

Positive Social Impact

Value Creation in 2022

Strengthened Governance

1 Included Human Rights Section to the Revised PETRONAS Code of Conduct and Business Ethics (CoBE)

In 2022, we updated the PETRONAS CoBE to include a human rights section under Part III: Workplace, Culture, and Environment. The revised policy mandates all employees, contractors, partners and those involved in our operations to uphold the principles of respect for human rights and take measures to mitigate social and human rights risks, prohibit child labour, engage in or support human trafficking or modern slavery, including forced, bonded, or involuntary labour.

2 Sustained PETRONAS' Commitment to Zero Forced Labour and Child Labour in Malaysia-Based Supply Chain

We continue to uphold our pledge to eradicate forced and child labour in all our operations as part of our firm commitment to respecting human rights.

We comprehensively assessed our contractors performing high-risk activities from 2019-2022 to ensure full compliance with our human rights policies and practices. Bureau Veritas Certification (M) Sdn Bhd, a third-party verifier, assessed our supply chain due diligence on qualitative and quantitative data related to our key performance indicators for the PETRONAS Contractor Code of Conduct on Human Rights (CoCHR). The results affirmed that PETRONAS has adequate supply chain due diligence, and there was no evidence of child or forced labour practices within our supply chain.

We found no incidents of child and forced labour in the reporting year. To further strengthen the awareness and understanding of risks related to child and forced labour among our employees, we have organised an engagement as well as a Masterclass on Forced and Child Labour on 5 July 2022, with a speaker from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and a Masterclass on Standard and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM) 50¹ Social Accountability Standard on 17 November 2022.

¹ SIRIM 50 is a Malaysian social accountability standard that assesses an organisation's compliance with health and safety regulations and Malaysian labour laws and ethical practices. It defines social accountability requirements consistent with those in other international social standards such as ISO 26000 and SA 8000.

These efforts were organised to promote and elevate our employees' awareness and knowledge of child and forced labour risks. Understanding the child and forced labour indicators and why they are essential, ensures our employees can identify potential child and forced labour risks in their respective operations.

3 Strengthened Social Risk Assessment Implementation

An evaluation on the effectiveness of social risk assessment (SRA) implementation was conducted by sampling 20 per cent of total SRAs for the past five years. No deviations were found from our SRA technical standard, indicating effective implementation of the assessment process. Enhancements were also made to our digital SRA tool from the review, with an upgrade of the SRA documentation from guideline to standard.

4 Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) in India

We reviewed the adequacy of controls to manage potential child and forced (bonded) labour risks in our operations across India.

The risk of child or forced labour is low due to compliance with regulatory requirements, strict penalties, and limited activities for contractors in our facilities in India. We have recommended further improvements to minimise our risk exposure, as listed below:

- Enhancement of contractor management to include human rights awareness briefings, and fit-for-purpose contractor self-assessments on labour, potential collaborations with partners or within joint ventures (JVs) on respect for human rights initiatives, revision of Codes of Conduct and relevant processes to align with revised CoBE, assessment of adequacy of controls on forced or bonded labour risks across the value chain, as well as assessment of forced and child labour risks across key contractors and suppliers.
- These include source material to comply with regulatory requirements such as the Factories Act 1948, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 and The Payment of Minimum Wages Act 1948.