)	-	(2,945)	(39,214)
Other income and expenses	1,146	2,104	128	-	3,378
Gain (loss) from operating activities	(70,849)	(3,658)	4,037	20,637	(49,833)
Financial, net	(79,336)	92	90	34	(79,120)
Profit before income tax	(150,185)	(3,566)	4,127	20,671	(128,953)
Income tax expense	17,621	21	95	-	17,737
Net income for the period	(132,564)	(3,545)	4,222	20,671	(111,216)

The Lots Exploitation segment includes the following lots:

	Lot I (New Contract)	Lot VI	Lot Z-69	Lot X	Total
	US$000	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**
For the three-month period ended on March 31, 2025					
Income from ordinary activities	851	955	5,270	1,428	8,504
Total income	851	955	5,270	1,428	(47,768)
Sales cost	(3,386)	(7,000)	(24,911)	(12,471)	62,846
Transfers	4,259	11,319	25,617	21,651	23,582
Gross profit	1,724	5,274	5,976	10,608	-
Administration expenses	(254)	(299)	(807)	(1,585)	(2,945)
Other income and expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) from operating activities	1,470	4,975	5,169	9,023	20,637
Financial Net	23	-	11	-	34
Profit before income tax	1,493	4,975	5,180	9,023	20,671
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the period	1,493	4,975	5,180	9,023	20,671

Statement of income by segment 2024:

	Production and marketing (*)	Pipeline Operations	Leased and privatized units	Exploitation of Lots (**)	Total
	US$000	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**
For the three-month period ended on March 31, 2024					
Income from ordinary activities	913,874	40	-	5,742	919,656
Other operating income	11,115	4,035	4,552	-	19,702
Total income	924,989	4,075	4,552	5,742	939,358
Sales cost	(910,034)	(11,608)	(4)	(42,676)	(964,322)
Transfers	(59,098)	4,079	-	55,019	-
Gross profit	(44,143)	(3,454)	4,548	18,085	(24,964)
Sales and distribution expenses	(14,109)	-	(1,818)	-	(15,927)
Administration expenses	(33,185)	(2,411)	-	(2,418)	(38,014)
Other income and expenses	10,466	35	(5)	-	10,496
Gain (loss) from operating activities	(80,971)	(5,830)	2,725	15,667	(68,409)
Financial, net	(91,457)	(1,070)	(34)	(14)	(92,575)
Profit before income tax	(172,428)	(6,900)	2,691	15,653	(160,984)
Income tax expense	(19,308)	(185)	(198)	(2,631)	(22,322)
Net income for the period	(191,736)	(7,085)	2,493	13,022	(183,306)

(*) Includes refineries, a service station, commercial area, and main office.

(**) The Lots Exploitation segment includes the following lots:

	Lot I New Contract	Lot VI	Lot Z-69	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
For the three-month period ended on March 31, 2024				
Income from ordinary activities	612	787	4,343	5,742
Other operating income	-	-	-	-
Total income	612	787	4,343	5,742
Sales cost	(2,965)	(6,714)	(32,997)	(42,676)
Transfers	4,041	14,149	36,829	55,019
Gross profit	1,688	8,222	8,175	18,085
Sales and distribution expenses	-	-	-	-
Administration expenses	(515)	(509)	(1,394)	(2,418)
Other income and expenses	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) from operating activities	1,173	7,713	6,781	15,667
Financial, net	(14)	-	-	(14)
Profit before income tax	1,159	7,713	6,781	15,653
Income tax expense	(205)	(1,131)	(1,295)	(2,631)
Net income for the period	954	6,582	5,486	13,022

b) Other information -

As of March 31, 2025, and 2024, segment revenues based on geographic location of customers are as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Peru	795,469	826,779
Other countries	184,734	112,579
	980,203	939,358

Information on revenues broken down by type of product is described in Note 21.

6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

6.1 Financial instruments by category -

The classification of financial assets and liabilities by category is as follows:

	2024	2023
	US$000	**US$000**
Financial assets by status of financial position		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	42,014	130,856
- Trade receivables (Note 9)	258,155	219,660
- Other receivables (*) (Note 10)	73,165	78,461
	373,334	428,977
Financial liabilities according to the statement of financial position		
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
- Other financial liabilities (Note 15)	5,598,009	5,610,658
- Trade payables (Note 16)	1,660,728	1,237,212
- Accounts payable to related entity (Note 17)	329,518	320,839
- Lease liabilities (Note 14)	60,898	61,156
- Other payables (*) (Note 18)	44,823	41,167
	7,693,976	7,271,032

(*) Excludes taxes, labor liabilities and advances.

6.2 Credit quality of financial assets -

The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 3.1.b).

According to information provided by Apoyo & Asociados Internacionales S.A.C. (Fitch Ratings representative), the credit quality of financial institutions in which cash is held in current accounts, liquidity funds, term deposits and funds subject to restrictions is broken down as follows as of May 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	2025	2024
	US$000	**US$000**
Cash and cash equivalent -		
Current accounts:		
A+	37,757	122,702
A	4,244	8,144
	42,001	130,846
Restricted funds -		
A+	59,059	96,522

The risk ratings in the table above of “A” and “A+” represent high quality ratings. For banks in Peru, these risk ratings are obtained from risk rating agencies authorized by the Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP (SBS).

The credit quality of customers is evaluated in three categories (internal rating):

A: new customers/related parties (less than 6 months).
B: existing customers/related parties (with more than 6 months of business relationship) with no defaults in the past, and
C: existing customers/related parties (with more than 6 months of business relationship) with defaults in the past.

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Trade receivables (Note 9)		
A	-	17
B	180,121	141,250
C	78,034	78,393
	258,155	219,660

7 MODIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PUBLISHED FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2024, AS A RESULT OF THE INCOME TAX AFFIDAVIT, SUBMITTED TO SUNAT IN APRIL 2025

Statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024:

		Adjustment		
	Reported	Charge	Payment	Restated
	$000	$000	$000	$000
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	130,856	-	-	130,856
Trade receivables	219,660	-	-	219,660
Other receivables	340,098	18,582	-	358,680
Inventories	666,194	-	-	666,194
Other Assets	2,048	-	-	2,048
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,358,856	18,582	-	1,377,438
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Other receivables	1,075,468	-	-	1,075,468
Property, plant, and equipment	7,048,010	-	-	7,048,010
Investment properties	2,719	-	-	2,719
Intangible assets and other -	124,923	-	-	124,923
Right of use asset	58,884			58,884
Deferred tax asset	198,937	38,124	-	237,061
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	8,508,941	38,124	-	8,547,065
TOTAL ASSET	9,867,797	56,706	-	9,924,503
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Other financial liabilities	1,800,263	-	-	1,800,263
Trade payables	1,237,212	-	-	1,237,212
Other payables	146,706	6,554	-	140,152
Other provisions	77,884	-	-	77,884
Prov obligation for right of use assets	41,623	-	-	41,623
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,303,688	6,554	-	3,297,134

	Reported	Charge	Payment	Restated
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Other financial liabilities	3,810,395	-	-	3,810,395
Accounts payable to related entity	320,839	-	-	320,839
Provisions	12,658	-	-	12,658
Lease Liabilities	19,533	-	-	19,533
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,163,425	-	-	4,163,425
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,467,113	6,554	-	7,460,559
EQUITY				
Share capital	2,675,209	-	-	2,675,209
Additional capital	1,617,691	-	-	1,617,691
Legal reserve	8,724	-	-	8,724
Retained earnings	(1,900,940)	-	63,260	(1,837,680)
TOTAL EQUITY	2,400,684	-	63,260	2,463,944
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	9,867,797	6,554	63,260	9,924,503

Statement of Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2024:

		Adjustment		
	Reported	**Charge**	**Payment**	**Restated**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Income from ordinary activities	3,456,397	-	-	3,456,397
Other Operating Income	70,923	-	-	70,923
Total income	3,527,320	-	-	3,527,320
Sales cost	(3,819,626)	-	6,296	(3,813,330)
Gross profit	(292,306)	-	6,296	(286,010)
Selling and distribution expenses	(61,406)	-	-	(61,406)
Administrative expenses	(181,322)	-	58	(181,064)
Other Income	27,880	-	-	27,880
Other expenses	(60,362)	-	-	(60,362)
Operating expenses, net	(275,210)	-	258	(274,952)
(Loss) gain from operating activities	(567,516)	-	6,554	(560,962)
Financial income	2,766	-	-	2,766
Financial expenses	(383,755)	-	-	(383,755)
Exchange difference, net	11,213	-	-	11,213
(Loss) profit before income tax	(937,292)	-	6,554	(930,738)
Income Tax	132,343	-	56,706	189,049
Profit after tax	(804,949)	-	63,260	(741,689)

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Current accounts	42,001	130,846
Fixed funds	13	10
	42,014	130,856

The Company maintains cash deposited in financial institutions in the form of checking accounts in local and foreign currency. As of March 31, 2025, the funds in these accounts are freely available and accrue interest rates of 4.10% in soles and 3.15% in US dollars (4.50% in soles and 3.03% in US dollars, as of December 31, 2024).

9 TRADE RECEIVABLES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Wholesale distributors	121,129	90,881
Oil and gas companies	31,519	31,354
Fuel marketers	19,906	18,518
Foreign market	22,334	9,254
Construction sector	12,646	11,079
Armed Forces and National Police of Perú	7,875	8,487
Aviation business	1,790	604
Electricity sector	799	1,275
Transportation sector	1,173	1,084
Fishing sector	311	4,495
Industrial sector	2,103	2,189
Mining sector	397	331
Various customers	707	741
Doubtful accounts	13,634	13,335
	236,323	193,627
Price Stabilization Fund - MEM (Note 1- c)	35,466.	39,368
	271,789	232,995
Less: Expected loss from trade receivables	(13,634)	(13,335)
	258,155	219,660

Trade receivables -

Trade receivables balances correspond to invoices denominated in soles and U.S. dollars, mainly from the sale of refined products. Accounts receivable from the Peruvian Armed Forces and the Peruvian National Police have a maturity of 45 and 25 days, respectively. Accounts receivable from wholesale distributors and other customers have maturities between 7 and 45 days. Accounts receivable, in accordance with the Company's internal policies, are mostly secured by letters of guarantee or other instruments from the national financial system, in accordance with the credit policy approved by the Board of Directors.

Price Stabilization Fund - MEM

The total amount receivable from the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, amounts to US$35,466 thousand and US$39,368 thousand, respectively, and is generated by compensation and contribution operations (Note 2.23-b).

The annual movement of the total balance of the Price Stabilization Fund item is explained as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Opening balance receivable	39,368	47,920
Price compensation	3,152	14,131
Price contribution	(8,100)	(17,678)
Net charged to income from ordinary activities (Note 22)	(4,948)	(3,547)
Compensation generated by import of products (Note 1-c)	-	105,176
Contribution generated by product imports	-	-
Collection of compensation and contribution payments	-	(4,555)
Exchange difference	1,045	(450)
Final balance receivable	35,466	39,368

Expected loss from trade receivables -

To measure expected credit losses, the Company has classified its customers according to homogeneous risk characteristics that represent the payment capacity of each customer segment for the amounts owed. This classification has been made on the basis of customer categories representing specific risks: wholesale sector, industrial sector, commercial sector, Armed Forces, among others.

