

CONTENTS

6.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	6-1
6.1	Regulatory, standard and company requirements	6-1
6.1.1	Relevant national legislation	6-1
6.1.2	International standards	6-3
6.1.3	Company requirements	6-4
6.2	Stakeholder engagement plan	6-5
6.2.1	Stakeholder identification.....	6-5
6.2.2	Stakeholder information management.....	6-7
6.2.3	Responsibilities for engagement.....	6-10
6.2.4	Stakeholder engagement lessons learnt	6-11
6.2.5	Stakeholder engagement activities.....	6-12

LIST OF TABLES

6.1	Environment Act Environmental Impact Statement disclosure and consultation requirements ..	6-1
6.2	Oil and Gas Act consultation requirements.....	6-2
6.3	EPIV consultation requirements.....	6-3
6.4	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards consultation requirements	6-3
6.5	Currently identified stakeholder groups	6-6
6.6	EMPNGA grievance management process	6-9
6.7	Environmental Impact Statement engagement phases	6-12
6.8	Summary of stakeholder engagement undertaken for the PNG LNG Project.....	6-13
6.9	Meetings held with stakeholders and topics of discussion	6-15
6.10	Consultation undertaken as part of Environmental Impact Statement field surveys	6-19
6.11	Environmental Impact Assessment disclosure obligations under the Environment Act and activities planned.....	6-22
6.12	Environmental Impact Assessment roadshow notification methods.....	6-22

LIST OF FIGURES

6.1	Locations of consultation undertaken as part of EIS field surveys	6-18
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6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This chapter describes the stakeholder engagement activities carried out to support the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Papua LNG Project – Downstream (the Project). Stakeholder engagement for the Project has been led by EMPNG, on behalf of EMPNGA.

6.1 REGULATORY, STANDARD AND COMPANY REQUIREMENTS

The regulatory context, the international standards and company requirements that guide the development and delivery of stakeholder engagement for the EIS process and ongoing Project activities are outlined below.

6.1.1 Relevant national legislation

The Project is subject to assessment, approval, and development under the *Environment Act 2000* (Environment Act) and the *Oil and Gas Act 1998* (Oil and Gas Act) as described in Chapter 4 Legal Administrative and Planning Framework. The two acts are interrelated, as approval under the Oil and Gas Act is conditional on carrying out a socio-economic impact study, which references approval under the Environment Act.

6.1.1.1 Environment Act

The principal legislation for managing the environmental and socio-economic effects of projects in Papua New Guinea is the Environment Act. The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) is the government authority that is responsible for administering the Environment Act. The aim of the Environment Act is to promote sustainable development by minimising adverse impacts of projects to the environment and people of Papua New Guinea.

Approval under the Act is granted in principle by the Minister of Environment and the environment permit is granted by the Managing Director of CEPA.

The Project is required to prepare an environmental impact assessment (and submit an EIS) before an environment permit can be granted (Section 50). An EIS defines the social and environmental impacts that are likely to result from an activity. The requirements for stakeholder engagement activities under the Environment Act relating to the EIS and disclosure of the EIS are outlined in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Environment Act Environmental Impact Statement disclosure and consultation requirements

Environment Act section	Consultation requirement	Project alignment
Section 55 (1)(b)	An EIS submitted under Division 3 is to be made available for public review for a period and manner determined by the Director of CEPA.	This EIS will be made available as detailed in Section 6.2.5.
Section 55 (2)	The Director of CEPA may require proponents to: • Make copies of the EIS and advertise its availability for public review. • Provide copies of the EIS to public authorities and persons and members of the public. • Make a public presentation to persons who are likely to be affected by the Project. • Submit a program of public review for approval by the Director.	This EIS will be made available and will be presented as detailed in Section 6.2.5.

Environment Act section	Consultation requirement	Project alignment
Section 55 (6)	Prior to accepting the EIS, the Director of CEPA may refer any issues raised during the assessment and public review of the EIS back to the proponent and require the EIS to be amended to address those issues.	Should the Director of CEPA refer any issues raised during the disclosure process detailed in Section 6.2.5 that require the EIS to be amended, the EIS will be amended to address those issues.

6.1.1.2 Oil and Gas Act

The Project requires approval under the Oil and Gas Act. The Act governs the exploration, development, processing, and transportation of petroleum in Papua New Guinea. The Act is administered by the Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE). A petroleum processing facility licence is required under the Act to develop the new LNG trains at the LNG Plant. The requirements for stakeholder engagement activities under the Oil and Gas Act relating to the Project are outlined in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Oil and Gas Act consultation requirements

Oil and Gas Act section	Consultation requirement	Project alignment
Section 47	A social mapping and landowner identification (SMLI) study is required for all petroleum prospecting licences, petroleum retention licences and petroleum development licences. The purpose of the social mapping and landowner identification study is to identify customary landowners in the licence area, associated pipeline areas and any other areas that may be affected by the project.	A social mapping and landowner identification study was conducted in 2009 to support the PNG LNG Project construction and development. The initial social mapping and landowner identification study was reviewed in 2023 to identify necessary changes to landowners and groupings. A desktop study of the SMLI was updated to include the CALM Buoy. There has been no evidence of material changes in landowners and their groupings. Stakeholders identified for the Project are outlined in Section 6.2.1.
Section 48	The Minister of Petroleum must convene a development forum. The proponent, project-area landowners, representatives from relevant local and provincial governments and national governments are invited to attend. The forum is for agreement seeking among stakeholders about certain aspects of the project (equity sharing and royalty benefits).	The required development forum(s) will be scheduled for a date in 2023. The development forum will include both TotalEnergies and EMPNGA.
Section 49 (c)	A socio-economic impact study must be submitted to the Minister of Petroleum, as described in Chapter 4 Legal Administrative and Planning Framework and Section 6.1.1. It is the legislative intent of the Act that the socio-economic impact study is derived from the socio-economic sections of the EIS.	Materials from this EIS shall be used to provide the necessary report to the Minister of Petroleum.

6.1.2 International standards

Stakeholder engagement to be undertaken in support of this EIS will consider the requirements of international standards and guidelines. These include requirements of the Equator Principles IV (EPIV) (Equator Principles Association, 2020) and the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) (IFC PS).

