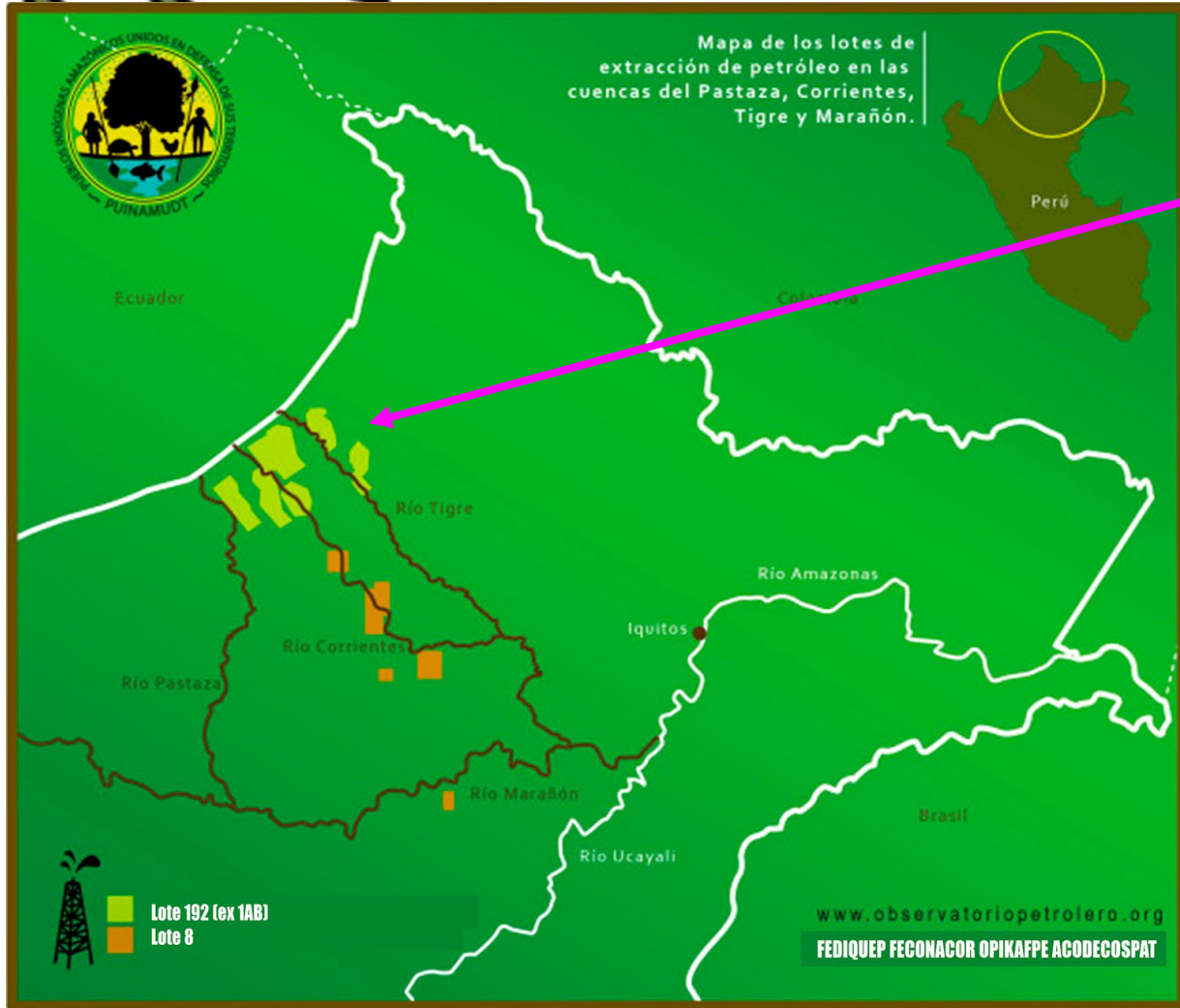




Frontera Energy's impacts on indigenous territories

Human Rights National Coordinator - Peru, Sub-group of oil spills.