Expected loss rates are based on sales payment profiles over the 12-month period prior to March 31, 2025, and historical credit losses are adjusted to reflect current and prospective macroeconomic factors affecting customers' ability to settle trade receivables. The Company has identified the growth rate of hydrocarbon GDP and the variation in real minimum wage as the most relevant factors and, accordingly, adjusts historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

(*) Does not include the Price Stabilization Fund.

The annual movement of the provision for expected loss on trade receivables was as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Opening balance	13,335	13,532
Exchange difference	299	(197)
Final balance	13,634	13,335

In the Company's opinion, the estimated expected loss recognized in the financial statements and the collateral requested are sufficient to cover any potential risk in the recovery of trade receivables as of the date of the statement of financial position.

Overdue trade receivables, for which no loss is expected, are related to independent customers with whom letters of guarantee are held and/or whose debt has been reconciled and is expected to be collected in the short term, so the Company has not estimated an expected loss for these accounts.

The expected loss on trade receivables is included in selling and distribution expenses in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 25).

10 OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ADVANCES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Current		
Tax credit - Value Added Tax (a)	210,197	193,494
Tax credit - Income Tax (b)	54,637	41,808
Advances granted to suppliers	69,831	52,662
Restricted funds	59,059	61,806
Personnel loans	2,782	3,150
Loans to third parties	1,943	1,962
Various	1,441	3,798
Doubtful accounts	34,024	33,649
	433,914	392,329
Loss on uncollectible of other accounts receivable (e)	(34,024)	(33,649)
Current portion	399,890	358,680
Non-current		
Tax credit - Value Added Tax, long-term (c)	1,123,394	1,060,386
Tax (d)	7,940	7,796
Other taxes, long-term	6,542	7,286
Non-current portion	1,137,876	1,075,468

(a) Tax credit - Value Added Tax, short-term -
As of March 31, 2025, it corresponds to the Value Added Tax on operations for US$87,413 thousand (equivalent to S/321,942 thousand), Value Added Tax of the PMRT for an amount of US$122,446 (equivalent to S/450,968 thousand)

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the Value Added Tax on operations for US$ 61,601 thousand (equivalent to S/232,235 thousand), PMRT Value Added Tax in the amount of US$117,975 thousand (equivalent to S/444,766 thousand) and tax credit for excise tax for US$13,918 thousand (equivalent to S/52,472 thousand).

From January to March 2025, SUNAT made VAT tax credit refunds of US$9,537 thousand (equivalent to S/35,057 thousand) and during 2024, SUNAT made VAT tax credit refunds of US$73,252 thousand (equivalent to S/275,762 thousand), which were requested by the Company for the refund of the tax credit balance in favor of the Company.

(b) Tax credit - Income tax, short term -

As of March 31, 2025, it corresponds to accumulated income tax payments on account of US$54,637 thousand (equivalent to S/200,899 thousand), which are estimated to be recovered in the short term through operations.

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to accumulated income tax payments on account of US$ 23,226 thousand (equivalent to S/87,563 thousand), which are expected to be recovered in the short term through operations.

(c) Tax credit - Value Added Tax, long-term -

As of March 31, 2025, it corresponds to the balance in favor of the VAT paid for the acquisition of goods and services related mainly to the PMRT amounting to US$381,051 thousand (equivalent to S/1,403,412 thousand) and the VAT for operations amounting to US$740,509 thousand (equivalent to S/2,727,294 thousand).

As of December 31, 2024, it corresponds to the balance in favor of the VAT paid for the acquisition of goods and services related mainly to the PMRT amounting to US$367,589 thousand (equivalent to S/1,385,812 thousand) and the VAT for operations amounting to US$692,797 thousand (equivalent to S/2,611,843 thousand).

This tax credit balance has no expiration date. The Company expects to recover this tax credit through its operations in the long term.

(d) Complaints to the National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) -

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item only includes File No. 17806-2012, which corresponds mainly to claims related to limitations on the Turbo A-1 product (fuel intended exclusively for aeronautical activities) arising from Supreme Decree No. 186-2-002-EF, which established the non-taxability of the ISC to sales of Turbo A-1 intended for aeronautical activities in general. In this regard, the Company considers it illegal to restrict them to those sales made by for-profit entities, since they were ultimately destined to aviation companies under private contracts.

According to the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the sales of Turbo A - 1 were made in accordance with the law, so on February 4, 2022, Management filed a Contentious-Administrative Lawsuit against Resolution No. 09743-4-2021, a claim that is being processed before the 22nd Tax Sub-Specialty Administrative Litigation Court (File No. 0744-2022-0-1801-JR-CA-22).

In November 2012, the Company paid the amount of US$8,651 thousand (equivalent to S/29,197 thousand), in response to several Determination and Fine Resolutions issued for alleged omissions in the payment of ISC and VAT corresponding to Turbo A - 1 sales in 2007. These Resolutions were challenged by PETROPERU (File No. 17806-2012), with the Fourth Chamber of the Tax Court, as the last administrative instance, issuing Resolution No. 09743-4-2021 dated November 5, 2021, by which it confirms the Administrative Resolution No. 0150140010514, regarding the objection to sales of Turbo A-1 fuels not intended for aviation companies.

As of March 31, 2025, this lawsuit, which is being processed before the 22nd Tax Sub-Specialty Administrative Litigation Court (File No. 0744-2022-0-1801-JR-CA-22), is pending resolution. The Company and its external legal counsel expect that the likelihood of recovering the claim is high, based on the resolution of other similar claims that resulted in a favorable outcome for the plaintiffs.

(e) Loss on uncollectible of other accounts receivable -

This loss is mainly related to ongoing claims made to municipalities for property taxes and excise taxes, for which the probability of recovery is low.

With respect to other accounts receivable, the Company considers that the credit risk of the counterparties is low, and therefore has not recorded an expected loss on these accounts as they are considered not significant.

The changes as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 in the loss for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Opening balance	33,649	33,874
Exchange difference	375	(225)
Recovery	-	
Final balance	34,024	33,649

11 INVENTORIES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Crude oil	324,638	220,572
Refined products:		
- In process	227,032	158,842
- Finished	269,606	208,406
- Acquired refined products	62,937	69,739
Inventories in transit	68,402	16,723
Supplies	93,287	89,112
Reclassification to property, plant, and equipment (*)	(95,557)	(93,176)
	950,345	670,218
Less - Provision for impairment of supplies	(4,023)	(4,024)
	946,322	666,194

As of March 31, 2025, the cost of inventories recognized as an expense and included in cost of sales amounted to US$ 781,551thousand (US$750,569 thousand as of March 31, 2024), which is equivalent to the cost of sales excluding production operating expenses.

As of March 31, 2025, the price of crude oil had a downward trend, closing at US$75.48 per barrel (US$83.17 per barrel as of March 31, 2024). The average price during the month of March 2025 was US$ 67.99 per barrel (US$ 80.49 per barrel as of March 31, 2024).

(*) Corresponds to the reclassification of the minimum amount of crude oil required for ONP to operate.

The annual movement in the provision for impairment of supplies is explained as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Opening balance	4,024	4,042
Impairment of supplies	-	198
Recovery	(1)	(216)
Final balance	4,023	4,024

This provision has been recognized as a result of analyzing the net realizable value of inventories, considering the expected net cash flow to be obtained from their consumption, as well as their physical condition. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company believes that the provisioned amount reflects the risk of impairment of all its inventories due to both physical obsolescence and net realizable value

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement of this item as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Land	Buildings and others Constructions	Machinery and equipment	Unit of Transportation	Furniture and fixtures	Miscellaneous and computer equipment	Tools Replacement Unit	Equipment out of use	Works in progress	Investments additional	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Cost	218,191	1,450,678	6,167,158	47,974	8,362	447,031	14,828	12,145	259,769	10,517	8,636,654
Accumulated depreciation	-	(170,691)	(882,455)	(26,857)	(6,678)	(82,957)	(231)	(12,145)	-	-	(1,182,014)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(406,630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(406,630)
As of December 31, 2024	**218,191**	**1,279,987**	**4,878,073**	**21,117**	**1,684**	**364,074**	**14,597**	**-**	**259,769**	**10,517**	**7,048,010**
Year 2025											
Opening balance of net book cost	218,191	1,279,987	4,878,074	21,117	1,684	364,074	14,597	-	259,769	10,517	7,048,010
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,944	1,264	18,209
Capitalizations	-	-	567	-	81	-	85	-	(733)	-	(0)
Final disposition (Cost)	-	-	(766)	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(770)
Transfers	-	-	(49)	(21)	(7)	(24)	-	-	-	-	(100)
Inventory Reclassification	-	-	2,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382
Depreciation for the year	-	(5,866)	(39,142)	(171)	(137)	(3,576)	(58)	-	-	-	(48,950)
Depreciation Prior Years	-	-	(1)	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	(14)
Final Disposition (Depreciation)	-	-	766	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	770
Expenses from discontinued operations from fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Depreciation transfers	-	-	47	21	7	24	-	-	-	-	98
Adjustments	-	174	304	-	-	1,446	-	2	-	(1,925)	2
As of March 31, 2025	**218,191**	**1,274,295**	**4,842,182**	**20,946**	**1,628**	**361,931**	**14,624**	**-**	**275,981**	**9,856**	**7,019,634**
Cost	218,191	1,450,852	6,169,597	47,954	8,434	448,451	14,913	12,245	275,981	9,856	8,656,474
Accumulated depreciation	-	(176,557)	(920,785)	(27,008)	(6,806)	(86,520)	(289)	(12,245)	-	-	(1,230,210)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	(406,630)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(406,630)
As of March 31, 2025	**218,191**	**1,274,295**	**4,842,182**	**20,946**	**1,628**	**361,931**	**14,624**	**(0)**	**275,981**	**9,856**	**7,019,634**

Property, plant, and equipment of oil lots -

	Land	Buildings and other constructions	Machinery and equipment	Transportation units	Furniture and fixtures	Miscellaneous equipment	Total
	US$000	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**	**US$000**
As of December 31, 2024							
Cumulative cost	6,795	419	115,317	664	332	239	123,766
Accumulated depreciation	-	(419)	(82,974)	(664)	(332)	(239)	(84,628)
Net cost	6,795	-	32,342	-	-	-	39,137
2025							
Opening balance of net book cost	6,795	-	32,342	-	-	-	39,137
Depreciation for the year	-	-	(1,340)	-	-	-	(1,340)
Net cost	6,795	-	31,002	-	-	-	37,797
Balances as of March 31, 2025							
Cumulative cost	6,795	419	115,317	664	332	239	123,766
Accumulated depreciation	-	(419)	(84,314)	(664)	(332)	(239)	(85,969)
Net cost	6,795	-	31,002	-	-	-	37,797

(*) On November 15, 2023, the License Contract for Lot Z-69 was signed for a term of 2 years or until the effective date of a new contract. As a consequence of this contract, the land that was leased to SAVIA until November 14, 2023, and that was presented under Investment properties was transferred as of November 15, 2023, to Property, plant, and equipment Z-69.