The EPIV provide a framework for financial institutions to assess and manage the environmental and social risks of projects that seek funding. The requirements for stakeholder engagement contained within EPIV relevant to stakeholder engagement for the Project are outlined in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 EPIV consultation requirements

EPIV	Consultation requirement	Proposed Project alignment
Principle 5: Stakeholder engagement	Informed consultation and participation Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities will undertake an informed consultation and participation process, as detailed in IFC PS 1.	Table 6.4 details the proposed activities to align with IFC PS.
	Free, prior, and informed consent Projects that trigger the circumstances in IFC PS 7 are required to establish a process for achieving free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples.	The Project is completing an assessment to determine if FPIC is applicable to the Project impact area and will be applied if necessary.
	Disclosure and documentation Assessment documents are readily available to affected communities and stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner and the stakeholder engagement process is documented.	The EIS will be made readily available to affected communities in a culturally appropriate manner and engagement documented as detailed in Section 6.2.5.
Principle 6: Grievance mechanism	A grievance redress mechanism scaled to the risks and impacts of the project must be established.	The grievance redress mechanism that has been developed for the Project and supports this EIS is provided in Section 6.2.2.3.

The IFC PS that will guide the Project's planned stakeholder engagement activities are detailed in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards consultation requirements

IFC PS	Consultation requirement	Proposed Project alignment
PS 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	Project information will be disclosed to communities so that they can understand and express their views on the project's risks, impacts, opportunities, and mitigation measures. The project's disclosure will be done in a manner that allows time for the proponent to consider and provide a response to any community feedback.	The Project will disclose information to communities in a manner that aligns with IFC PS. Section 6.2.4 outlines how Project information will be disclosed and the manner in which EMPNGA will respond to community concerns.

IFC PS	Consultation requirement	Proposed Project alignment
PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	Stakeholders will be consulted to identify biodiversity and ecosystem values. Proponents must consult with local communities and other stakeholders on potential impacts on protected areas.	Community pre-awareness engagement, vessel inventory surveys and market surveys were undertaken as part of the Caution Bay Fisheries survey completed in 2019, as detailed in Appendix L Caution Bay Fisheries Resource Study.
PS 8: Cultural heritage	Local communities will be consulted to identify cultural heritage importance. These findings will be incorporated into the assessment of cultural heritage impacts, along with the views of relevant national and local regulatory agencies and the requirements of the local regulatory framework.	Community pre-awareness and consultation with community representatives was undertaken in 2019 as part of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix A). This consultation is in addition to the extensive field surveys and community consultation completed in 2009 as part of the PNG LNG Project. The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix A) was prepared in line with the requirements of the local and national regulatory framework.

Source: IFC (2012)

6.1.3 Company requirements

ExxonMobil has human safety, health, environment, and product safety policies that outline the company's commitment to conducting business in a manner that considers the needs of the communities in which it operates.

These policies are implemented through ExxonMobil's Operations, Integrity Management System (OIMS) and the Socioeconomic Management Standard. Requirements relating to stakeholder engagement outlined in OIMS include:

- Element 2: Identifying, assessing, mitigating, and accepting risk.
- Element 6: Managing Environmental and Social obligations.
- Element 10: Preparing for emergencies and managing potential risk to the community.
 - 10.2: Communities are engaged proactively to build and maintain relationships and manage potential Operations Integrity risks.
 - Relationships with the community are established and maintained to build confidence and demonstrate commitment to the environmental and emergency preparedness, including understanding and being responsive to the community's expectations and concerns.

The Socioeconomic Management Standard provides guidance on identifying and assessing socioeconomic issues. Requirements relating to stakeholder engagement outlined include:

- Consult with relevant communities, government officials and appropriate stakeholder organisations or individuals to identify and understand issues, concerns, grievances, needs, ideas and values, areas of mutual interest and potential conflicts with the company's goals.
- Identify potential socioeconomic issues and/or risks including the management of cultural and heritage properties, interaction with Indigenous and/or vulnerable populations, involuntary resettlement, compensation, employment and training, and the procurement of goods and services.
- Develop appropriate risk management measures in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

6.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

The Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (the Plan) will be part of the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and accessible through the Project's website. The Plan outlines EMPNGA's approach to stakeholder engagement during the development and construction of the Project. The Plan was developed in accordance with international standards, Papua New Guinea legislation and ExxonMobil policy. The Plan is interlinked with the PNG LNG Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (EHL 2013) which is currently used to manage engagement at the LNG Plant site.

The Plan outlines the following:

- Identified relevant stakeholder groups.
- The planned stakeholder engagement program for the development and construction of the Project. The program for engagement activities includes:
 - Engagement tailored to the collection, packaging, and dissemination of information according to the needs of different affected stakeholders.
 - Practices, methods, and tools based on:
 - Location and sensitivity of the Project or activity
 - Number and interest of stakeholders
 - Complexity of the issue to be discussed
 - Significance of potential impacts
 - Expected or targeted outcomes of engagement
- Proposed community grievance mechanism for the Project.
- An information system.
- Roles and responsibilities.

Where relevant, the engagement methods and tools established for the PNG LNG Project will be refreshed and used. The methods and tools to be used include:

- The language used, supporting materials and activities will be tailored to specific stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Engagements will be undertaken in locations that maximise the sharing of information and opportunities for broad participation in the discussion of Project issues.
- Visual materials such as maps, photos and diagrams will be used to effectively communicate with stakeholders.

6.2.1 Stakeholder identification

A detailed stakeholder identification and analysis exercise was undertaken in 2009 as part of the EIS investigations undertaken for the PNG LNG Project. Stakeholders were identified through research, information sharing and workshops, advice from technical specialists, review of associated documentation for other major projects, in particular the PNG LNG Project and current operations, and consultation with known stakeholders.

Previously, eight broad stakeholder groups were identified. These were reviewed and determined to still be relevant for the Project based on likely common interests in the Project's potential issues. Table 6.5 lists these groups along with a brief description of each and an overview of the engagement approach that will be taken.