AND Amazonian Indigenous Peoples United in Defense of their Territory (PUINAMUDT)



OIL LOT 192

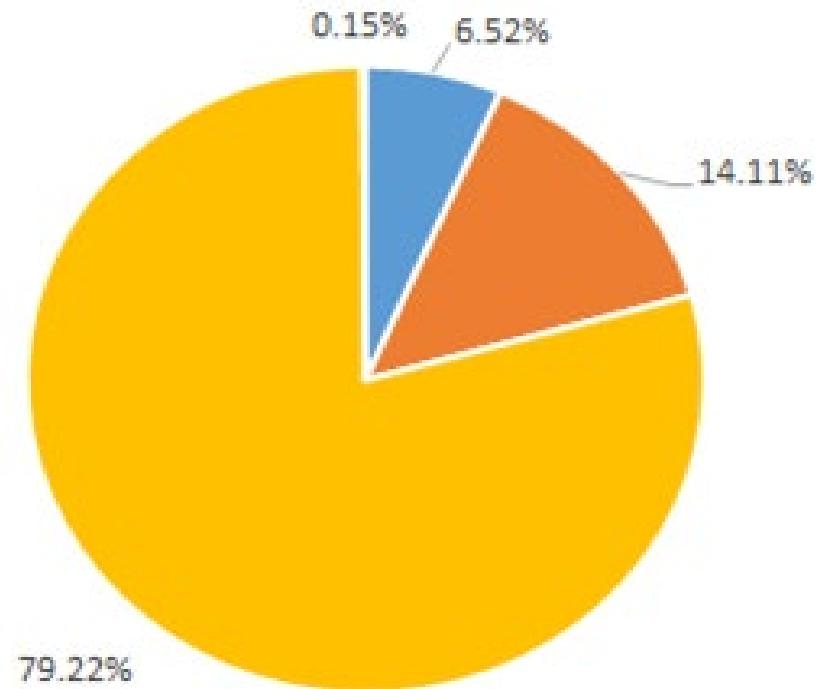
- Frontera Energy's operations: september 2015 - february 2021
- The lot overlaps with the territory of 25 indigenous communities from the Achuar, Quechua and Kichwa nations.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- Non-compliance with environmental and sectoral regulations
- Lack of maintenance
- Lack of proper and fast response to emergencies.

**+ 90
spills in
5 years**

Spilled barrels and its causes



■ Third parties ■ Operational failures ■ Corrosion ■ Natural causes



**The yearly average of spills
has doubled.**


**Increase of
spills due to
corrosion**

650%

Environmental Degradation



- Some communities have been impacted by more than 20 spills in 5 years, which means that they have been highly exposed to pollutants.
- The livelihoods of these indigenous communities depend heavily on the rivers, streams, lagoons and forests of their territory, which are being heavily polluted.
- The pollution of the environment means affecting the rights to access clean water, the rights to food, health and livelihoods.



Frontera has left the lot without presenting and implementing an Abandonment Plan required by law and by contract that aims to remediate the environmental impacts.



SEARCH FOR JUSTICE

- The actions taken by the indigenous organizations have not been enough to stop the human rights violations by Frontera Energy
- The Canadian Government should provide mechanisms to support the search of truth, justice and reparations for those affected by Canadian companies.
- Indigenous organizations require **neutral and independent entities** that can surveil and investigate the human rights violations as they occur.
- Indigenous peoples' voices must be heard directly and their testimonies and evidence should be taken into account when conducting investigations.
- Indigenous organizations currently do not feel that CORE provides fair and sufficient mechanisms for them to report the violations that have occurred. The CORE should be strengthened and should incorporate intercultural principles for it to be a safe and useful space for those affected by Canadian companies.
- Furthermore, the Canadian government should develop other mechanisms and instances that do not only investigate, or sanction human rights violations but that also contribute with the reparations of such violations.
- Finally, we believe that a full compliance with the Maastricht principles is necessary.



THANK YOU