(i) Main projects -

a) Talara Refinery Modernization Project - PMRT -

Its objective is the technological development involving the construction of new industrial facilities, modernization, and expansion of existing ones to achieve the following:

i) The production of diesel and gasoline with less than 50 parts per million (ppm) of sulphur.
ii) Increasing the refinery's production capacity from 65 to 95 thousand barrels per day (bpd).
iii) The processing of heavier and cheaper crudes for the production of lighter fuels of higher commercial value.

The project status as of March 31, 2025, is detailed below, specifying the physical progress of the assets and the economic progress for costs incurred:

- **Comprehensive Advance -**

  - PMRT Comprehensive Physical Progress: 99.96% Actual versus 100% Scheduled
  By Board Agreement No. 080-2024-PP of July 22, 2024, the Board of Directors of PETROPERÚ S.A. approved the Redistribution of the Amount of items that make up the investment amount of the PMRT, without altering the amount approved by Board Agreement No. 095-2023-PP of August 11, 2023.

The composition of the budgeted cost (economic progress) of the project, compared to the disbursements incurred as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, is detailed below:

	As of March 31, 2025		**Total budget**	
	Disbursements	**Percentage of progress**	**Cost Planned**	**Percentage of the cost**
	US$000	**%**	**US$000**	**%**
Técnicas Reunidas (TR) and other minor -				
Processing units	3,438,021	99.31	3,461,772	53.01
Consorcio Cobra SCL UA& TC -				
Auxiliary units	928,757	97.31	954,466	14.62
Complementary works	409,314	95.98	426,454	6.53
Others -				
Supervision	397,888	99.32	400,626	6.13
Management	270,215	91.53	295,204	4.52
Contingencies	-	-	-	-
Interest on financing	988,730	99.69	991,793	15.19
	6,432,925	98.51	6,530,315	100.00

	As of December 31, 2024		**Total budget**	
	Disbursements	**Percentage of progress**	**Cost Planned**	**Percentage of the cost**
	US$000	**%**	**US$000**	**%**
Técnicas Reunidas (TR) and other minor -				
Processing units	3,400,861	99.33	3,461,772	53.01
Consorcio Cobra SCL UA& TC -				
Auxiliary units	902,747	97.34	954,466	14.62
Complementary works	389,162	95.87	426,454	6.53
Others -				
Supervision	378,040	99.37	400,626	6.13
Management	254,787	91.52	295,204	4.52
Contingencies	-	-	-	-
Interest on financing	984,242	99.69	991,793	15.19
	6,433,439	98.52	6,530,315	100.00

- **Process Units EPC Progress - Contract with Técnicas Reunidas (TR) -**

  As of March 31, 2025, the overall physical progress on the EPC Contract with TR is 100% versus 100% on Schedule (actual progress of 100% versus 100% on Schedule, as of December 31, 2024).

  As of March 31, 2025, the cumulative amount executed is US$3,396.96 million

- **Auxiliary Units and Complementary Works EPC Progress- Contract with Consorcio Cobra SCL UA&TC -**

  As of March 31, 2025, the overall physical progress in the execution of the EPC Contract with Consorcio Cobra SCL UA&TC is 100% versus 100% as scheduled (an actual progress of 100% versus a scheduled progress of 100% as of December 31, 2024).

  As of March 31, 2025, the cumulative executed amount is US$1,085.99 million.

- **Financial structure of the PMRT**

  PMRT funding includes:

  - Capital contribution: US$325 million.
  - Equity: US$1,750 million.
  - Bond issues (15 and 30 years): US$2,000 million.
  - Financing guaranteed by Compañía de Seguros de Crédito a la Exportación (CESCE): US$1,300 million.
  - Bond reopening (30 years): US$1,155.3 million (includes issue premium of US$155.3 million).

- **Social Responsibility and Community Relations -**

  - Local Labor Program

  The total labor force as of March 31, 2025 was 158 jobs; the local unskilled labor force had a participation of 81.8% (out of a total of 11 Unskilled), exceeding the minimum established in the EIA (70%). The local skilled labor force had a 66.7% participation (out of a total of 147 skilled workers).

b) Installation and Operation Project for the New Ilo Terminal -

This project consists of the construction, installation, and start-up of a new supply terminal in Ilo, with a storage capacity of 227 MB for the reception, storage and dispatch of fuels (diesel, gas. Premiun and Gas. Regular), in order to meet the demand in the southern part of the country.

As of March 31, 2025, the status of the project is as follows:

- By means of Board of Directors Agreement No. 035-2025-PP, dated March 13, 2025, the divestment of the project “Installation and Operation of the New Ilo Terminal Plant” was approved.

c) Supply Plant Project in Ninacaca -

This project corresponds to the construction, installation and start-up of a new fuel supply plant located in the district of Ninacaca, province of Pasco, to meet the demand for liquid fuels in the central area of the country.

As of March 31, 2025, the status of the project is as follows:

- By Board Agreement No. 003-2025-PP, dated 01/09/2025, the divestment of the Project "Construction and Operation of the Pasco - Ninacaca Supply Plant" was approved.

d) Sales Plant Puerto Maldonado (1st stage) -

This project corresponds to the construction, installation, and start-up of a new fuel supply plant in Puerto Maldonado, storage capacity: 50 MB (DB5-S50: 38 MB and G Regular: 12 MB), to meet the demand for liquid fuels in the area of influence.

As of March 31, 2025, the status of the project is as follows:

- The investment amounts to S/. 65,196,600.
- The project continues to undergo a comprehensive reevaluation.

(i) Insurance -

The Company's assets and operations are insured by a comprehensive insurance policy covering the following:

a) Property and loss of profits policy for an insured amount of US$600,000 thousand with a stated value of US$9,636,736 thousand; in force until December 22, 2025.
b) Sabotage and terrorism policy for an insured amount of US$200,000 thousand with stated value of assets of US$ 8,065,195 thousand; in force until August 27, 2025.
c) Comprehensive general liability policy for an insured amount of US$ 100,000 thousand; in force until February 25, 2025.
d) Aviation liability policy for an insured amount of US$ 500,000 thousand, in force until August 24, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Management believes that the comprehensive insurance policy described above adequately covers the estimated risk of loss of its assets.

(ii) Depreciation -

The charge to income for the year's depreciation of property, plant and equipment is distributed as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Cost of sales (Note 23)	46,127	209,095
Selling and distribution expenses (Note 24)	1,278	10,790
Administrative expenses (Note 25)	1,558	6,983
	48,963	226,868

(iii) As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company has not pledged any of its property, plant, and equipment as collateral for loans.

(iv) The gross cost of fully depreciated assets in use as of March 31, 2025 amounts to US$ 204,422 thousand equivalent to S/ 686,139 thousand (US$ 202,678 thousand equivalent to S/ 680,122 thousand in 2024).

(v) Major additions related to works in progress -

As of March 31, 2025, the additions to works in progress are distributed corporately between Talara Operations, Commercial Management, Conchán Operations, Pipeline Management and Selva Operations, which total US$ 17,249 thousand equivalent to S/ 63,487 thousand (US$ 88,720 thousand equivalent to S/ 333,505 thousand in 2024); in addition to Other Services of the Talara Refinery Modernization Project which amounts to US$ 520 thousand equivalent to S/ 1,929 thousand (US$ 122,018 thousand equivalent to S/ 460,313 thousand in 2024).

(vi) Capitalization of assets -

During the current year, capitalization of fixed assets has been executed for a total of US$2,657 thousand equivalent to S/. 9,865 thousand, which mainly correspond to Leased Units and Pipeline Management, among which the following stand out: fire fighting system, administration and production building and facilities, centrifugal pump and pipeline line for crude oil pipelines.

(vii) Final disposition of assets -

As of March 31, 2025, the final disposal of assets was completed, which includes the fully depreciated cost of: process furnace, fractionation tower, industrial filter, and pressure vessel in custody at Selva Operations.

Asset withdrawals totaled US$ 770 thousand, equivalent to S/. 2,596 thousand.

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Software and licenses	Intangibles in progress (a)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000
Year 2024			
Opening balance of net book cost	37,127	48,046	85,173
Additions	-	15,755	15,755
Capitalizations	35,418	(35,418)	-
Withdrawals	(377)	-	(377)
Reclassifications Cost	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(7,916)	31,911	23,995
Depreciation of withdrawals	377	-	377
Adjustments	(3,507)	3,507	-
As of December 31, 2024	61,122	63,801	124,923
Cost	95,046	31,890	126,936
Accumulated depreciation	(33,924)	31,911	(2,013)
As of December 31, 2024	61,122	63,801	124,923
Year 2025			
Opening balance of net book cost	61,122	63,801	124,923
Additions	-	2,107	2,107
Depreciation for the year	(1,828)	-	(1,828)
As of March 31, 2025	**59,294**	**65,908**	**125,202**

Cost	95,046	65,908	160,953
Accumulated depreciation	(35,752)	-	(35,752)
As of March 31, 2025	**59,294**	**65,908**	**125,202**

(a) As of March 31, 2025, intangibles in progress mainly correspond to exploration costs for Lot 64 and pre-operating enabling costs for Lot 192 of US$36,498 thousand and US$27,639 thousand, respectively (US$35,834 thousand and US$26,057 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2024).

(b) In 2024, the transfers correspond mainly to the capitalization of software for the operation of the NRT for US$31,911 thousand.

14 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

a) This item comprises the following amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Right of use asset	58,357	58,884
Lease Liabilities:		
Current portion	47,147	41,623
Non-current portion	13,751	19,533
	60,898	61,156

Lease liabilities include the net present value of right-of-use asset payments associated with leases of housing, vessels, barges, and information technology assets.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has no leases containing variable consideration or leases with residual value guarantees. Leases of less than 12 months and of low value have been recognized as expenses in accordance with the policy indicated in Note 2.12.

b) The annual movement in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities is as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Right of use asset		
Cost:		
Opening balance	175,397	115,536
Additions for new leases	9,320	59,861
Final balance	184,717	175,397
Depreciation:		
Opening balance	(116,514)	(79,746)
Operating cost	(2,162)	(6,069)
Depreciation for the year	(7,684)	(25,293)
Others	-	(5,404)
Net cost	58,357	58,884
Lease liabilities:		
Opening balance	61,155	36,459
Additions for new leases	9,320	59,861
Lease payments	(9,629)	(32,967)
Adjustments	-	(2,163)

Difference in exchange	52	(34)
Accrued interest	1,468	5,333
Interest paid	(1,468)	(5,333)
Final balance	60,898	61,156

The right-of-use asset additions primarily relate to the renewal of barge leases contracts expiring in 2026.

The charge to income for the year's depreciation of right-of-use assets is distributed among the following cost centers:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Cost of sales (Note 24)	23,717	13,182
Selling and distribution expenses (Note 25)	162	167
Administrative expenses (Note 26)	1,414	1,381
	25,293	14,730

15 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:
:

		2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Current liabilities			
Unsecured bank loans (i)		1,584,949	1,641,186
CESCE loan (iii)		144,444	144,444
Accrued interest		57,629	14,633
	A	1,787,022	1,800,263
Non-current liabilities			
Corporate bonds (ii)		3,000,000	3,000,000
CESCE loan (iii)		722,224	722,224
Transaction costs and issue premiums		88,763	88,171
	B	3,810,987	3,810,395
Total financial debt	A+B	5,598,009	5,610,658

(i) Unsecured bank loans -

Correspond to contracts entered into by the Company with local and foreign financial institutions, which were used as working capital. These loans are current maturities, are denominated in soles and US dollars, and do not have specific guarantees (see section “a” in this note).