Table 6.5 Currently identified stakeholder groups

Stakeholder group	Description	Engagement approach
Affected landowners and local communities	Comprises landowner groups within key villages in the vicinity of the LNG Plant site: • Lea Lea village • Boera village • Porebada village • Papa village	• Targeted awareness activities to pre-alert communities of planned studies at EIS and Project planning and execution milestones. • Direct meetings with community representative individuals and groups. • Informal briefings with affected community village leaders when issues arise or when relevant new information becomes available. • Media releases and public announcements on radio and daily papers.
Landowner companies	• Laba Holdings Limited	• Direct meetings with landowner representative individuals and groups. • Introductions and meetings with potential Project contractors.
National, provincial, and local-level government	Comprises key National, provincial, and local government agencies that may hold an interest in the development and construction of the Project: • Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE) • Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) • Department of Labour and Industrial Relations/National Apprentice Trade and Training Board and Occupational Health and Safety Division • Climate Change and Development Authority. • National Energy Authority • Central Provincial Government • Hiri Koiari District • Hiri Rural Local-level Government • Papua New Guinea Ports Corporation • National Maritime Safety Authority	• Meetings as required with the Central Provincial Government. • Regular meetings with CEPA and DPE to inform of licensing requirements, consultation, and social impact assessment activities and developments. • Meetings as required with government agencies to provide updates on key Project milestones.
Civil society, international and domestic non-government organisations (NGOs)	Appropriate dialogue with interested NGOs or other third parties such as the following is required by Equator Principle Guidelines and is necessary to promote transparency: • World Wildlife Fund South Pacific • The Nature Conservancy, Pacific Island Countries Program • Conservation International • Community Development Initiative • PEACE Foundation Melanesia	• Face-to-face consultation as requested. • Correspondence response as requested.

Stakeholder group	Description	Engagement approach
	- Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights - Environmental Law Centre - Sporting organizations - Oxfam International - Save the Children - Faith-based, project-area NGOs (e.g., Papua New Guinea Chamber of Churches, Papua New Guinea Catholic Church, Evangelical Church of Papua and Catholic, Wesleyan and Seventh Day Adventist churches) - Papua New Guinea National Museum and Art Gallery - International research agencies conducting research in Papua New Guinea	
Local media	- Post Courier, The National, Sunday Chronicle and Wantok Nuis newspapers - Community Development Initiative Foundation and other rural radio stations - EM TV	- Information outreach. - Organised site visits.
Learning and educational institutions	- University of Papua New Guinea - Papua New Guinea University of Technology - Pacific Adventist University - Divine Word University - University of Goroka - Vudal University	- Face-to-face consultation as requested. - Correspondence response as requested.
Industry groups and local businesses and suppliers	- Fishing industry groups and companies - Papua New Guinea Chamber of Mines and Petroleum - Chamber of Commerce and Industry	- Joint TotalEnergies and EMPNGA engagement sessions with industry and local business supplies - Information sessions - Face-to-face consultation. - Correspondence response as required. Support to the Project's Enterprise Development Centre.
Lender Group	- Independent Environmental and Social Consultant - Group of Funding Institutions, i.e. Export Credit Agencies, Commercial banks.	- Scheduled engagements and visits - Due diligence material - Email queries - Ad hoc engagements

6.2.2 Stakeholder information management

Stakeholder engagement planning is well underway to commence at the start of quarter three, 2023. Planning activities and required messaging is in development. The activities and messages developed will take into account the need for EMPNGA to message jointly with NLOC for select groups and the need to message independently for other groups. Both the joint and independent messaging activities will be aligned and fully

factual. Due to the parallel messaging and EIS development process, if messaging feedback necessitates changes in the EIS findings or design basis, the EIS will be amended appropriately. Information describing key elements of the Project will be disseminated to stakeholders in an understandable and culturally appropriate format.

A computer-based information management system was established for the PNG LNG Project to manage the information generated through stakeholder engagement. This information management system will be used for the construction and development of this Project.

The information management system allows EMPNGA to:

- Register stakeholders.
- Plan, record and track all engagement with various stakeholders (e.g., one-on-one meetings, community meetings, information sessions, focus groups, public consultations, workshops, liaison committees or negotiation sessions).
- Record participants' attendance, questions asked, and answers, decisions and information disclosed.
- Collect and manage daily informal interactions with community members for them to share their concerns, problems, or issues to the company.
- Map and monitor trends and emerging issues.
- Record and track EMPNGA responses.
- Assess the overall effectiveness of the stakeholder engagement program and adjust where required.
- Identify where EMPNGA needs to improve its performance or skills equally.

6.2.2.1 Stakeholder register

A Project stakeholder register was previously developed for the PNG LNG Project. This register will be reviewed and updated by EMPNGA to develop a comprehensive list of all identified stakeholders and their relationship to the Project. This register will be modelled on existing registers and databases used by the Public and Government Affairs (P&GA) and Land and Community Affairs (L&CA) departments to capture issues and grievances.

6.2.2.2 Consultation records

Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken for the Project will be captured through engagement reporting forms, such as the meeting minutes or record of consultation templates currently used by EMPNG. Depending on the nature of the engagement activity, either an informal or formal report form will be used to record details of engagement activities, including stakeholder details, where and when the engagement occurred, the subject matter discussed, and issues raised.

Grievances raised by communities or stakeholders in the engagement programs will be registered and processed through the grievance process described below.

6.2.2.3 Grievance redress mechanism

The EMPNG grievance process developed for the PNG LNG Project will continue to be implemented by EMPNGA, where grievances are recorded, reviewed, and where relevant, acted upon. The stakeholder engagement plan prepared for the Project outlines the EMPNG Grievance Management Process.

Complaints, concerns, and grievances¹ captured through the report forms will be managed in accordance with the EMPNG Grievance Management Process used for receiving, investigating and responding to grievances in an understandable, transparent, confidential, culturally appropriate and timely manner. Grievances can be raised at no cost and without retribution. The five-step Grievance Management Process to be implemented by EMPNGA for the Project is outlined in Table 6.6.

There have been no grievances related to the Papua LNG Project activities reported during the past 12 months.

