

D. Risk Factors

Factors Relating to the Company

We have incurred losses in the past and may incur losses in the future.

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, our net profit (loss) was \$(150.3) million, \$(28.5) million and \$(11.7) million. We may incur losses in the future and there can be no assurance that we will be able to operate profitably during future periods. If we are unable to operate profitably during future periods, and are not successful in obtaining additional financing, we could be forced to cease certain exploration and evaluation programs and mine development activities as a result of insufficient cash resources.

Our financial performance is highly dependent on the performance of our partners under our mining exploration and operating agreements.

Our participation in joint venture mining exploration projects and mining operations with other experienced mining companies is an integral part of our business strategy. Our partners, co-venturers and other shareholders in these projects generally contribute capital to cover the expenses of the joint venture or provide critical technological, management and organizational expertise. The results of these projects can be highly dependent upon the efforts of our joint venture partners and we rely on them to fulfill their obligations under our agreements. For example, our Yanacocha joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation, a Delaware corporation, or "Newmont Mining," depends on Newmont Peru Limited, Peruvian Branch, or "Newmont Peru," to provide management and other expertise to the Yanacocha project. If our counterparts do not carry out their obligations to us or to third parties, or any disputes arise with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, the value of our investment in the applicable project could be adversely affected and we could incur significant expenses in enforcing our rights or pursuing remedies. We cannot assure you that our current or future partners will fulfill their obligations under our agreements with them. In addition, we may be unable to exert control over strategic decisions made with respect to such projects. See "Item 4. Information on the Company–Yanacocha" and "Item 4. Information on the Company–Buenaventura–B. Business Overview–Exploration."

Our financial performance is highly dependent on the prices of gold, silver, copper and other metals.

The results of our operations are significantly affected by the market price of specific metals, which are cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations. Our revenues and the revenues of Yanacocha, in which we have a material equity investment, are derived primarily from the sale of gold and silver and the revenues of Cerro Verde, in which we have a material equity investment, are derived primarily from copper sales. The prices that we, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde obtain for gold, silver, copper and ore concentrates containing such metals, as applicable, are directly related to world market prices for such metals. Such prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including (i) the overall demand for and worldwide supply of gold, silver, copper and other metals; (ii) levels of supply and demand for a broad range of industrial products; (iii) the availability and price of competing commodities; (iv) international economic and political trends; (v) currency exchange fluctuations (specifically, the U.S. Dollar relative to other currencies); (vi) expectations with respect to the rate of inflation; (vii) interest rates; (viii) actions of commodity markets participants; and (ix) global or regional political or economic crises.

We have in the past engaged in hedging activities, such as forward sales and option contracts, to minimize our exposure to fluctuations in the prices of gold, silver and other metals; however, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries no longer hedge the price at which our gold and silver will be sold. In addition, neither Yanacocha nor Cerro Verde engages in hedging activities. As a result, the prices at which we, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde sell gold, silver, copper and ore concentrates, as applicable, are fully exposed to the effects of changes in prevailing market prices. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" and Note 33 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For information on gold and silver prices for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2019, see "Item 4. Information on the Company–Buenaventura–B. Business Overview–Sales of Metal Concentrates."

On December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, the morning fixing price for gold on the London Bullion Market was US\$1,891.1 per ounce and US\$1,685.4 per ounce, respectively. On December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, the afternoon fixing spot price of silver on the London market, or "London Spot," was US\$26.485 per ounce and US\$24.000 per ounce, respectively. On December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, the London Metal Exchange Settlement Price for copper was US\$7,741.5 per ton and US\$8,850.5 per ton, respectively.

The world market prices of gold, silver and copper have historically fluctuated widely. We cannot predict whether metal prices will rise or fall in the future. A continued decline in the market price of one or more of these metals could adversely impact our revenues, net income and cash flows and adversely affect our ability to meet our financial obligations. If prices of gold, silver and/or copper should decline below our cash costs of production and remain at such levels for any sustained period, we could determine that it is not economically feasible to continue production at any or all of our mines. We may also curtail or suspend some or all of our exploration activities, which may result in our depleted reserves not being replenished. This could further reduce revenues by reducing or eliminating the profit that we currently expect from reserves. Such declines in price and/or reductions in operations could cause significant volatility in our financial performance and adversely affect the trading prices of our Common Shares and ADSs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has and may continue to adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of our operations, the global economy, and the demand for and prices of oil and natural gas. The unprecedented nature of the current situation makes it impossible for us to identify all potential risks related to the pandemic or estimate the ultimate adverse impact that the pandemic may have on our business.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the actions taken by third parties, including, but not limited to, governmental authorities, businesses and consumers, in response to the pandemic have adversely impacted the global economy and created significant volatility in the global financial markets. Business closures, restrictions on travel, “stay-at-home” or “shelter-in-place” orders, and other restrictions on movement within and among communities have significantly reduced demand for and the prices of oil and natural gas. As of the date of this annual report, efforts to contain COVID-19 have not been successful in many regions, vaccination programs have encountered delays, and the global pandemic remains ongoing. A continued prolonged period of such reduced demand, the failure to timely distribute or the ineffectiveness of any vaccines, the failure to develop adequate treatments, and other adverse impacts from the pandemic may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations.