(ii) Corporate bonds -

On June 12, 2017, the Company issued bonds in the international market for US$2,000,000 thousand under Rule 144 and Regulation S, which are exceptions (“Safe-harbors”) to the American regulatory framework (US Securities Act - 1933 and US Securities Exchange Act - 1934) that allow foreign issuers to offer, place and/or resell securities, without the need to register them with the Securities and Exchange Commissions on the New York Stock Exchange (SEC). The funds received have been earmarked for the PMRT.

Below is a detail of the bonds issued:

- 2032 Notes, principal amount of US$1,000,000 with semi-annual coupon payments at a fixed annual rate of 4.750%, for a term of 15 years. Coupons are payable from December 2017 and the principal payment will take place on the maturity date of the bonds. Transaction costs amounted to US$7,558 thousand on March 31, 2025 and the balance amounted to US$4,317 thousand (US$4,793 thousand on March 31, 2024).

- 2047 Notes, principal amount of US$2,000,000 thousand (US$1,000,000 thousand received in the first issuance in June 2017 and an additional US$1,000,000 thousand resulting from the bond reopening in February 2021), at a fixed rate of 5.625% per annum, for a term of 30 years. Coupons are payable semi-annually from December 2017 and the principal payment will take place on the maturity date of the bonds. Transaction costs amounted to US$9,558 thousand and on March 31, 2025 the balance amounted to US$8,457 thousand (US$8,505 thousand on December 31, 2024) and the surplus amount of the placement over par of the bonds at reopening amounted to US$135,889 thousand (US$124,793 thousand on December 31, 2024).

The bond contract issued does not include the obligation to comply with *financial* covenants; however, it does require the provision of financial information to bondholders.

The bonds issued do not have specific contractual guarantees; however, Law No. 30130 approves the granting of National Government guarantees for up to US$1,000 million (Note 1-a).

(iii) CESCE loan -

On January 31, 2018, a syndicated loan agreement was signed, with Deutsche Bank SAE as administrative agent, for US$1,300,000 thousand. The total disbursements related to the loan were received between 2018 and 2021, which were destined to reimburse the different financing sources used for the payment of PMRT invoices, corresponding to the EPC with Técnicas Reunidas:

Transaction costs amounted to US$72,478 thousand and on March 31, 2025, the balance amounted to US$21,880 thousand (US$23,675 thousand on December 31, 2024). Interest and principal are amortized semiannually, beginning in May 2019 and June 2022, respectively. This loan matures in 2030, based on a fixed interest rate of 3.285%.

The loan in question is 99% guaranteed by Compañía Española de Seguros de Crédito a la Exportación (CESCE), for which the Company pays a commission as consideration. This loan has no specific contractual guarantees from the Company or the Peruvian government.

As part of the contract, the Company is obligated to comply with certain covenants, such covenants are as follows:

Financial covenants:

- Debt ratio.
- Debt service coverage.
- Direct financing for investment in the PMRT.

To date, an amendment has been approved by the banks that are part of the syndicated loan, which establishes that as of September 2024 the maximum value of this indicator must be 4.00, thus leaving without effect the compliance with the values set until December 2023; therefore, the financial obligations are presented as non-current liabilities. As of March 2025, the indicator is 2.46.

Non-financial covenants:

- Preserving and maintaining business operations.
- Submit the Company's audited financial statements within 150 days after the close of each fiscal year.
- Use the loan to pay for the acquisition of goods and services, including EPC contract payments.
- Grant the loan pari passu status (equal terms) in priority of payment with all its creditors.
- Comply with the procedures established for the purpose of preventing the Company from being used in money laundering activities, financing of terrorist activities, fraud or other corrupt or illegal purposes or practices.

As of March 31, 2025, except for the presentation of the audited financial statements, the Company has complied with the established non-financial covenants.

a) Debt Repayment Terms and Schedule –

The terms and conditions of the outstanding loans are as follows:

			As of March 31		As of December 31	
			2025		2024	
	Currency original	Maturity	Value nominal	Amount in books	Value nominal	Amount in books
			US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Unsecured bank loans	S/	2024	-	-	1,107,685	1,107,685
Unsecured bank loans	US$	2024	-	-	533,500	533,500
Unsecured bank loans	S/	2025	1,024,090	1,024,090	-	-
Unsecured bank loans	US$	2025	548,388	548,388	-	-
CESCE Loans	US$	2031	888,549	844,787	890,343	842,993
Corporate bonds	US$	2032	1,000,000	995,683	1,000,000	995,559
Corporate bonds	US$	2047	2,000,000	2,127,432	2,000,000	2,116,288
Accrued interest			-	57,629	-	14,633
			5,461,027	5,598,009	5,531,528	5,610,658

The carrying amount corresponds to the amortized cost of other financial liabilities discounted at the effective rate.

b) Classification of loans by type of use (*)

The Company used or will use the funds obtained from financing as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Working capital	1,584,949	1,641,186
Short-term PMRT	144,444	-
PMRT	3,722,224	3,866,668
	5,451,617	5,507,854

(*) Does not include accrued interest payable.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company held specific loans earmarked for the PMRT and its effective interest rates were the capitalized interest rates used.

c) Movement of financial obligations -

The movement of debt due to financial obligations has been as follows:

	Loans bank unsecured US$000	Bonds corporate US$000	Loan CESCE US$000	Total US$000
Balance as of January 1, 2024	1,046,070	3,122,700	979,348	5,148,118
New loans	3,391,025	-	-	3,391,025
Principal payments	(2,785,317)	-	(144,444)	(2,929,761)
Amortized cost	-	1,114	6,911	8,025
Issue premium	-	(5,543)	-	(5,543)
Accrued interest	131,840	160,029	32,726	324,595
Interest paid	(133,074)	(160,000)	(32,727)	(325,801)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,650,544	3,118,300	841,814	5,610,658
Balance as of January 1, 2025	1,650,544	3,118,300	841,814	5,610,658
New loans	(415,096)	-	-	(415,096)
Principal payments	-	171	1,795	1,966
Amortized cost	-	(1,373)	-	(1,373)
Issue premium	46,194	39,560	7,117	92,871
Accrued interest	(24,817)	-	-	(24,817)
Interest paid	(415,096)	-	-	(415,096)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	1,590,625	3,156,658	850,726	5,598,009

16 TRADE PAYABLES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Overseas suppliers of crude oil and refined products	1,250,719	819,455
Domestic suppliers of crude oil and refined products	95,011	78,236
Suppliers of goods and services	276,437	300,328
Shipping companies and terminal operators and sales plants	38,561	39,193
	1,660,728	1,237,212

Trade accounts payable reflect the Company's obligations related to the purchase of crude oil and refined products, plant operation transportation services and the purchase of supplies and spare parts. The increase in the balance of this item corresponds mainly to the extension of the credit periods negotiated with suppliers.

As of March 31, 2025, the main national suppliers of crude oil and products are: Petrotal Perú S.R.L., whose balance amounts to US$ 33,141 thousand equivalent to S/ 123,521 thousand (US$ 32,250 thousand equivalent to S/ 120,931 as of December 31, 2024), Graña y Montero Petrolera S.A., whose balance amounts to US$ 17,335 thousand equivalent to S/ 63,502 thousand (US$ 19,375 thousand equivalent to S/ 72,676 as of December 31, 2024) and Upland Oil and Gas Llc Peru branch, whose balance amounts to US$ 16,484 thousand equivalent to S/ 60,584 thousand (US$ 0 thousand equivalent to S/ 0 as of December 31, 2024). The main foreign suppliers of crude oil and products are: Trafigura Pte Ltd., which is owed US$ 426,503 thousand equivalent to S/1,585,760 thousand (US$ 145,498 thousand equivalent to S/ 546,701 thousand as of December 31, 2024), Exxon Mobil Sales and Supply Llc, which is owed US$ 364,656 thousand equivalent to S/ 1,347,233 thousand (US$ 86,887 thousand equivalent to S/ 327,534 thousand as of December 31, 2024) and Shell Western Supply and Trading, which is owed US$ 284,545 thousand equivalent to S/1,056,281 thousand (US$ 236,177 thousand equivalent to S/ 886,790 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

As of March 31, 2025, the main service providers are: OIG Perú S.A.C., whose balance amounts to US$ 58,421 thousand equivalent to S/ 217,482 thousand (US$ 44,086 thousand equivalent to S/ 165,769 thousand as of December 31, 2024), Consorcio Cobra SCL UA&TC, whose balance amounts to US$ 39,781 thousand equivalent to S/ 148,714 thousand (US$ 39,781 thousand equivalent to S/ 148,714 thousand as of December 31, 2024), Técnicas Reunidas de Talara S.A.C., whose balance amounts to US$ 26,259 thousand equivalent to S/ 97,426 thousand (US$ 26,259 thousand equivalent to S/ 97,426 thousand as of December 31, 2024) and IMI del Perú S.A.C., whose balance amounts to US$ 12,316 thousand equivalent to S/ 45,539 thousand (US$ 18,113 thousand equivalent to S/ 67,896 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

17 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TO RELATED ENTITY

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Loan and interest (a)	171,013	168,356
Cancellation documents and interest (b)	158,505	152,483
	329,518	320,839

The annual movement of the item is presented below:

	Loan DU No. 010-2022 (a)	Loan DU No. 004-2024 (c)	Loan DU No. 013-2024 (d)	Cancellation documents (b)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Balances as of December 31, 2023,	812,242	-	-	146,407	958,649
New loans	-	798,648	168,158	-	966,806
Principal repayment	(738,531)	(787,384)	-	-	(1,525,915)
Accrued interest	28,484	17,074	198	8,421	54,177
Interest paid	(90,954)	(17,074)	-	-	(108,028)
Difference in exchange	(11,241)	(11,264)	-	(2,331)	(24,836)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	-	-	168,356	152,497	320,839

	Loan DU No. 013-2024 (d)	Cancellation documents (b)	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000
Balances as of December 31, 2024,	168,356	152,497	320,853
New loans	2,658	2,161	4,819
Principal repayment	-	3,846	3,846
Accrued interest	171,014	158,504	329,518
Balances as of March 31, 2025	171,014	158,504	329,518

(a) Emergency Decree No. 010-2022, issued on May 12, 2022, established extraordinary economic and financial measures aimed at securing the local fuel market. Therefore, temporary financial support was provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) through the General Directorate of the Public Treasury. Financial support through a loan to the Company for an amount in soles equivalent to US$750,000 thousand, intended to cover short-term obligations during 2022, equivalent to S/2,785,000 thousand; with an original maturity date of December 31, 2022, extended to December 31, 2024, through an addendum dated December 29, 2022. This debt accrued interest at a rate of 5%. With DU 013-2024 issued on 09/13/2024, its capitalization is approved, plus interest as of the effective date of said regulation (09/14/2024).