Table 6.6 EMPNGA grievance management process

Step	Process
1. Publicise the process	The process has previously been widely advertised throughout the communities surrounding the LNG Plant through awareness programs, ongoing community engagement and informal interactions. The process will be advertised further prior to, during, and following EIS disclosure.
2. Receive and register grievances	- Grievances may be filed: - In person. - By telephone. - In writing, which may either be lodged with a local EMPNGA representative or delivered to the nearest EMPNGA field office. - Grievances will be managed in a culturally sensitive manner. - Grievances may be lodged anonymously. - Women can lodge grievances with a female Community Affairs Officer. - Grievances will be entered into the information management system by Port Moresby-based Community Affairs Staff. Grievances relating to specific or local concerns will be forwarded to the Grievance Contact for preliminary assessment.
3. Review and investigate grievances	- Grievances are assessed when received by the Community Affairs Officer. - If the grievance cannot be immediately addressed or responded to it will be directed to the appropriate department for resolution. - If a grievance is not related to EMPNGA or its contractors the grievant will be informed, and the grievance closed.
4. Develop resolution options, respond to grievances and close out	- Within seven days of a grievance being received, the grievant is notified who is investigating the matter and an anticipated time for EMPNGA to resolve the matter. - EMPNGA will investigate the matter and notify the grievant of the outcome within 30 days of receiving the grievance. - The Grievance Contact or responsible party will provide written response to the grievant within 30 days. - A meeting will be held with the grievant following a response of 'no action will be taken' or following completion of the agreed corrective actions. Form C will be completed. If the grievant does not agree or is unwilling to sign Form C, a notation of refusal is made on file. The form is documented in the information system.
5. Monitor and evaluate	Monitoring is conducted to measure the effectiveness of the process and identify broad trends and reoccurring problems.

¹ **Complaint:** Notice in any form and media provided by a community member, group or institution that they have suffered detriment, impairment or loss as a result of an unplanned, unannounced or not agreed activity of the business.

Concern: Informal and low-level observations mentioned by community members to site employees about issues of emerging or latent concern. Are often the indicators of emerging issues that have the potential to escalate to a complaint.

Grievance: Real or perceived grounds for Asset response and restoration with implications that the issue has been known about for some time and possibly remains unacknowledged, hence unresolved.

6.2.3 Responsibilities for engagement

This section describes the responsibilities for coordination and management of stakeholder engagement during the EIS phase of the Project. The following entities and personnel will be integral to the delivery of stakeholder engagement activities, which will support the completion of this EIS.

6.2.3.1 Integrated stakeholder engagement team

With primary responsibility for stakeholder engagement for the Project, EMPNGA will conduct both initial and ongoing regular engagement activities to cover issues related to the EIS, and to adequately consult with and inform relevant stakeholders about the Project during EIS disclosure activity.

To achieve this, EMPNGA adopted an integrated approach in engaging specialist consultants and linking into resources and experiences through the PNG LNG Project. This collective, referred to as the Integrated Stakeholder Engagement Team, comprises:

- Papua LNG Project - Management Team
- EMPNG L&CA
- Specialist third party contractors.

The charter for the Integrated Stakeholder Engagement Team is to gather, share and review information and findings in an integrative way to achieve the following key outcomes:

- Relationships are initiated, developed and sustained with stakeholders.
- Engagement with stakeholders is implemented in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and aligns with schedule milestones, particularly where they relate to the EIS.
- Consistency is achieved in key messages and information distributed to members of the team and delivered to stakeholders.

6.2.3.2 Community affairs personnel and management

Dedicated community affairs personnel will be appointed to inform communities about the Project, to introduce Project teams to the community, and deliver information sessions in the Project communities. EMPNGA will use existing PNG LNG community affairs personnel to build on existing relationships with LNG Plant communities and provide updates to communities on the status of the specialist studies, respond to queries about the Project and to document community concerns.

To date, Project specific stakeholder engagement that has been carried out in the field by various members of the Integrated Stakeholder Engagement Team has primarily been in support of recent survey work (as detailed in Section 6.2.5.1 Field survey community engagement). This stakeholder engagement will be supplemented by additional activities as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Section 6.2.4.

Contributors to engagement may include Papua New Guineans with experience in resource development. Several team members may be fluent in Tok-Pisin and Motu, which is appropriate to the Project communities.

Engagement for the EIS may cover the following aspects:

- Issues and risk identification and characterisation (environmental and social)
- Land management
- Leadership recognition
- Benefits management
- Local business development
- Industrial relations

- Social and community development
- Training and localisation
- Information management
- Government relations.

The L&CA Manager will be responsible for keeping all engagement records, information and reports in consultation with allocated responsible management team members.

6.2.3.3 Local assistants and translators

Local assistants, referred to as village liaison officers (VLOs) will assist in the disclosure of EIS information. VLOs play an important communicative role in disseminating Project information to community members, capturing community responses, questions, and concerns, and providing translation between Tok Pisin and Motu where required.

Other local personnel, such as councillors, teachers, and residents, may assist with translation where required.

6.2.3.4 Specialist consultants

Working collaboratively with EMPNGA staff, specialist consultants may provide ongoing assistance throughout the EIS process as required, to include but not be limited to:

- Update and assure alignment with the Informed Consultation and Participation model for ongoing engagements
- Regular meetings with CEPA and other agencies on matters related to the EIS process and deliverables
- Presentations to CEPA and DPE on consultation programs and social issues
- Information briefings to NGOs and other business and commercial stakeholders
- Presentations of EIS process and outcomes to communities and other stakeholders.

6.2.4 Stakeholder engagement lessons learnt

The PNG LNG Project offers a unique base of experience from which meaningful lessons learnt can be used to guide future and ongoing engagement related to the Project. These lessons learnt will be applied as needed.

