

D. Exchange Controls

Since August 1990, there have been no exchange controls in Peru and all foreign exchange transactions are based on free market exchange rates. Prior to August 1990, the Peruvian foreign exchange market consisted of several alternative exchange rates. Additionally, during the 1990s, the Peruvian currency experienced a significant number of large devaluations, and Peru has consequently adopted, and operated under, various exchange rate control practices and exchange rate determination policies, ranging from strict control over exchange rates to market determination of rates. Current Peruvian regulations on foreign investment allow the foreign holders of equity shares of Peruvian companies to receive and repatriate 100 percent of the cash dividends distributed by such companies. Such investors are allowed to purchase foreign exchange at free market currency rates through any member of the Peruvian banking system and transfer such foreign currency outside Peru without restriction.

E. Taxation

The following summary contains a description of certain Peruvian and United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase common shares or ADSs. The summary is based upon the tax laws of Peru and regulations thereunder and on the tax laws of the United States and regulations thereunder as in effect on the date hereof, which are subject to change.

Prospective holders of common shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs in their particular circumstances.

Peruvian Tax Considerations

The following are the principal tax consequences of ownership of common shares or ADSs by non-resident individuals or entities (“Non-Peruvian Holders”) as of the date hereof. Legislative, judicial or administrative changes or interpretations may, however, be forthcoming. Any such changes or interpretations could affect the tax consequences to holders of common shares or ADSs and could alter or modify the conclusions set forth herein. This summary is not intended to be a comprehensive description of all the tax consequences of acquisition, ownership and disposition of common shares or ADSs and does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any taxing jurisdiction other than Peru or applicable to a resident of Peru or to a person with a permanent establishment in Peru.

For purposes of Peruvian taxation:

- individuals are residents of Peru, if they are Peruvian nationals who have established their principal place of residence in Peru or if they are foreign nationals with a permanence in Peru of 183 days in any 12-month period (the condition of Peruvian resident can only be acquired as of the 1st of January of the year following the fulfillment of residence conditions); and
- legal entities are residents of Peru if they are established or incorporated in Peru.

Changes to Peruvian tax law

In December 2016, the Peruvian government approved an increase of the income tax rate from 28% to 29.5% to be effective from 2017 onwards.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

Cash dividends paid with respect to common shares and amounts distributed with respect to ADSs are currently subject to a Peruvian withholding tax, at a rate of 6.8% of the dividend paid. As a general rule, the distribution of additional common shares representing profits, distribution of shares which differ from the distribution of earnings or profits, as well as the distribution of preemptive rights with respect to common shares, which are carried out as part of a pro rata distribution to shareholders, will not be subject to Peruvian tax or withholding taxes.

Capital Gains

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Peruvian income tax law, individuals and entities resident in Peru are subject to Peruvian income tax on their worldwide income while Non-Peruvian Holders are subject to Peruvian income tax on Peruvian source income only.

The general rule of the Law of Income Tax in Peru provides that income derived from the disposal of securities issued by Peruvian entities is considered Peruvian source income and is therefore subject to income tax. Peruvian income tax law also provides that capital gains resulting from the disposal of ADSs that represent shares issued by Peruvian entities are considered Peruvian source income and therefore also subject to Peruvian income tax. Peruvian income tax law also provides that taxable income resulting from the disposal of securities is determined by the difference between the sale price of the securities at market value and the tax basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, capital gains resulting from the disposal of ADSs or beneficial interest in ADSs that represent shares issued by a Peruvian entity are not considered Peruvian source income as long as the ADSs issued by the foreign depository are held in the name of a nominee and such ADSs are not transferred to a third party as a result of the disposal of the ADSs.

In the event ADSs are exchanged into common shares and such common shares are disposed of, capital gains resulting therefrom will be subject to an income tax rate of either 5% or 30%, depending on where the transaction takes place. If the transaction is consummated in Peru, the income tax rate is 5%; if the transaction is consummated outside of Peru, capital gains are taxed at a rate of 30%. Peruvian income tax law regulations have stated that transactions are deemed to be consummated in Peru if the common shares are transferred through the Lima Stock Exchange. Any gain resulting from the conversion of ADSs into common shares or common shares into ADSs will not be subject to taxation in Peru.