(b) Issuance of Cancellation Documents - Public Treasury in favor of the Company, in application of Emergency Decree No. 010-2022, the Company requested the General Directorate of the Public Treasury (DGTP) of the MEF, the issuance of Cancellation Documents in favor of the Company, up to the sum of S/500,000 thousand, to be used for the payment of customs duties and taxes associated with the purchase of crude oil and fuel products, as well as other taxes for fuel marketing operations. These cancellation documents were issued on a monthly basis during the year 2022, at the Company's request. As of December 31, 2022, the Company received Cancellation Documents for S/595,865 thousand (equivalent to US$157,295 thousand) and amortized S/95,868 thousand (equivalent to US$24,721 thousand), accruing interest at rates between 5% and 6.75%. With DU 013-2024 the payment deadline was extended until July 31, 2025 and with Law 32185 Public Sector Budget Law for fiscal year 2025, its reimbursement was extended until December 31, 2028.

(c) By Emergency Decree No. 004-2024, issued on February 27, 2024, the Short-Term Debt Operation is approved, under the modality of granting a Guarantee from the National Government for an amount in soles equivalent to US$ 800,000 thousand, in support of the obligations of Petroperú, derived from a loan to be granted by Banco de la Nación for working capital necessary to maintain inventory levels that guarantee the continuity of fuel supply and the development of economic activities at a national level. As of September 2024, S/. 2,969,224 thousand had been received. DU 013-2024 issued on September 13, 2024, approves the assumption of the debt by the MEF, plus interest as of the effective date of said norm (September 14, 2024), which is specified as a capital contribution by the State.

(d) By Emergency Decree No. 013-2024, issued on September 13, 2024, the assumption was approved by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, through the General Directorate of the Public Treasury, of the payment of the maturities occurring in the second half of 2024, of the debts held by PETROPERÚ S.A., corresponding to external debt operations without the guarantee of the National Government, under the form of bond issuance, carried out within the framework of the authorizations provided for in Ministerial Resolutions No. 170-2017-EF / 52 and No. 023-2021-EF / 52, and under the form of a loan guaranteed by the Spanish Export Credit Insurance Company (CESCE), contracted within the framework of the authorization provided for in Ministerial Resolution No. 017-2018-EF / 52, which are allocated to partially finance the Talara Refinery Modernization Project. Within this framework, on November 22, 2024, the Petroperú debt assumption agreement was signed with the General Directorate of the Public Treasury to repay this debt between 2029 and 2032.

(e) The Company's key management compensation as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	US$000	**US$000**
Short-term employee benefits:		
Key management salaries (excluding remuneration of directors)	688	3,619
Directors' remuneration (All non-executives)	64	212

There were no post-employment benefits, long-term benefits, termination benefits and share-based payments in the years 2025 and 2024.

(f) Owners -

The Peruvian State owns the share capital of the Company and is represented by each member of the General Shareholders' Meeting. According to the twenty-third article of the Company's bylaws, the General Shareholders' Meeting is composed of five members representing the class "A" and "B" shares owned by the Peruvian State: the MEM, who will preside, and four members representing the Peruvian State, appointed by Supreme Decree. Transactions between the Company, the Peruvian State and MEM correspond to transactions with shareholders.

18 OTHER LIABILITIES AND OTHER PAYABLES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025	2024
	US$000	**US$000**
Advances received from customers (a)	59,551	59,296
Remuneration payable	26,194	26,857
Obligations under arbitration awards (b)	27,602	26,623
Taxes (c)	27,478	12,832
Security deposits (d)	12,458	11,103
Others	4,764	3,441
	158,047	140,152

(a) This item includes funds received from advances from domestic and foreign customers for US$14,777 thousand (equivalent to S/54,334 thousand), to guarantee the supply of fuel pending dispatch. In addition, in 2023, the Company signed a 20-year usufruct contract with Matheson Global for the operation of NRT's hydrogen (PHP) and nitrogen (NIS) plants. Through this contract, in February 2023, the amount of US$50,000 thousand was collected in advance.

(b) Corresponds to the liability for the refund of leases collected from Savia, pursuant to the resolution of the final award issued on July 12, 2021, by the Arbitration Center of the Lima Chamber of Commerce (Note 22(d)). In this regard, a suspension of the enforcement of the aforementioned award was requested, and the lawsuit was admitted on December 31, 2022 by the Judiciary. As of March 31, 2025, the request for annulment is pending resolution.

(c) Taxes payable on March 31, 2025 mainly include the road tax, FISE (Fund for Social Inclusion for Energy), perceptions and Osinergmin tax for US$6,982 thousand, US$1,933 thousand, US$1,568 thousand and US$1,054 thousand, respectively. Taxes payable as of December 31, 2024, mainly include road tax, FISE (Fund for Social Inclusion for Energy), perceptions, and the Osinergmin rate of US$5,269 thousand, US$2,047 thousand, US$1,554 thousand, and US$1,050 thousand, respectively.

(d) These correspond to guarantee deposits received by third parties for the transportation of fuel, which cover possible occurrences of accidents. If there are no claims, the guarantee amount is returned at the end of the contract.

19 PROVISIONS

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this item comprises:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Current		
Provision for environmental improvement (a)	44,904	48,986
Provisions for customs claims (d)	15,230	14,854
Provisions for civil claims (c)	9,869	9,975
Provisions for labor claims (b)	2,669	2,806
Provision for well plugging (a)	524	511
Other provisions	769	752
	73,965	77,884
Non-current		
Provision for environmental improvement (a)	12,509	12,494
Other provisions	169	164
	12,678	12,658
	86,643	90,542

The annual movement of provisions is as follows:

	Provision for improvements of the environment	Provision for claims civil	Provision for claims labor	Provision for plugging of wells	Other provisions	Total
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Balances as of December 31, 2023	71,409	9,508	4,189	519	226	85,851
Provisions for the year (Notes 26 and 28)	21,412	5,622	597	-	15,743	43,374
Payments	(30,941)	(4,882)	(1,662)	-	(65)	(37,550)
Reversal of unused provisions	-	(208)	(308)	-	(188)	(704)
Exchange difference	(400)	(65)	(10)	(8)	54	(429)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	61,480	9,975	2,806	511	15,770	90,542
Provisions for the year (Notes 26 and 28)	-	8	202	-	-	210
Payments	(5,093)	(233)	(404)	-	(1)	(5,731)
Reversal of unused provisions	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Exchange difference	1,026	119	65	13	400	1,623
Balances as of March 31, 2025	57,413	9,869	2,669	524	16,168	86,643

a) Provision for environmental improvements and well plugging - , Organic Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; Law No. 27446, Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System; Law No. 28245, Framework Law of the National Environmental Management System; Law No. 28611, General Environmental Law; and Law No. 29134, Law Regulating Environmental Liabilities of the Hydrocarbon Subsector, among others.

The MEM, through Supreme Decree No. 039-2014-EM published on November 12, 2014, approved the new Regulation for the Environmental Protection from Hydrocarbon Activities, which establishes the rules and provisions to regulate in the national territory the Environmental Management of the activities of exploration, exploitation, refining, processing, transportation, commercialization, storage and distribution of hydrocarbons, throughout their life cycle, in order to prevent, control, mitigate, rehabilitate and remedy the negative environmental impacts of such activities.

Likewise, within the framework of Legislative Decree No. 674, the Law on the Promotion of Private Investment in State-Owned Enterprises, the Company assumed contractual commitments for environmental remediation of its privatized units, guaranteed by the Peruvian State. Therefore, in accordance with legal regulations, signed contracts, and its business management policies, as of December 31, 2024, the Company continues to carry out environmental remediation work at its own operating units and privatized operating units.

Privatized Operating Units -

Since 2017, no significant environmental remediation work has been carried out at the Privatized Operating Units, considering the new regulatory framework; however, legal and administrative procedures are being carried out within the framework of the Privatized Operating Unit Contracts.

In compliance with these provisions, the Company has established provisions to address the negative environmental impacts generated during the operation of the privatized units. As of March 31, 2025, the balance of this provision for privatized units amounts to US$7,666 thousand (US$7,587 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

In the case of the privatized units (La Pampilla Refinery, Lubricants Plant, Lot X, Lot 8, Terminals and Sales Plants, and Electricity and Natural Gas Generation Plant), the provisions made were based on Environmental Studies, which received a favorable opinion from the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons - DGH or the General Directorate of Energy Environmental Affairs - DGAAE. The provision is updated annually based on the costs of work completed or in progress and the estimated costs of remaining work to be performed, corresponding to the respective Environmental Remediation Contracts, based on current environmental regulations and legal procedures.

Own Operating Units -

Of a total of 230 projects of its Environmental Adaptation and Management Programs (PAMA) executed and fulfilled by the Company since 1995 to adapt its operations to the first Regulation for Environmental Protection in Hydrocarbon Activities (Supreme Decree No. 046-93-EM), as of December 31, 2023, 210 projects have been executed.

Regarding the management instrument of the Complementary Environmental Plan (PAC) of the PMRT, due to an operational need it has been determined that the “Installation of the Oxidizer for the spent caustic plant from the treatment of cracked naphtha and LPG (Item 9 of the PAMA)” must be carried out, with the Technical Report PMRT No. 113-2015-PP of December 21, 2015, which was approved by Board Agreement No. 113-2015-PP, indicating that the spent soda plant would be part of the scope of the activities to be developed by the PMRT. The progress of the project was 80% as of March 31, 2025.

The Company's own operating units correspond to Talara Operations, Pipeline Operations, Conchán Refinery, Selva Refinery, Airport Sales Plant and Lot 64.

In compliance with these provisions, the Company has made provisions for the remediation of the negative environmental impacts generated by its operations in its own operating units from 1997 to 2023. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of this provision for the Company's own operating units amounts to US$48,518 thousand (US$53,532 thousand as of December 31, 2024).

In the case of its own operating units, the provisions made are based on information from the Company's ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems and on available cost data from the privatized units. They are also updated annually based on its own operating needs, the cost of work actually performed or in progress, market prices, and the estimated costs of remaining work to be performed, based on information originating from its own operating units.

As of March 31, 2025, the “Characterization of Contaminated Sites” reports of 21 Company facilities are under review by personnel from the Environmental Transportation and Distribution Headquarters, with the purpose of being presented to the MEM.

From 2014 to 2025, a total of 90 incidents have been reported (75 due to third-party actions, 12 due to geodynamic phenomena, 2 related to technical aspects, and 1 yet to be determined) in the North Peruvian Oil Pipeline (hereinafter, ONP), of which 68 have completed their attention, 36 have been approved by the Environmental Assessment and Oversight Agency (hereinafter, OEFA), and 02 are still undergoing remediation work. The latter are constantly supervised and monitored by personnel from the Environmental Headquarters, with the commitment to ensure the sustainable operation of PETROPERÚ and the reduction of potential negative impacts on the environment.

Additionally, since 2014, 20 Environmental and Social Assessments have been conducted for significant events at the ONP, within the framework of the industry best practices on the subject. These assessments, among other things, have provided real-world data on the extent of the environmental impact caused by contingent events. In this regard, it is important to highlight that this information is useful to the Company in its defense against potential allegations of negligence and/or risks to health and the environment, and based on its results, it has been established that the environmental impacts are temporary, limited, and reversible.