Lesson learnt include:

- Develop and implement early, a coordinated, appropriately resourced stakeholder engagement effort with clear messages and purpose, recognising:
 - Forms of representation adopted by interest groups and communities (e.g., elected and traditional representatives, leaders of local co-operatives, local NGOs, local women's groups, political leaders, school teachers, religious leaders)
 - The preferred methods of engagement from stakeholders' perspectives
 - The ability of individuals and groups to access technical information, including language requirements and literacy levels.
- Endeavour to recruit personnel from local communities who are capable of interpreting community issues and responses, recognising potential for local biases.
- Develop a coordinated, external engagement process to support consistency in communications with communities in Project impacted areas.

- Recognise the connection between community engagement and security. Integrate reporting processes so that both security and community affairs officers are reporting engagements, observations and important information, and that the information is being jointly assessed and analysed for trends.
- Stakeholder engagement should be in place where the work will be done prior to construction starting.
- A preferred field organisation should have the community exposed to two or three Project faces. These “faces” should become relationship managers for the communities to which they are allocated. All project communications and interactions with a given community should be directed through one of these representatives. Ideally, one should be male and the other female.

6.2.5 Stakeholder engagement activities

Stakeholder engagement planning commenced in the second quarter of 2023.

Stakeholder engagement for the Project will include preparations for required messaging so that identified stakeholders have the opportunity to provide informed input into the EIS process. Preparations will take into account the need to message jointly with the PNG LNG Project for selected stakeholder groups, and the need to message independently for other stakeholder groups.

The primary means of communication with affected landowners and communities will be through direct verbal engagement, supported by information and communication materials structured to convey information to an audience that includes individuals with limited literacy (such as maps, photos, and interpretive diagrams).

A key aspect of the preparations and planning will be to make sure that both the joint and independent messaging are aligned and fully factual. Identified stakeholders will be informed about the regulatory approval process and will be provided with the opportunity to contribute, as appropriate to the EIS. Information describing key elements of the Project will be disseminated to stakeholders in an understandable and culturally appropriate format.

EMPNGA will conduct stakeholder engagement activities to support the EIS and development and construction of the Project. This section provides an overview of the activities completed to date, and proposed ongoing engagement activities to be completed.

A public consultation and disclosure program is currently being planned to be undertaken as part of the Project EIS process. The program involves four phases:

1. Phase 1: Scoping and screening
2. Phase 2: Baseline studies
3. Phase 3: Impact assessment and mitigation
4. Phase 4: EIS disclosure.

A summary of the four phases, key stakeholders and associated activities are outlined in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Environmental Impact Statement engagement phases

Phase	Purpose of engagement
Completed	
Phase 1: Scoping and screening	Consultation with representatives from National government agencies to support CEPA’s review of the proposed Project. This phase concluded with the submission of the Environmental Inception Report (EIR) to CEPA for approval.
Phase 2: Baseline studies	Engagement with affected landowners and local communities to understand existing environmental and social characteristics within the Project study area.
On-going and proposed	

Phase	Purpose of engagement
Phase 3: Impact assessment and mitigation	EMPNGA will consult primarily with CEPA and the DPE on the findings of the Papua LNG Project – Downstream EIS and the technical specialist studies.
Phase 4: EIS disclosure	Key EIS findings will be disseminated to stakeholders to be used in the independent project review by the Papua New Guinean Government. This will be inclusive of the TotalEnergies' addendum to address additional Caution Bay investigations.

6.2.5.1 Completed stakeholder engagement activities to date

Engagement records kept in the Project IsoMetrix system confirm that between 2019 and 2023, the PNG LNG Project conducted 5,307 engagements related to PNG LNG Project activities, indicative of an active, vibrant, and ongoing process of engagement. In the past 12 months, only one grievance was lodged against the PNG LNG Project, which involved a project vehicle striking a pet in one of the villages. This grievance was recorded and closed promptly. During the same 12-month period, there were no grievances related to the Papua LNG Project activities.

To date, there are 30 recorded engagements related to the Papua LNG Project – Downstream listed within the IsoMetric dashboard. Of these 30 engagements, five were related to EIS field survey work for marine, mangrove and related survey work. No adverse comments were received for the survey work nor was there a need to make adjustments in the location and manner in which the survey work was to be conducted.

A detailed and comprehensive public consultation and disclosure program for the PNG LNG Project commenced in 2007 related to the preparation of the PNG LNG Project EIS.

In 2009, an extensive stakeholder program was established during the construction phase and formed the basis of future engagement activities, specifically with respect to stakeholders, issues, forms of engagement and priorities.

The key activities undertaken for the PNG LNG Project during the EIS process and during construction and operation are summarised in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Summary of stakeholder engagement undertaken for the PNG LNG Project

Phase	Engagement Activities
EIS phase	- Consultation with key stakeholder groups to enable CEPA (then DEC) to review the proposed PNG LNG Project EIS scope and redress any shortcomings. - Submission of the Environmental Inception Report. - Environmental and social specialist studies in the project impact area, including pre-awareness and engagement. - Final consultation activities conducted to achieve approval.
Construction - early works	Development of resettlement action plan (RAP) and implementation of resettlement activities.
Construction	- Additional development of RAPs and National Content Plan initiatives. - Implementation of the ExxonMobil Upstream Socioeconomic Management Standard. - Concerns and complaints from local communities managed through a computer-based Information Management System. All grievances tracked, recorded, and investigated and responded through to final closure (ExxonMobil 2012). - Issues of external significance identified by monitoring stakeholder expectations and concerns through direct dialogue, public debate, legislation, international

Phase	Engagement Activities
	agreements, and feedback on ExxonMobil's Corporate Citizenship Report (ExxonMobil 2012). • Priority of issues determined by using a three-tiered review system that rates each issue based on its level of significance to stakeholder groups and its potential impact on business objectives. All Tier 1 and Tier 2 issues are addressed in the Corporate Citizenship Report (ExxonMobil 2012).
Production	• Monthly and ongoing dialogue with principal stakeholders, e.g., biodiversity multi-stakeholder forum and LNG Plant community groups. • Between 2019 and 2023, around 5,300 engagements were conducted relating to the PNG LNG Project.

Issues and concerns raised during engagement activities for the PNG LNG Project will inform stakeholder engagement activities undertaken for this Project to improve engagement tools and methods for affected landowners and local communities, and other interested stakeholder groups. Consultation and stakeholder engagement for the Project will build on relationships established during all stages of the PNG LNG Project.