Any Non-Peruvian Holder who acquires common shares will have the following tax basis: (i) for common shares purchased by the transferor, the acquisition price paid for the shares; (ii) for common shares received by the transferor as a result of a share capital increase because of a capitalization of net profits, the face or nominal value of such common shares; (iii) for other common shares received free of any payment, the stock market value of such shares if listed on the Lima Stock Exchange or, if not, the face or nominal value of such common shares and (iv) for common shares of the same type acquired at different opportunities and at different values, the tax basis will be the weighted average cost. In cases where common shares are sold by Non-Peruvian Holders outside the Lima Stock Exchange, the tax basis must be certified by the Peruvian tax administration prior to the time payment is made to the transferor; otherwise it would not be possible to deduct the tax basis and a 30% Peruvian income tax would apply to the total sale price. Under Peruvian income tax law, tax basis certification is granted by the tax authorities within 30 days from the date of the application (which application must contain supporting evidence with respect to the tax basis) is made by the transferor. If the tax authorities do not respond within such 30 day period, the tax basis presented for approval by the transferor is deemed automatically approved.

On December 31, 2010, Law No. 29645 was enacted and took effect from January 1, 2011. This law states that in transactions relating to Peruvian securities through the Lima Stock Exchange, CAVALI S.A. ICLV (the Peruvian clearing house) will act as withholding agent to the extent that such transactions are settled in cash through CAVALI's account (*liquidación en efectivo*). The implementing regulations of Law No. 29645 enacted on July 9, 2011 provide that CAVALI began acting as a withholding agent as from November 1, 2011. As a result, while such regulations do not apply to securities transferred through the Lima Stock Exchange by a Non-Peruvian Holder, such transferor must still self-assess and pay its income tax liability directly to Peruvian tax authorities within the first 12 working days following the month in which Peruvian source income was earned. With respect to transactions of Peruvian securities conducted through the Lima Stock Exchange that are settled directly without CAVALI's intervention (*liquidación directa*), Non-Peruvian Holders are required to self-assess and pay income taxes directly to the Peruvian tax authorities within the first 12 working days following the month in which income from a Peruvian source was earned. Finally, if the purchaser is resident in Peru and the sale is not performed through the Lima Stock Exchange, the purchaser will act as withholding agent.

Nevertheless, Law No. 30341 was enacted on December 12, 2015 and took effect on January 1, 2016, and Legislative Decree No. 1262, which complements Law No. 30,341 took effect on January 1, 2017. Such law, which will be in effect until December 31, 2019, regulates an exception to a general rule. However, its effect was extended until December 31, 2022 by Emergency Decree 005-2019. The exemption regulated in the law applies to the income from the sale of shares and other securities representing shares made through a centralized negotiation mechanism supervised by the Superintendence of Securities, where the shares do not represent 10% or more of the shares issued by a specific company.

Law No. 30341 and the amendment through Legislative Decree No. 1262 and Emergency Decree 005-2019 include the following provisions:

- Securities covered by the exemption:
 - Ø American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs);
 - Ø Exchange Trade Fund (ETF) units having underlying shares and / or debt securities as underlying;
 - Ø Debt securities;
 - Ø Certificates of participation in mutual funds for investment in securities;
 - Ø Certificates of participation in Investment Fund in Real Estate Income (FIRBI) and certificates of participation in Trust for Securitization for Investment in Real Estate Income (FIBRA); and
 - Ø Negotiable invoices.
- Requirements for apply the exemption:
 - Ø No transfer of 10% or more of the shares or securities representing shares in a period of twelve (12) months. In the case of ADRs and GDRs, this requirement will be determined by considering the underlying shares;
 - Ø In the case of shares or securities representing shares, the calculation of the percentage shall be determined based on the total number of shares of capital or account of investment shares at the time of disposal;
 - Ø The law indicates those operations to be considered for calculating this percentage, as well as those that do not;
 - Ø The securities must have a stock market presence. To determine if the securities have a stock market presence, the following shall be taken into account;
 - Ø Within 180 business days prior to the transfer, the number of days in which the daily-negotiated amount has exceeded the limit established in the regulation shall be determined. This limit cannot be less than six (6) Tax Units (ITU) and will be established considering the volume of transactions that take place in the centralized negotiation mechanisms;
 - Ø The number of days determined according to what is indicated in the previous section will be divided between 180 and multiplied by 100; and
 - Ø The result cannot be less than the limit established by the regulation. This limit cannot exceed thirty-five percent (35%)
 - Ø Those responsible for conducting centralized trading mechanisms must disseminate on their web pages the list of the securities that comply with having a presence in the stock market.
- Loss of exoneration:
 - Ø If, after applying the waiver, the issuer delivers the values of the Securities Registry of the Stock Exchange, in whole or in part, in an act or progressively, within the 12 months following the sale, the exoneration applied with respect to the values listed; and
 - Ø Those responsible for conducting the centralized trading mechanisms must notify SUNAT, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the regulations, of the securities whose registrations are canceled within 12 months of the sale.