Likewise, as a result of the contingencies that occurred at the ONP, the OEFA, through Directorial Resolution No. 012-2016-OEFA/DS, ordered the Company to submit a draft update of the ONP's environmental management report to the MEM. In this regard, the Company submitted its proposed Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Update of the ONP's PAMA to the DGAAE-MEM, which were approved by Report No. 022-2018MEM-DGAAH/DEAH dated September 7, 2018. However, on February 25, 2019, the MEM's Directorate of Environmental Assessment of Hydrocarbons (DEAH) sent the Company letter No. 171-2019-MEM-DGAAH/DEAH, which contained the recommendations that should be included as content of the TOR. In this context, the respective coordination was carried out so that finally on August 23, 2019, through report No. 588-2019-MEM/DGAAH/DEAH, the MEM approved the final TOR for the ONP PAMA Update.

In 2024, 6 significant spills were recorded due to third-party events. Four of these are currently undergoing safety measures, and two have already completed cleanup activities.

From January to March 2025, three significant spills have been recorded, and containment and recovery efforts are currently underway to comply with current environmental regulations.

As part of its Contingency Plan, the Company contracted specialized companies to carry out spill containment and environmental remediation work in the affected areas.

The movement in the provision for environmental improvements is detailed below:

	Balances as of January 1st	Payments	Provision and update	Balances as of 31 march
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Year 2025				
Lot 8	2,126	-	-	2,126
Lot X	1,953	-	-	1,953
Pampilla	1,405	(79)	-	1,326
Lubricants	118	-	-	118
North Terminals	341	-	-	341
South Terminals	85	-	-	85
Center Terminals	1,618	-	-	1,618
Electric System Natural Gas	20	-	-	20
Subtotal Privatized Units	7,666	(79)	-	7,587
Talara Operations	1,991	-	-	1,991
Conchán Operations	729	(41)	-	688
Pipeline Operations	47,717	(4,973)	-	42,744
Iquitos Refinery Operations	1,392	-	-	1,392
Commercial Operations	603	-	-	603
Exploration and Exploitation Management	959	-	-	959
Total Owned Units	53,532	(5,014)	-	48,377
	61,198	(5,093)	-	55,964
Exchange difference	282	-	-	1,449
	61,480	(5,093)	-	57,413
Year 2024				
Lot 8	2,126	-	-	2,126
Lot X	1,962	(9)	-	1,953
Pampilla	1,537	(132)	-	1,405
Lubricants	118	-	-	118
North Terminals	341	-	-	341
South Terminals	85	-	-	85
Center Terminals	1,618	-	-	1,618
Electric System Natural Gas	20	-	-	20
Subtotal Privatized Units	7,807	(141)	-	7,666
Talara Operations	1,991	(22)	-	1,991
Conchán Operations	729	(161)	-	729
Pipeline Operations	57,246	(30,617)	21,412	47,717
Iquitos Refinery Operations	1,392	-	-	1,392
Commercial Operations	603	-	-	603
Exploration and Exploitation Management	959	-	-	959
Total Owned Units	62,920	(30,800)	21,412	53,532
	70,727	(30,941)	21,412	61,198
Exchange difference	682	-	-	282
	71,409	(30,941)	44,870	61,480

Disbursements for environmental remediation in the privatized units carried out by the Company are charged to income under other management charges (Note 2.19). Article 6 of Law No. 28840 - Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa de Petróleos del Peru - PETROPERÚ S.A., establishes that the General Directorate of the Public Treasury will transfer to the Company all the resources necessary to cover the environmental remediation costs of the privatized businesses that belonged to them. Being reaffirmed by the Twenty-Sixth Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 30114, Public Sector Budget Law for Fiscal Year 2014, which authorizes the MEM to make financial transfers in favor of the Company for environmental remediation of the privatized businesses that belonged to it.

The mandate line of Article 6 of Law No. 28840, in the sense that the Peruvian State must compensate the Company for the environmental remediation of its privatized units, has been reaffirmed by the Twenty-Sixth Final Complementary Provision of Law No. 30114, Public Sector Budget Law for Fiscal Year 2014, which authorizes the MEM to make financial transfers in favor of the Company for the concept of environmental remediation of the privatized businesses that

belonged to it. As of December 31, 2024, an amount of US$11,000 thousand was pending transfer for future disbursements, which was also recognized by the MEM in 2014.
Following procedures initiated in 2006, the Company has submitted invoices and similar documents to support the expenses incurred for environmental remediation to the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) from January 2007 to October 2014. In response to this action, the MEM deposited the amount of US$1,377 thousand (equivalent to S/4,116 thousand) into the Company's accounts on December 31, 2014.

The Company has sent communications to the MEM requesting financial transfers for environmental remediation, which have resulted in contributions of US$20,900 thousand (equivalent to S/62,600 thousand) being obtained during 2015, which were able to cover all of the expenses disbursed by the Company as of December 31, 2017 for environmental remediation in the privatized units. As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is taking the necessary steps to transfer the outstanding S/34,000 thousand (equivalent to US$9,382 thousand) to cover the environmental remediation work to which the Company is obligated.

b) Provision for labor claims -

This corresponds to contingent labor-related processes for which the Company considers that future disbursements will likely be made.

c) Provision for civil claims -

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated a provision for US$ 9,869 thousand (equivalent to S/ 36,270 thousand), which it is mainly made up of: a P&D process for US$ 5,426 thousand (equivalent to S/ 19,269 thousand), Fracsa for US$ 2,092 thousand (equivalent to S/ 7,694 thousand), Covise S.A., for US$ 1,033 thousand, (equivalent to S/ 3,800 thousand), AFP's US$ 19 thousand (equivalent to S/ 70 thousand), Terminales del Perú for US$ 19 thousand (equivalent to S/ 70 thousand) and Jaen Gas for US$ 9 thousand (equivalent to S/ 34 thousand).

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has estimated a provision for US$ 9,975 thousand (equivalent to S/37,356 thousand), which it is made up of: a P&D process for US$ 5,397 thousand (equivalent to S/ 20,347 thousand), Fracsa for US$ 2,041 thousand (equivalent to S/ 7,644 thousand), Covise S.A., for US$1,008 thousand, (equivalent to S/ 3,775 thousand), a process to Mr. Murga Pastor Tobias for US$ 731 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,738 thousand), Man Trading for US$ 215 thousand (equivalent to S/ 805 thousand) and others for US$ 583 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,183 thousand).

d) Provision for customs claims
The case with SUNAT for a tax debt determined by SUNAT stems from the Supreme Court's adoption of the Franchised Merchandise Replacement Regime and an interpretation that does not conform to the Customs Law and the Tax Code.

20 DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The movement of deferred income tax ending on March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Balances as of January 1st 2023	Charge (credit) to income (Note 29- b)	Balances as of December 31 2024	Charge (credit) to income (Note 29- b)	Balances as of March 31 2025
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Deferred assets:					
Provision for environmental remediation	21,047	(2,929)	18,118	(1,199)	16,919
Tax benefit of carryforward loss	254,416	195,660	450,076	-	450,076
Lease liabilities	10,759	6,477	17,236	346	17,582
Tax EBITDA	78,728	82,582	161,310	-	161,310
Other provisions	8,544	4,098	12,642	(233)	12,409
Provision for assets impairment	119,890	-	119,890	-	119,890
	493,384	**285,888**	**779,272**	**(1,086)**	**778,186**
Deferred liabilities:					
Right of use asset	(10,842)	(7,404)	(18,246)	(437)	(18,683)
Attributed cost of property, plant and equipment and intangibles and exchange rate effect of non-monetary items (*)	(434,528)	(89,436)	(523,964)	19,258	(504,706)
	(445,370)	**(96,840)**	**(542,210)**	**18,821**	**(523,389)**
Net deferred assets (liabilities)	**48,014**	**189,048**	**237,062**	**17,735**	**254,797**

(*) Corresponds to the deferred tax generated by exchange rate fluctuations affecting non-monetary items (mainly Property, plant, and equipment), due to the fact that the Company pays income tax in a different currency (soles) than its functional currency (US$).
As of March 2025, the tax loss obtained generates the recognition of the deferred income tax asset, under the premise that this loss will be recovered over time with the projection of favorable results.

21 EQUITY

a) Share capital -

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the authorized, subscribed and paid-in capital is represented by 9,572,168,000 common shares, the par value of which is one sol each. As of March 31, 2025, the composition of the shareholders participating in the Company's issued capital includes:

Class	Number of shares	Percentage
		%
A	7,657,734,400	80
B	1,914,433,600	20
	9,572,168,000	100

The class “A” shares are held by the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which own 32% and 48%, respectively. These shares have voting rights, but are indivisible, non-transferable, and unseizable, and may not be subject to security interest, usufruct, or any other encumbrance.

The class “B” shares are held by the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which own 8% and 12%, respectively. These shares have voting rights and may be transferred through centralized trading mechanisms on the stock market.

b) Legal reserve -

According to Article 229 of the General Companies Law, a legal reserve must be established by transferring at least 10% of the annual net profit until it reaches 20% of paid-in capital. In the absence of retained earnings or unrestricted reserves, the legal reserve may be applied to offset losses and must be replenished from the earnings of subsequent years.

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the recorded legal reserve amounts to US$8,724 thousand.

c) Additional capital -

On September 13, 2024, DU No. 013-2024 - Emergency Decree was published, establishing extraordinary and urgent economic and financial measures to overcome the financial situation of Petroperú S.A., ensuring the marketing of hydrocarbons nationwide, and ensuring the sustainability of the company. This emergency decree approved:

- The capitalization of the Transitional Financial Support approved by Article 2 of Emergency Decree No. 010-2022, granted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance through the General Directorate of the Public Treasury, up to the amount in Soles equivalent to MMUS$ 750 plus accrued interest as of the date of entry into force of this legal provision, extinguishing the payment obligation. This contribution was reconciled with the Ministry of Economy and Finance-MEF and recorded for S/ 3,122,804 thousand.

- The assumption by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, through the General Directorate of the Public Treasury, of the obligations of PETROPERÚ S.A., corresponding to the working capital loan contracted with Banco de la Nación, up to the amount of MMUS$ 800 plus accrued interest as of the effective date of this Emergency Decree, which is guaranteed by the National Government, approved by Article 2 of Emergency Decree No. 004-2024, constituting the State's capital contribution to PETROPERÚ S.A. This contribution was reconciled with the MEF and recorded for S/ 2,977,509 thousand.

As of March 31, 2025, the registration process in public registries was completed, and the corresponding registration entry is pending issuance.

d) Retained earnings -

The General Shareholders' Meeting approved the dividend policy which states the following: “The distributable profits and after deducting the workers' participation, the legal taxes and the legal reserve that may correspond, will be allocated to investment projects for the modernization or expansion of the company's activities, in compliance with its approved annual and five-year objectives, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Law No. 28840 - Law for the Strengthening and Modernization of Empresa de Petróleos del Perú - PETROPERÚ S.A.”, which is consistent with Article Twenty-Ninth, literal F) of the current Social Statute.