Stakeholder engagement activities completed to date have included government engagement by EMPNGA, and community engagement as part of pre-awareness for Phase 1 and Phase 2 baseline field surveys. Further information on each stakeholder engagement activity is provided in the following sections:

- **Government engagement.** Formal meetings were conducted to update key government stakeholders on Project development and progress. Informal meetings and discussions with a broad cross-section of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders were also held.
- **Project survey awareness.** Survey awareness sessions were held with local communities prior to the commencement of field surveys for the Project. These sessions briefed the communities on the planned field survey activities, including when they would be occurring and what would happen during the surveys.
- **Field survey community engagement.** Comprehensive field surveys were undertaken to collect data to establish an environmental, social, cultural and health baseline in areas close to Project infrastructure as part of the EIS process.

Government engagement

Limited meetings have been held to-date, and will be on-going with various government agencies specific to the Project activities intended to increase awareness, present findings and seek alignment on permit and approval requirements. Table 6.9 provides a summary of the various agencies engaged, or to be engaged as the Project moves forward.

Project and field survey awareness

Five Project survey awareness sessions were led by the EMPNG L&CA team to inform communities of the social and environmental surveys to be completed for the Project. Communities were informed that the data collected would build on existing information that was collected for the PNG LNG Project EIS and the monitoring programs that took place during construction and operations. The EMPNG L&CA team discussed what surveys would be conducted and what the communities could expect from the field survey teams.

No adverse comments were received for the survey work nor was there a need to adjust the location and manner in which the survey work was to be conducted.

Project awareness sessions regarding the field surveys were held in the four project communities of Lea Lea, Papa, Boera and Porebada in August 2022.

Follow-up awareness sessions were undertaken several days prior to each field survey commencing to provide the communities with further details of the survey. The communities were also kept informed through the VLOs of changes to the survey schedule.

Table 6.9 Meetings held with stakeholders and topics of discussion

Stakeholder	Identified contact	Interest	Engagement method
CEPA	- Director of CEPA - CEPA Officers	- Matters relating to the application for an environment permit, which is granted by the Managing Director of CEPA - Matters related to the EIS process and deliverables, and consultation programs and social issues	Semi-regular meetings with CEPA to inform of licensing requirements, consultation, EIS disclosure and social impact assessment activities and Project development.
Department of Treasury	- First Assistant Secretary (FAS) Sectoral Policy - FAS Forecasting Branch, Macroeconomic Policy Division	- Project revenue projections for budget forecasting etc. - Current and future legislation and policy tied to or potentially impacting Project	Meetings as required
Internal Revenue Commission	- Commissioner – Taxation - Assistant Commissioner - Policy branch	Tax collection revenue projects, related legislation and policy matters	Meetings as required
Department of Works and Implementation	- Secretary - Projects team	Matters relating to building and maintaining State-owned infrastructure; related projects to be funded under Infrastructure Tax Credit scheme	Meetings as required
Department of National Planning and Monitoring	- Secretary – Economic - FAS – Economic	Coordination and alignment of Project development plans with Government priorities	Meetings as required
Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urbanisation	- Secretary – Physical Planning - Deputy Secretary – Physical Planning	Matters relating to State-owned leases within the Project	Meetings as required
Department of Labour and Immigration; Papua New Guinea Immigration and Citizenship Authority	- Secretary - Chief Migration Officer (CMO) - Deputy CMOs – Visa and Passports / Compliance and Enforcement - General Managers for Visa Management, Client Services	Visa and work permits; employee classifications and data collection; related legislation/policy matters	Meetings as required

Stakeholder	Identified contact	Interest	Engagement method
Department of Commerce and Industry	- Secretary – Commerce - FAS – Commerce	National content policy application/implementation	Meetings as required
Department of Transport; Motor Vehicles Insurance Ltd; National Maritime Safety Authority	- Secretary – Maritime Security - FAS – Maritime Security	Enforcement of Maritime Exclusive Zone at LNG marine jetty; Project vehicle registration and permits and drivers' licenses	Meetings as required
Gas Projects Coordination Office (GPCO)	- Director - Advisory team	Various – GPCO has a coordinating function to support the Project developers with the various government departments and agencies who will be involved in the development	Meetings as required
Climate Change and Development Authority	- Managing Director - Heads of technical and policy branches	Carbon reduction policy and initiatives	Meetings as required
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	Director of Secretariat	Project data collection and compilation for annual reporting obligations	Meetings as required
National Energy Authority	- Managing Director - Heads of technical, licensing and economic divisions	Developing regulations and / policy matters	Meetings as required
Papua New Guinea Customs Service	- Chief Commissioner - Manager – Shipping and Exports, heads of compliance and enforcement units	- Payment of related fees, duties and levies - Related legislation and policy matters	Meetings as required
Member of Parliament representing Hiri-Koiari	Hon. Keith Iduhu	- Payment of related fees, duties and levies - Related legislation and policy matters - Delivery of benefits to mandated beneficiaries in his electorate under the Project (from State and developer)	Meetings as required

Field survey community engagement

Some of the studies undertaken for the EIS involved direct engagement with communities and other stakeholders. These studies included the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix A), Community Health Baseline (Appendix B), Social Baseline (Appendix C), Traffic and Land Use (Appendix D) and Caution Bay Fisheries Resource Use Study (Appendix L). Additional consultation was undertaken to support mangrove surveys undertaken as part of the Caution Bay investigations. This engagement will be detailed in TotalEnergies' addendum to the Papua LNG Project – Upstream EIS.

The locations of consultation undertaken as part of the EIS field surveys are shown in Figure 6.1. An overview of the topics covered by these surveys and stakeholders that were involved is provided in Table 6.10.

Engagement feedback to date

Limited feedback on the Project has been received to date. However, feedback and input from LNG Plant communities and other stakeholders will continue to be sought throughout the EIS disclosure process. EMPNGA will record all feedback received on the Project which will be stored in the stakeholder information management system.

6.2.5.2 On-going and proposed stakeholder engagement activities

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the life of the Project. The frequency and nature of engagement will vary between stakeholders and will continue to be modified and refined in response to stakeholder feedback and learnings from the Project.