Other Considerations

No Peruvian estate or gift taxes are imposed on the gratuitous transfer of ADSs or common shares. No stamp, transfer or similar tax applies to any transfer of ADSs or common shares, except for commissions payable by seller and buyer to the Lima Stock Exchange (0.15% of value sold), fees payable to the Peruvian Securities Commission (0.05% of value sold), brokers' fees (about 0.05% to 1% of value sold) and Value Added Tax (at the rate of 18%) on commissions and fees. Any investor who sells its common shares on the Lima Stock Exchange will incur these fees and taxes upon purchase and sale of the common shares.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following are the material United States federal income tax consequences as of the date hereof to a United States Holder (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common shares and ADSs. Except where noted, this summary deals only with common shares and ADSs held as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). As used herein, the term "United States Holder" means a beneficial owner of common shares or ADSs that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

This summary does not represent a detailed description of the United States federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a financial institution;
- a regulated investment company;
- a real estate investment trust;
- an insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person holding our common shares or ADSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, a constructive sale or a straddle;
- a trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person who owns or is deemed to own 10% or more of our stock (by vote or value);
- a partnership or other pass-through entity for United States federal income tax purposes;

- a person required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to our common shares or ADSs as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement; or
- a person whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar.

The discussion below is based upon the provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be replaced, revoked or modified so as to result in United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. There is currently no income tax treaty between the United States and Peru that would provide for United States federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this summary is based, in part, upon representations made by the depositary to us and assumes that the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds our common shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our common shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisors.

This summary does not address the Medicare tax on net investment income or the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. If you are considering the acquisition, ownership or disposition of our common shares or ADSs, you should consult your own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular situation as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

ADSS

If you hold ADSSs, for United States federal income tax purposes, you generally will be treated as the owner of the underlying common shares that are represented by such ADSSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common shares for ADSSs will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

The gross amount of distributions on the ADSSs or common shares (including amounts withheld to reflect Peruvian withholding taxes) will be taxable as dividends, to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution (including amounts withheld to reflect Peruvian withholding taxes) exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of the ADSSs or common shares, and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with United States federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend. Such dividends (including withheld taxes) will be includable in your gross income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by you, in the case of the common shares, or by the depositary, in the case of ADSSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

With respect to non-corporate United States Holders, certain dividends received from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A non-United States corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on common shares (or ADSSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSSs, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but not our common shares, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we believe that dividends we pay on our common shares that are represented by ADSSs, but not our common shares that are not so represented, will meet such conditions required for the reduced tax rates. There can be no assurance that our ADSSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate United States Holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given your particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in *soles* will equal the U.S. dollar value of the *soles* received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by you, in the case of the common shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the *soles* are converted into U.S. dollars at that time. If the *soles* received as a dividend are converted into U.S. dollars on the date they are received, you generally will not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If the *soles* received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will have a tax basis in the *soles* equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the *soles* will be treated as United States source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Peruvian withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the ADSs or common shares will be treated as foreign source income and will generally constitute passive category income. However, in certain circumstances, if you have held the ADSs or common shares for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for any Peruvian withholding taxes imposed on dividends paid on the ADSs or common shares. If you do not elect to claim a United States foreign tax credit, you may instead claim a deduction for Peruvian income tax withheld, but only for a taxable year in which you elect to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes paid or accrued in such taxable year. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

Taxation of Capital Gains

For United States federal income tax purposes, you will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of ADSs or common shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for the ADSs or common shares and your tax basis in the ADSs or common shares. Such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss. Capital gains of non-corporate United States Holders derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

If Peruvian income tax is withheld on the sale or other disposition of our ADSs or common shares, your amount realized will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale or other disposition before deduction of the Peruvian income tax. Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss. Consequently, in the case of gain from the disposition of ADSs or common shares that is subject to Peruvian income tax, you may not be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that Peruvian income tax (*i.e.*, because the gain from the disposition would be United States source), unless you can apply the credit (subject to applicable limitations) against United States federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. Alternatively, you may take a deduction for the Peruvian income tax if you do not take a credit for any foreign taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the tax consequences if Peruvian income tax is imposed on a disposition of ADSs or common shares, including the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We do not believe that we are, for United States federal income tax purposes, a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”), and we expect to operate in such a manner so as not to become a PFIC. If, however, we are or become a PFIC, you could be subject to additional United States federal income taxes on gain recognized with respect to the ADSs or common shares and on certain distributions, plus an interest charge on certain taxes treated as having been deferred under the PFIC rules. Non-corporate United States Holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us (as discussed above under “Taxation of Dividends”), if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year.