22 INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Domestic sales	778,364	799,615
Price Stabilization Fund (*) (Note 9)	(4,948)	6,726
Income from ordinary activities	8,075	736
	781,491	807,077
Foreign sales	184,734	112,579
	966,225	919,656

By Supreme Decrees No. 033-2023-EM dated December 28, 2023, and No. 007-2024-EM, GLP-E was extended as a product subject to the FEPC until March 28, 2024, and June 27, 2024, respectively. As of March 2025, the products subject to the FEPC are PI 6 and Diesel BX.

As of March 31, 2025, and 2024, sales are broken down as follows:

	For the period of three months ended on December 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Domestic sales:		
Sundry Diesel	470,778	482,743
Gasolines	244,297	205,500
Turbo A1	9,730	54,689
Asphalts	10,655	21,261
Industrial Oils	18,121	12,981
LPG	14,971	17,836
Solvents	2,186	2,834
Wet Gas LOT I	-	3,485
Primary naphtha and others	2,249	6
Natural Gas Liquids - PP	748	825
Dry Gas Lots -PP	1,428	-
Fine Coke (TM)	6,328	4,917
Total domestic sales	781,491	807,077
Foreign sales:		
Industrial Oils	28,080	98,100
Turbo A1	28,890	14,274
Asphalts	157	205
Cutting Material	26,127	-
Reduced Crude	101,480	-
Total foreign sales	184,734	112,579
Total	966,225	919,656

23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Recognized income at a moment in time:		
Terminal operating rates (a)	5,026	4,552
Terminal Operations Services (b)	4,499	4,212
Recoverable freight (c)	106	2,853
PNP supply operation	1,403	1,360
Recognized income over time:		
Maritime operations services	1,720	1,791
Rentals	994	977
Crude oil transportation by pipeline	-	3,165
Other income from services	230	334
SAVIA PERU S.A. lease	-	458
	13,978	19,702

(a) It includes the income obtained from the operating contracts for the Company's terminals signed with Terminales del Perú for the north and central terminals and plants.
(b) Corresponds to income from fuel reception, storage, and dispatch services.
(c) Correspond to income from the invoicing of transportation costs borne by customers. The Company considers a margin in the invoicing on the expenses incurred for the management of these.

24 SALES COST

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Initial stock inventory	657,559	893,970
Purchases of crude oil, refined products and supplies	1,008,205	693,514
Production operating expenses (a)	198,408	213,753
Final stock inventory	(884,213)	(836,915)
	979,959	964,322

(*) The increase in the value of purchases as of March 2025 is due to the higher volume of purchases (132 MBDC as of March 2025 vs. 87 MBDC as of March 2024), mitigated by the lower average purchase price of crude oil and products (84.6 US$BL as of March 2025 vs. 87.8 US$BL as of March 2024).

(**) The initial and final inventory balance excludes the balances of materials, supplies and products in transit.

(a) The composition of operating production expenses is as follows:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Third party services (*)	90,958	95,427
Depreciation (Notes 12 and 14)	46,130	64,587
Personnel costs (Note 27)	17,673	17,693
Insurances	8,616	7,580
Right of use asset depreciation	7,417	6,003
Miscellaneous management costs	17,524	11,718
Amortization	1,578	1,613
Other production materials and supplies	7,063	8,226
Others	1,449	906
	198,408	213,753

(*) Includes the following:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Freight and land transportation costs	16,712	19,516
Maintenance and repair services	33,476	20,720
Energy and water	14,579	18,335
Other freight	6,842	19,497
Product storage	2,882	3,059
Dispatch of products	3,331	3,967
Freight and maritime transport costs	748	0
Industrial safety and security	2,862	2,586
Food and lodging	787	810
Advertising	539	1,188
Storage and dispatch (PNP - Petrored)	1,138	979
Miscellaneous	7,062	4,770
	90,958	95,427

25 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Personnel costs	4,626	5,083
Taxes	4,347	4,222
Third party services (*)	2,503	2,265
Depreciation	1,278	2,353
Insurances	262	939
Materials and supplies	931	899
Miscellaneous management costs	258	125
Depreciation right of use (Note 14)	36	41
	14,241	15,927

(*) Includes the following:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Maintenance and repair services	940	707
Miscellaneous third-party services	638	649
Industrial safety and security	717	652
Rentals	36	21
Energy and water	97	101
Travel expenses and transfers	31	49
Freight and other expenses	11	49
Food and lodging	33	37
	2,503	2,265

26 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Personnel costs (Note 27)	15,276	13,470
Third party services (a)	16,840	17,953
Contingencies (Note 19)	210	67
Miscellaneous management costs (b)	1,808	1,708
Depreciation (Note12)	1,558	1,465
Taxes	2,174	1,869
Amortization	250	753
Materials and supplies	619	334
Right of use depreciation (Note 14)	230	349
Insurances	249	46
	39,214	38,014

(a) Includes the following:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Consulting, expertise, and audits	4,364	3,168
Bank costs	5,476	6,329
Maintenance and repair services	1,877	2,487
IBM Outsourcing Services	995	1,540
Industrial safety and security	1,436	1,549
Freight and other freight	518	603
Temporary services	587	625
Advertising	76	123
Travel expenses and transfers	77	107
Medical services	336	205
Miscellaneous	1,098	1,217
	16,840	17,953

27 PERSONNEL COSTS

This item includes:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Wages and salaries	16,484	15,473
Social contributions	5,664	3,928
Gratuities -	2,828	2,979
Compensation for time of service	2,341	2,421
Worker participation	-	928
Vacations	1,088	1,122
Bonuses	6,136	6,425
Transport	243	271
Food	915	956
Overtime	547	524
Remote Work Compensation	23	13
Others	1,305	1,206
	37,575	36,246

Personnel costs were charged to income for the period under the following captions:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Cost of sales (note 23)	17,673	17,693
Sales Expenses and distribution (note 24)	4.626	5,083
Administrative expenses (note 25)	15,276	13,470
	37,575	36,246

27 OTHER INCOME AND OTHER EXPENSES

Other income and other expenses comprise:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Other Income:		
Claims and/or indemnities (insurance/non-compliance)	2,931	9,792
Recovery of port usage fees in Pucallpa	41	101
Other income	408	460
Recovery of civil and labor provisions	-	161
	3,380	10,514
Other expenses:		
Net cost of disposal of assets held for sale	(2)	(18)
	(2)	(18)

28 FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial income and expenses comprise:

	For the period of three months ended on March 31	
	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Interest on bank deposits	642	1,121
Gain on derivative and embedded financial instruments	13,476	-
Interest on accounts receivable	46	101
	14,164	1,222
Debentures - Bonds	48,643	48,262
Interest on working capital loans	27,729	31,157
Loss on derivative financial instruments	17,676	9,111
Lease interests	1,468	836
Tax Obligations	88	1,037
Others	1	2,287
	95,605	92,690

29 TAX SITUATION

a) Tax rates -

In accordance with current legislation, the Company is individually subject to applicable taxes. The Company believes it has determined the tax bases under the general income tax regime in accordance with current tax legislation, which requires adding and deducting from the income shown in the financial statements those items that the aforementioned legislation recognizes as taxable and non-taxable, respectively. The income tax rate has been set at 29.5% from 2017 onwards, by Legislative Decree No. 1261 published on December 10, 2016. The determination of income tax for the activities of the Lot Operations segment is carried out separately from the activities of the other segments.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company maintains tax losses of S/5,720,053 thousand. The system used by the Company to carry forward tax losses is the "B" system, which consists of offsetting said losses, up to their exhaustion, against 50% of the net income obtained in the fiscal years immediately following their generation. The "B" system option was exercised at the time of filing the annual Income Tax return for the fiscal year in which the losses were generated. Once the option has been exercised, it is not possible to modify the system. Based on management's projections, the Company will offset accumulated tax losses against future taxable income.

It should be added that under Peruvian tax law, non-domiciled individuals are taxed only on their Peruvian source income. Thus, in general terms, income obtained by non-domiciled individuals for services rendered in our country will be subject to income tax at a rate of 30% on a gross basis, as long as a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTA) is not applicable. For purposes of technical assistance services or digital services rendered by non-domiciled entities in favor of domiciled entities, the place of rendering of such services will be indistinct and in all cases will be subject to income tax at a rate of 15% and 30% on a gross basis, respectively. The rate applicable to technical assistance services will be 15%, provided that the requirements set forth in the Income Tax Law are met.

b) Income tax determination -

The income tax expense shown in the statement of comprehensive income (which corresponds entirely to the income tax applicable in the country) comprises:

	2025 US$000	2024 US$000
Current	-	2,632
Deferred (Note 20)	17,737	19,690
	17,737	(22,322)

The Tax Administration has the power to review and, if necessary, correct the income tax determined by the Company in the last four years, counted from January 1 of the year following the filing of the corresponding tax return (years open for review). The years 2017 to 2022 are open for audit. Because differences may arise in the Tax Authority's interpretation of the regulations applicable to the Company, it is not possible to anticipate at this date whether additional tax liabilities will arise as a result of any revisions. Any additional taxes, late payments, surcharges and interest, if any, will be recognized in the results of the year in which the difference in criteria with the Tax Administration is resolved. The Company estimates that no significant liabilities will arise as a result of these potential reviews.

In accordance with current legislation, for the purposes of determining income tax and the Value Added Tax, transfer prices must be considered for transactions with related parties and/or tax havens. To this end, documentation and information must be available to support the valuation methods and criteria applied in their determination. The Tax Administration is empowered to request this information from the taxpayer. Based on an analysis of the Company's operations, Management and its legal counsel believe that, as a result of applying this standard, no significant contingencies arose for the Company as of March 31, 2025.

c) Temporary tax on net assets -

The Company is subject to the Temporary Tax on Net Assets, whose taxable base is constituted by the value of the net assets adjusted at the close of the fiscal year prior to the one in which the payment corresponds, deducting depreciation and amortization allowed by the Income Tax Law, as indicated by the respective regulation (Law No. 28424 and its Regulations). The tax rate is 0.4% for the periods 2025 and 2024 applicable to the amount of net assets exceeding S/1 million. The aforementioned tax may be paid in cash or in nine successive monthly installments. The amount paid may be used against the payments on account of the General Income Tax Regime for the tax periods from March to December of the taxable year for which the tax was paid until the due date of each of the payments on account and against the income tax regularization payment of the taxable year to which it corresponds.

d) Tax on Financial Transactions -

For the years 2025 and 2024, the Financial Transaction Tax rate has been set at 0.005% and is applicable on charges and credits to bank accounts or movements of funds through the financial system, unless exempted. These are recorded as a tax expense in administrative expenses.

e) Tax Regime of Value Added Tax -

The current rate of the Value Added Tax (including IPM) is 18%.

By Supreme Decree No. 068-2022-EF, published on April 3, 2022, the Executive has approved the Amendment to the New Appendix III of the Consolidated Text of the Value Added Tax and Selective Consumption Tax Law, providing that, until June 30, 2022, gasolines with a Research Octane Number (RON) greater than or equal to 84, but less than 90, greater than or equal to 90, but less than 95, Gasoils (diesel), Diesel B2, with a sulfur content less than or equal to 50 ppm, Diesel B5 and Diesel B20, with a sulfur content less than or equal to 50 ppm, as well as other blends of Diesel 2 with Biodiesel B100, are excluded from it.