EMPNGA will provide ongoing, cultural and gender appropriate engagement in a format that is understandable to stakeholders. Examples of this may include:

- Multi-language spoken and written presentation materials
- Graphics and visual aids with personnel available to record comments for lower-literacy participants
- Feedback-and-response mechanisms
- Allowing sufficient time for stakeholders to fully comprehend and respond with comments and concerns.

EIS statutory disclosure

Public disclosure of the EIS will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Act and will involve an EIS engagement campaign that includes an 'EIS roadshow', which will be conducted by EMPNGA personnel and Tetra Tech Coffey in collaboration with CEPA, with officers from CEPA and DPE also expected to attend.

The EIS roadshow is commonly undertaken to fulfill the requirements of Section 55(2) of the Environment Act. It is typically the responsibility of CEPA; however, EMPNGA will assist in facilitating the roadshow and arranging logistics. The main purpose of the EIS roadshow will be to:

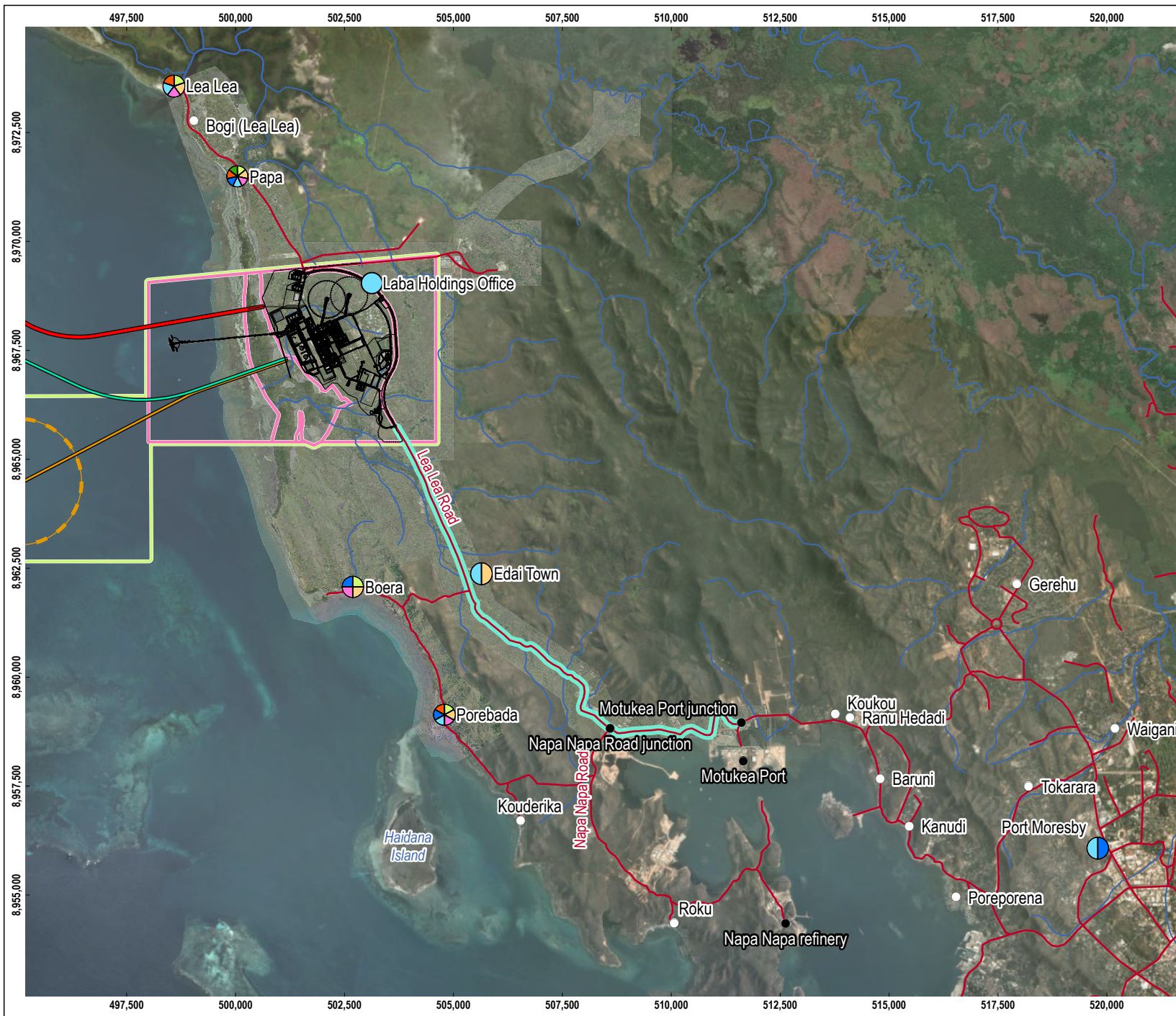
- Present the information contained in the EIS
- Summarise the issues and concerns raised in previous engagement campaigns
- Inform the community about how these issues have been considered and the mitigation measures developed to address these concerns.

In addition, EMPNGA will meet with representatives from DPE and CEPA regularly and these representatives will be invited to attend Project briefings in Port Moresby as part of the EIS roadshow.

The EIS engagement campaign will provide a final summary of the findings from the EIS and address issues previously raised by stakeholders. The timing for the EIS engagement campaign will be determined and planned by CEPA in conjunction with EMPNGA but is likely to be between three and six months following the submission of the EIS.

Table 6.11 outlines the statutory disclosure obligations under the Environment Act and the activities that are planned to meet those requirements.

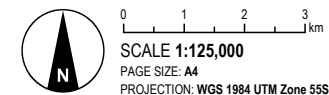
Stakeholders will be advised of the EIS roadshow using the notification mechanisms outlined in Table 6.12.