Our operations rely on our workforce being able to access our mines, structures and facilities located upon or used in connection with our mining activities. Additionally, because we have implemented remote working procedures for a significant portion of our workforce for health and safety reasons and/or to comply with applicable national, state, and/or local government requirements, we rely on such persons having sufficient access to our information technology systems, including through telecommunication hardware, software and networks. If a significant portion of our workforce cannot effectively perform their responsibilities, whether resulting from a lack of physical or virtual access, quarantines, illnesses, governmental actions or restrictions, information technology or telecommunication failures, or other restrictions or adverse impacts resulting from the pandemic, our business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The unprecedented nature of the current situation resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic makes it impossible for us to identify all potential risks related to the pandemic or estimate the ultimate adverse impact that the pandemic may have on our business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations. Such results will depend on future events, which we cannot predict, including the scope, duration and potential reoccurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic or any other localized epidemic or global pandemic, the distribution and effectiveness of vaccines and treatments and the actions taken by third parties, including, but not limited to, governmental authorities, customers, contractors and suppliers, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic or any other epidemics or pandemics. The COVID-19 pandemic and its unprecedented consequences have amplified, and may continue to amplify, the other risks identified in this annual report.

Economic, mining and other regulatory policies of the Peruvian government, as well as political, regulatory and economic developments in Peru, may have an adverse impact on our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s businesses.

Our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s activities in Peru require us to obtain mining concessions or provisional permits for exploration and processing concessions for the treatment of mining ores from the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines (the “MEM”). Under Peru’s current legal and regulatory regime, these mining and processing rights are maintained by meeting a minimum annual level of production or investment and by the annual payment of a concession fee. A fine is payable for the years in which minimum production or investment requirements are not met. Although we are, and Yanacocha and Cerro Verde have informed us that they are, current in the payment of all amounts due in respect of mining and processing concessions, failure to pay such concession fees, processing fees or related fines for two consecutive years could result in the loss of one or more mining rights and processing concessions, as the case may be.

Mining companies are also required to pay the Peruvian government mining royalties and/or mining taxes. See “Item 4. Information on the Company–Buenaventura–B. Business Overview–Regulatory Framework–Mining Royalties and Taxes.” We cannot assure you that the Peruvian government will not impose additional mining royalties or taxes in the future or that such mining royalties or taxes will not have an adverse effect on our, Yanacocha’s or Cerro Verde’s results of operations or financial condition. In addition, future regulatory changes, changes in the interpretation of existing regulations or stricter enforcement of such regulations, including changes to our concession agreements, may increase our compliance costs and could potentially require us to alter our operations. We cannot assure you that future regulatory changes will not adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Environmental and other laws and regulations may increase our costs of doing business, restrict our operations or result in operational delays.

Our, Yanacocha's and Cerro Verde's exploration, mining and milling activities, as well our and Yanacocha's smelting and refining activities, are subject to a number of Peruvian laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations.

Additional matters subject to regulation include, but are not limited to, concession fees, transportation, production, water use and discharges, power use and generation, use and storage of explosives, surface rights, housing and other facilities for workers, reclamation, taxation, labor standards, mine safety and occupational health.

We anticipate additional laws and regulations will be enacted over time with respect to environmental matters. The development of more stringent environmental protection programs in Peru could impose constraints and additional costs on our, Yanacocha's and Cerro Verde's operations and require us, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde to make significant capital expenditures in the future. Although we believe that we are substantially in compliance, and Yanacocha and Cerro Verde have advised us that they are substantially in compliance, with all applicable environmental regulations, we cannot assure you that future legislative or regulatory developments will not have an adverse effect on our, Yanacocha's or Cerro Verde's business or results of operations. See "Item 4. Information on the Company-Buenaventura-B. Business Overview-Regulatory Framework-Environmental Matters" and "-Permits" and "Item 4. Information on the Company-Yanacocha-B. Business Overview-Environmental Matters."