The exclusion period may be extended for a maximum of 6 additional months, subject to an evaluation of the evolution of international oil prices and their impact on domestic prices.

f) Tax Review by the Tax Authority -

As of March 31, 2025, the Appeal filed by the Company against Division Resolution No. 000110-2024/323100 issued by SUNAT regarding the Road Tax (IRO) applicable to imports made in 2019 for the amount of S/. 120'342,525 (equivalent to US$ 36'091,416) as well as the VAT that should have been paid for the higher IRO applicable to said imports in the amount of S/. 21'661,655 (equivalent to US$ 6'496,455) is pending resolution.

As of March 31, 2025, SUNAT completed the audit of the Income Tax determination from January to December 2018, issuing Determination Resolutions Nos. 012-003-0138556 to 012-003-0138575 and Fine Resolutions Nos. 012-002-0039802 to 012-0020039813, which were paid under protest. The Legal and Regulatory Affairs Department is currently evaluating the possibility of filing a tax appeal against such resolutions.

As a result of the audit of the Income Tax for the year 2017, on July 26, 2023, the Company was notified by SUNAT of the: i) Determination Resolutions No. 012-003-0132672 to 012-003-0132681, 012-003-0132693 and 012-003-0132694 issued for payments on account of Income Tax from January to December 2017, ii) Determination Resolutions No. 012-003-0132683 to 012-003-0132691 issued for alleged omissions to the Third Category Income Tax - additional rate from January to December 2017, iii) Determination Resolution No. 012-003-0132682 issued by the Third Category Income Tax for the year 2017 and iv) Fine Resolutions No. 012-002-0038722 to 012-002-0038732 issued for the infraction classified in numeral 1) of article 178 of the Tax Code linked to the determination of the Third Category Income Tax for the year 2017. On August 10, 2023, the Company paid under protest the debt contained in said Determination and Fine

Resolutions, reserving the right to file the corresponding Appeal. This payment is presented in the statement of comprehensive income under administrative expenses.

In relation to the 2016 Income Tax audit process, on December 16, 2022, SUNAT notified: i) Determination Resolutions No. 012003-0129532 to 012-003-0129536 issued for alleged omissions to the Third Category Income Tax - additional rate of July, August, September, November and December 2016, ii) Determination Resolutions No. 012-003-0129519 to 012-003-0129530 issued for payments on account of Income Tax from January to December 2016, iii) Determination Resolution No. 012-003-0129531 issued for Third Category Income Tax for the year 2016 and iv) Fine Resolution No. 012-002-0038228 issued for the infraction classified in numeral 1) of article 178 of the Tax Code related to the determination of the Third Category Income Tax for the year 2016. On December 23, 2022, the Company filed an Appeal against Determination Resolutions No. 012003-0129532 to 012-003-0129536 and Fine Resolution No. 012-002-0038228 and cancelled the tax debt contained in Determination Resolutions No. 012-003-0129519 to 012003-0129531, which was resolved by Administrative Resolution No. 4070140000534 dated May 26, 2023. The Company filed an Appeal against this last Resolution and as of March 31, 2025, it is pending resolution. The cancellation of the indicated tax debt is presented in the statement of comprehensive income under the heading of administrative expenses.

As a result of the Income Tax audit process for the period from January to December 2015, on December 17, 2021, SUNAT notified Determination Resolution No. 012-003-0122358, issued for alleged Income Tax omissions for the additional rate of 4.1% for 2015. This Resolution was the subject of a Claim Appeal, which was resolved by Administrative Resolution No. 0150140016720, notified to the Company on July 27, 2022. The Company filed an Appeal against this latest Administrative Resolution, which was resolved by Tax Court Resolution No. 00208-1-2023 of January 6, 2023.

Regarding the Income Tax audit process for the period from January to December 2014, SUNAT notified the Company of Determination Resolutions No. 012-003-0116931 to 012-003-0116935, issued for alleged Income Tax omissions for the additional rate of 4.1% for 2014, which were claimed within the legal period. By means Administrative Resolution No. 0150140016192, SUNAT declared the claim filed unfounded, a Resolution that was the subject of an Appeal which was resolved by Tax Court Resolution No. 00418-3-2023 of January 13, 2023.

Regarding the Income Tax audit process for the period from January to December 2013, SUNAT notified the Company of Determination Resolutions No. 012-0030108813 to 012-003-0108818, which were claimed within the legal deadline. On August 3, 2021, SUNAT notified Administrative Resolution No. 0150140015507, which declared the claim filed unfounded, and an Appeal had been duly filed. On January 26, 2022, Chamber 9 of the Tax Court issued Resolution No. 00668-9-2022, revoking Administrative Resolution No. 0150140015507, reversing Determination Resolutions No. 012-0030108813 to 012-003-0108818.

30 CONTINGENCIES

As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Company has the following contingent labor, civil, tax and customs claims pending resolution. In the opinion of Management and its legal advisors, these contingencies have been considered possible and, consequently, have not been recognized in the financial statements:

	2025	2024
	US$000	US$000
Civil proceedings	99,736	99,177
Tax and customs proceedings	15,070	15,068
Labor proceedings	1,566	1,730
	116,372	115,975

The movement of contingencies is detailed below:

	Balances as of 1 January	Additions	Deductions	Balances as of 31 December
	US$000	US$000	US$000	US$000
Year 2025				
Civil proceedings (a)	99,177	1,428	(869)	99,736
Tax and customs proceedings (b)	15,068	2	-	15,070
Labor proceedings (c)	1,730	-	(164)	1,566
	115,975	1,430	(1,033)	116,372
Year 2024				
Civil proceedings (a)	96,756	16,085	(13,664)	99,177
Tax and customs proceedings (b)	31,238	-	(16,170)	15,068
Labor proceedings (c)	14,876	487	(13,633)	1,730
	142,870	16,572	(43,467)	115,975

(a) As of March 31, 2025, the main civil proceedings include: Heaven Petroleum Operators for US$ 30,616 thousand (equivalent to S/ 115,423 thousand), Comunidad Nativa San José de Paragua Poza for US$ 8,214 thousand (equivalent to S/ 30,967 thousand), SIMA for US$ 5,403 thousand (equivalent to S/ 21,933 thousand), APTIM for US$ 2,647 thousand (equivalent to S/ 9,979 thousand), CIME Ingenieros SRL for US$ 1,676 thousand (equivalent to S/ 6,317 thousand), Pluspetrol Norte for US$ 796 thousand (equivalent to S/ 3,000 thousand), AFP's for US$ 1,699 thousand (equivalent to S/ 6,246 thousand), Rebaza Vigo Percy for US$ 1,150 thousand (equivalent to S/4,335 thousand), Hispánica for US$ 791 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,981 thousand), Ruesta de García Juana u Ubillus Ordinola for US$ 530 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,000 thousand), GUVI Services for US$ 408 (equivalent to S/1,540 thousand) and Pan American Games for US$ 408 (equivalent to S/ 1,537 thousand) among the main ones. Processes maintained with CEBA S.A. for US$ 312 thousand (equivalent to S/ 1,179 thousand) and E&A Afines for US$ 460 thousand (equivalent to S/ 1,865 thousand) were overturned.

As of December 31, 2024, the main Civil proceedings include: Heaven Petroleum Operators for US$30,616 thousand (equivalent to S/ 115,423 thousand), Comunidad Nativa San José de Paragua Poza for US$8,214 thousand (equivalent to S/ 30,967 thousand), SIMA for US$ 5,403 thousand (equivalent to S/ 21,933 thousand), APTIM for US$ 2,647 thousand (equivalent to S/ 9,979 thousand), CIME Ingenieros SRL for US$ 1,676 thousand (equivalent to S/ 6,317 thousand), Pluspetrol Norte for US$ 796 thousand (equivalent to S/ 3,000 thousand), AFP's for US$ 1,685 thousand (equivalent to S/ 6,351 thousand), Rebaza Vigo Percy for US$ 1,150 thousand (equivalent to S/ 4,335 thousand), Hispánica for US$ 791 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,981 thousand), E&A Servicios Afines for US$ 495 thousand (equivalent to S/ 1,865 thousand), Ruesta de García Juana u Ubillus Ordinola for US$ 530 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,000 thousand), GUVI Services for US$ 408 (equivalent to S/ 1,540 thousand) and Pan American Games for US$ 408 (equivalent to S/ 1,537 thousand) among the main ones. Processes maintained with Salazar Fernández Enrique, Public Prosecutor, Regional Government of Lambayeque, for US$ 6,687 thousand (equivalent to S/ 19,527 thousand), Consorcio FCC for US$ 4,916 thousand (equivalent to S/ 18,292 thousand), JS Industrial for US$ 1,106 (equivalent to S/ 4,107 thousand), OEFA and Osinerming for US$ 736 thousand (equivalent to S/ 2,800 thousand) were overturned.

(b) As of March 31, 2025, the main processes correspond to those maintained with the Tax Administration (SUNAT) for US$ 14,972 thousand (equivalent to S/ 54,032 thousand), related to file No. 06304-2019-01801.

As of December 31, 2024, the main processes correspond to those maintained with the Tax Administration (SUNAT) for US$ 14,972 thousand (equivalent to S/. 54,032 thousand), related to file No. 06304-2019-01801. File 06305-2019-01801 for US$ 17,086 thousand (equivalent to S/ 61,665 thousand) and municipal proceedings for US$ 1,087 thousand (equivalent to S/ 4,036 thousand) were overturned.

(c) As of December 31, 2024, the process with the Administrative Workers Union for US$ 13,256 thousand (equivalent to S/ 48,000 thousand) was overturned.

31 BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share as of March 31, 2025, and 2024, which are expressed at the same value since there are no dilutive shares, is presented below:

	(Loss) utility	Average weighted shares in Circulation	(Loss) utility per share
	US$000	(in thousands)	US$
2025:			
Basic and diluted loss per share	(111,216)	9,572,168	((0.012))
2024:			
Basic and diluted loss per share	(183,306)	9,572,168	(0.019)

32 GUARANTEES

As of March 31, 2025, the Company maintains letters of guarantee issued by local financial institutions in favor of suppliers for S/94,220 thousand (equivalent to US$25,624 thousand) and for US$78,575 thousand.

Guarantees related to financial obligations are disclosed in Note 15.

33 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 11, 2025, with Report No. 003-2025-CG/CDIRECTA/CEDS, the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR) appointed the Auditing Company Gaveglio, Aparicio y Asociados Sociedad Civil de Responsabilidad Limitada-PWC, to carry out the government financial audit of the entity Petróleos del Perú S.A. – PETROPERÚ for the periods 2024, 2025 and 2026.

On April 15, 2025, Press Release No. 034-2025 was published, entitled “PETROPERÚ S.A. initiated the public call process for a new operating partner for lot 192.”

On April 16, 2025, the registration in the Registry of Legal Entities of the Public Registries of Lima (SUNARP) of the increase in share capital of Petróleos del Perú – PETROPERÚ S.A. by capitalization of credits in the amount of S/. 6,100'312,855.00 was reported. Additionally, the public deed and the date of delivery of shares were published.

Subsequent to March 31, 2025 and at the date of approval of the financial statements, no events have occurred that would require adjustment to the financial statement items or disclosure in the notes.