LEGEND

- Village
- Point of interest
- Road
- Watercourse
- PNG LNG pipeline
- Proposed Papua LNG pipelines route
- Existing and proposed plant layout
- PPFL2 boundary
- APPFL boundary
- Proposed CALM buoy components
- Naphtha and condensate pipelines
- CALM buoy navigational area
- EIS field survey
 - Health baseline survey location 2019
 - Fisheries survey location 2019
 - Cultural heritage survey location 2019
- Social field survey location 2019
 - Village survey
 - Focus group discussion
 - Household survey
- Social field survey location 2022
 - Key informant interview
 - Livelihood appraisal survey

SOURCE
 Survey locations from Tetra Tech Coffey.
 Infrastructure, roads, watercourses and lease boundary from EMPNGA.
 Imagery from EMPNGA and Planet Labs.



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FIGURE 6.1

Locations of consultation undertaken as part of EIS field surveys



Table 6.10 Consultation undertaken as part of Environmental Impact Statement field surveys

Survey	Responsible for engagement	2019		2022	
		Topics discussed	Villages/Groups consulted	Topics discussed	Stakeholders consulted
Village survey	Tetra Tech Coffey	Village infrastructure assets and service provision.	Lea Lea, Papa, Boera, Porebada	-	-
Household survey	Tetra Tech Coffey	Income and expenditure, health and nutrition, marine resource use, education, feedback from PNG LNG Project, anticipated impacts and opportunities associated with the Project.	Lea Lea, Papa, Boera, Porebada	-	-
Focus group discussions	Tetra Tech Coffey	Development aspirations and concerns (including impacts from the PNG LNG Project) held by key groups including women and youth.	Lea Lea, Papa, Boera, Porebada, Edai Town	-	-
Key informant interviews with key stakeholders	Tetra Tech Coffey	-	-	Development aspirations and concerns (including impacts from the PNG LNG Project).	• Five Ward Councillors from Porebada East, Porebada West, Lea Lea, Papa and Boera • Buria Village Court • Buria Police Post • Laba Holdings • Three landowner company chairmen (Buria Rearea Caution Bay, Papa Resources Development Limited, Porebada Holdings) • Edai Town Management • Helaro Hope • Kapi Foundation

Survey	Responsible for engagement	2019		2022	
		Topics discussed	Villages/Groups consulted	Topics discussed	Stakeholders consulted
					• LNG Plant Landowners association • Central Provincial Fisheries • National Fisheries Authority • Institute of Business and Banking Management Enterprise Centre
Health baseline survey	Tetra Tech Coffey and Newfields	Health challenges and potential emerging issues*.	Porebada, Boera, Papa and Konedobu (in Port Moresby)	Health challenges and potential emerging issues.	• Central Provincial Health Authority
Fisheries survey	Tetra Tech Coffey	• Community pre-awareness surveys in Papa, Lea Lea and Porebada. • Catch landing surveys to record details of fishing effort and catches of individuals and groups from each village. • Vessels used for fishing and fishing equipment used. • Market surveys at main Markets (Ranaguri, Koki and Lawes Road) and small markets near Papa and Lea Lea.	Local fishers from Papa, Lea Lea, Porebada, Boera.	-	-

Survey	Responsible for engagement	2019		2022	
		Topics discussed	Villages/Groups consulted	Topics discussed	Stakeholders consulted
Traffic survey	Tetra Tech Coffey	- Traffic and pedestrian use survey. - Market stall holder interview.	- Undertaken at Napa Napa Road Junction from Saturday 23 March to Tuesday 26 March, to capture weekday and weekend daylight road use and market activity. - Market stall holders Napa Napa Road junction. All stallholders were from Poreada.	- Traffic and pedestrian use survey. - Market stall holder interview.	- Conducted Wednesday 21 at Napa Napa Road Junction and Thursday 22 September at Boera Road junction. 15 stall holders along Napa Napa Road from Motukea to Gate 1 of the LNG Plant.
Cultural heritage survey	EcoLogical Australia (Tetra Tech Coffey Subconsultant)	Cultural heritage.	Chief Nao Nao of Papa Village	-	-

- denotes not applicable

*The health challenges and potential emerging issues identified during discussion of this topic are outlined in Health Baseline (Appendix B).

Table 6.11 Environmental Impact Assessment disclosure obligations under the Environment Act and activities planned

EIS disclosure obligations	Activities planned
Section 54 On receipt of an environmental impact statement, the Director shall cause the statement to be assessed.	The final EIS is anticipated to be submitted to CEPA in July 2023.
Section 55(1) The Director shall cause – (a) any information provided in compliance with a requirement under Section 54(2)(a) to (d) inclusive; or (b) any environmental impact statement submitted under this Division, to be made available for public review and shall determine the period within which, the extent to which and the manner in which governmental authorities or persons may make submissions to the Director or the Council in respect of that information or report.	CEPA will allocate a period for public review.
Section 55(2) The Director may give directions to the proponent requiring the proponent to – (a) at his expense and to the satisfaction of the Director, make copies of any information or statement and advertise its availability for public review; and (b) provide copies of that information or statement to such public authorities and persons and members of the public as the Director determines, at such price (if any) as the Director determines; and (c) make a public presentation to persons who are likely to be affected by the carrying out of the activity.	The EIS will be made available in a range of appropriate locations (considering accessibility and interest). The locations of the display copies and how to obtain a copy will be advertised in the local newspapers. The Executive Summary of the EIS will be printed in English, Tok Pisin and Motu and distributed to selected stakeholders. Public presentations in the format of a roadshow will be conducted.
Section 55(6) The Director may, at any time prior to accepting the environmental impact statement, refer any issues raised during the assessment and public review of the environmental impact statement back to the proponent and require the statement to be amended to address those issues.	Feedback received during the disclosure process may need to be addressed. The appropriate manner will be determined as required.

Table 6.12 Environmental Impact Assessment roadshow notification methods

Stakeholder group	Notification method
EMPNGA project team, employees, and contractors	Pre-roadshow briefing; communications tools. Publication of roadshow dates and locations on the staff notice boards.
National Government: CEPA and DPE	Submission of the EIS. Pre-roadshow briefing; review of communications tools; review of schedule; participation in roadshow.
Provincial and district governments	Verbal notification; invitation to participate.
Local communities	Through advance notification visits to the villages by EMPNGA community affairs team.
NGOs and institutions	Invitation to attend roadshow session.