Our and Yanacocha's ability to successfully obtain key permits and approvals to explore for, develop and successfully operate mines will likely depend on our and Yanacocha's ability to do so in a manner that is consistent with the creation of social and economic benefits in the surrounding communities. Our and Yanacocha's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular communities or to obtain financing may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with our and Yanacocha's activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety or the surrounding communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect our and Yanacocha's operations, including our and Yanacocha's ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations.

Our metals exploration efforts are highly speculative in nature and may not be successful.

Precious metals exploration, particularly gold exploration, is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently unsuccessful. We cannot assure you that our, Yanacocha's or Cerro Verde's metals exploration efforts will be successful. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take a number of years from the initial phases of drilling before production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable ore reserves through drilling, to determine metallurgical processes to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, we cannot assure you that our or Yanacocha's exploration programs will result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new proven and probable ore reserves.

We base our estimates of proven and probable ore reserves and estimates of future cash operating costs largely on the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. Advanced exploration projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of proven and probable ore reserves and estimates of future cash operating costs. Such estimates are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, feasibility studies which derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of the mineral from the ore, comparable facility and equipment operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual cash operating costs and economic returns based upon proven and probable ore reserves may differ significantly from those originally estimated. Moreover, significant decreases in actual over expected prices may mean reserves, once found, will be uneconomical to produce. It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase. See "Item 4. Information on the Company-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Our Properties-Reserves," "-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Yanacocha's Properties-Reserves" and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Cerro Verde-A. Operating Results" for the price per ounce used by us, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde, respectively, to calculate our respective proven and probable reserves.

Increased operating costs could affect our profitability.

Costs at any particular mining location frequently are subject to variation due to a number of factors, such as changing ore grade, changing metallurgy and revisions to mine plans in response to the physical shape and location of the ore body. In addition, costs are affected by the price of commodities, such as fuel and electricity, as well as by the price of labor. Commodity costs are at times subject to volatile price movements, including increases that could make production at certain operations less profitable. Reported costs may be affected by changes in accounting standards. A material increase in costs at any significant location could have a significant effect on our profitability.

Our business is capital-intensive and we may not be able to finance necessary capital expenditures required to execute our business plans.

Precious metals exploration requires substantial capital expenditures for the exploration, extraction, production and processing stages and for machinery, equipment and experienced personnel. Our estimates of the capital required for our projects may be preliminary or based on assumptions we have made about the mineral deposits, equipment, labor, permits and other factors required to complete our projects. If any of these estimates or assumptions change, the actual timing and amount of capital required may vary significantly from our current anticipated costs. In addition, we may require additional funds in the event of unforeseen delays, cost overruns, design changes or other unanticipated expenses. We may also incur debt in future periods or reduce our holdings of cash and cash equivalents in connection with funding future acquisitions, existing operations, capital expenditures or in pursuing other business opportunities. Our ability to meet our payment obligations will depend on our future financial performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic and other factors, many of which we are unable to control. There can be no assurance that we or Yanacocha will generate sufficient cash flow or that we will have access to sufficient external sources of funds in the form of outside investment or loans to continue exploration activities at the same or higher levels than in the past or that we will be able to obtain additional financing, if necessary, on a timely basis and on commercially acceptable terms.

Estimates of proven and probable reserves are subject to uncertainties and the volume and grade of ore actually recovered may vary from our estimates.

The proven and probable ore reserve figures presented in this Annual Report are our, Yanacocha's and Cerro Verde's estimates, and there can be no assurance that the estimated levels of recovery of gold, silver, copper and certain other metals will be realized. Such estimates depend on geological interpretation and statistical inferences or assumptions drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be materially inaccurate. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. As a result, reserve estimates may require revision based on further exploration, development activity or actual production experience, which could materially and adversely affect such estimates. No assurance can be given that our, Yanacocha's or Cerro Verde's mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of gold, silver and other metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render proven and probable ore reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to exploit and may ultimately result in a restatement of proven and probable ore reserves. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the processing of different types of ore or ore grades, could adversely affect our or Yanacocha's profitability in any particular accounting period. See "Item 4. Information on the Company-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Our Properties-Reserves" and "Item 4. Information on the Company-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Yanacocha's Properties-Reserves."

We and Yanacocha may be unable to replace reserves as they become depleted by production.

As we and Yanacocha produce gold, silver, zinc and other metals, we and Yanacocha deplete our respective ore reserves for such metals. To maintain production levels, we and Yanacocha must replace depleted reserves by exploiting known ore bodies and locating new deposits. Exploration for gold, silver and the other metals produced is highly speculative in nature. Our and Yanacocha's exploration projects involve significant risks and are often unsuccessful. Once a site is discovered with mineralization, we and Yanacocha may require several years between initial drilling and mineral production, and the economic feasibility of production may change during such period. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves and to construct mining and processing facilities. There can be no assurance that current or future exploration projects will be successful and there is a risk that our depletion of reserves will not be offset by new discoveries. See "Item 4. Information on the Company-Buenaventura-B. Business Overview-Exploration," "-Yanacocha-B. Business Overview-Environmental Matters," "-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Our Properties," "-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Yanacocha's Properties," "-Yanacocha-C. Property, Plants and Equipment-Reserves," and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Cerro Verde-A. Operating Results" for a summary of our, Yanacocha's and Cerro Verde's estimated proven and probable reserves as of December 31, 2020.

Our operations are subject to risks, many of which are not insurable.

The business of mining, smelting and refining gold, silver, copper and other metals is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, including industrial accidents, labor disputes, unavailability of materials and equipment, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment, environmental hazards and weather and other natural phenomena such as earthquakes, most of which are beyond our control. Such occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mining properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. We, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde each maintain insurance against risks that are typical in the mining industry in Peru and in amounts that we, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde believe to be adequate but which may not provide adequate coverage in certain circumstances. No assurance can be given that such insurance will continue to be available at economically feasible premiums or at all. Insurance against certain risks (including certain liabilities for environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production) is not generally available to us or to other companies within the industry.

Legal proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are involved in legal proceedings against the Peruvian National Customs and Tax Administration Superintendence (“SUNAT”) in connection with ongoing tax disputes relating to an audit in respect of the Company’s income tax payments for the years 2007 and 2008 (and the tax consequences in respect of the years 2009 and 2010), in which SUNAT refused to recognize the Company’s deductions in respect of contracts for physical deliveries and certain contractual payments made by the Company on the basis that such payments would, according to SUNAT, correspond to an early settlement of financial derivative contracts in situations where the Company did not establish the purpose or risks covered by such instruments.

On November 26, 2020, following the intervening tax court’s decision to dismiss the Company’s appeal against certain Administrative Resolutions issued by SUNAT in connection with the above-referenced matter, SUNAT began collection proceedings in an aggregate amount of 2,107.5 million soles (approximately US\$585.4 million), comprised of the original claim of 373.3 million soles (approximately US\$103.7 million) plus penalties and accrued interest according to SUNAT’s estimations. On December 30, 2020, we entered into a deferral and payment plan in respect of the amounts claimed by SUNAT as described in “–In the past, we have defaulted on certain obligations under our existing Syndicated Term Loan for which we have obtained a waiver; however, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional waivers in the event of future defaults” below. As a result of our entering into such arrangements, on April 13, 2021, Fitch downgraded our credit rating to “BB” from “BB+”.

We will continue to pursue appeals on this matter in Peruvian courts. These legal proceedings may be costly and time consuming and there can be no guarantee in respect of the final outcome of these proceedings or that SUNAT will not bring future claims against us.

In the past, we have defaulted on certain obligations under our existing Syndicated Term Loan for which we have obtained a waiver; however, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional waivers in the event of future defaults.

Following the commencement of collection proceedings by SUNAT described in “–Legal proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business,” the Company filed a request for deferral and payment plan of the amounts claimed by SUNAT in order to make such tax payments over a 67 month term, in addition to making interest payments in connection with such payments. The requested payment plan consists of an initial payment in an amount equal to 14% of the amount claimed by SUNAT and 66 equal installments for the remaining amounts. In order to finalize the deferral and payment agreement with SUNAT, the Company was required to deliver Letters of Credit in an amount equal to the aggregate claimed amount in accordance with applicable law. To satisfy this requirement, on December 30, 2020, the Company entered into a syndicated letters of credit agreement (the “Syndicated L/C Agreement”) with a group of financial entities and following delivery of the Letters of Credit, SUNAT approved the Company’s payment plan.

The collection proceedings, the incurrence of debt under the Syndicated L/C Agreement and the granting of certain liens described below constituted an event of default under an outstanding syndicated loan facility (as amended from time to time, the “Syndicated Term Loan”), in the amount of US\$275 million among us, as borrower, Compañía Minera Condesa S.A. (“Condesa”), Inversiones Colquijirca S.A. (“Colquijirca”) and Consorcio Energético Huancavelica S.A. (“Conenhua”), as guarantors, Banco de Crédito del Perú, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. As such, prior to the execution of the Syndicated L/C Agreement, on December 29, 2020, Buenaventura entered into a forbearance agreement (as amended from time to time, the “Forbearance Agreement”) with a majority of the lenders and the administrative agent under the Syndicated Term Loan, pursuant to which such creditors agreed, among other matters, not to exercise any acceleration rights under the Syndicated Term Loan in connection with any potential non-compliance with the incurrence of debt, negative pledge, consolidated interest coverage ratio or consolidated net leverage ratio as a result of our incurrence of debt (and the granting of certain collateral) pursuant to the Syndicated Letters of Credit, through April 28, 2021.

Additionally, as a requirement to the execution of the Syndicated L/C Agreement and the Forbearance Agreement, the lenders party to such agreements required Buenaventura to (1) enter into a temporary intercreditor agreement (Acuerdo Transitorio entre Acreedores) (the “Temporary Intercreditor Agreement”) which regulates the relationship between the letter of credit providers under the Syndicated L/C Agreement, a majority of the lenders and the administrative agent under the Syndicated Term Loan, certain hedge providers and the Company; and (2) grant a first lien in respect of the shares or quotas, as applicable, owned by (a) Buenaventura in Empresa de Generación Huanza S.A., Yanacocha, Sociedad Minera El Brocal S.A.A and Sociedad Minera Cerro Verde S.A.A. and (b) Condesa in Buenaventura, as collateral for the secured obligations under the Temporary Intercreditor Agreement, the Syndicated Term Loan and the company’s outstanding hedge agreements.

On April 28, 2021, we entered into an amendment and waiver to the Syndicated Term Loan which superseded the Forbearance Agreement, pursuant to which the lenders under the Syndicated Term Loan agreed to amend certain terms of the Syndicated Term Loan and to cure any and all past defaults triggered by the collection proceedings, the incurrence of debt and the granting of collateral relating to the Syndicated Letters of Credit.

We cannot assure you that we will not breach the covenants under these or other of our debt instruments in the future and, in such event, that we would be able to obtain the required waivers from our creditors. Failure to successfully obtain waivers could force us to precipitate the sale of assets, including on unfavorable terms, to repay these debt instruments. Moreover, if we are not able to renegotiate the terms of these debt instruments or repay them promptly, our ability to obtain financings could be impaired, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in equipment costs, energy costs and other production costs, disruptions in energy supply and shortages in equipment and skilled labor may adversely affect our results of operations.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in mining activity worldwide in response to increased demand and significant increases in the prices of natural resources. The opening of new mines and the expansion of existing ones have led to increased demand for, and increased costs and shortages of, equipment, supplies and experienced personnel. These cost increases have significantly increased overall operating and capital budgets of companies like ours, and continuing shortages could affect the timing and feasibility of expansion projects.

Energy represents a significant portion of our production costs. Our principal energy sources are electricity, purchased petroleum products and natural gas. An inability to procure sufficient energy at reasonable prices or disruptions in energy supply could adversely affect our profits, cash flow and growth opportunities. Our production costs are also affected by the prices of commodities we consume or use in our operations, such as sulfuric acid, grinding media, steel, reagents, liners, explosives and diluents. The prices of such commodities are influenced by supply and demand trends affecting the mining industry in general and other factors outside our control and such prices are at times subject to volatile movements. Increases in the cost of these commodities or disruptions in energy supply could make our operations less profitable, even in an environment of relatively high copper, gold or silver prices. Increases in the costs of commodities that we consume or use may also significantly affect the capital costs of new projects.

We may be adversely affected by labor disputes.

Our ability to achieve our goals and objectives is dependent, in part, on maintaining good relations with our employees. A prolonged labor disruption at any of our material properties could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. We, Compañía Minera Coimolache S.A., or “Coimolache,” Yanacocha and Cerro Verde have all experienced strikes or other labor-related work stoppages in the past.

As of December 31, 2020, unions represented approximately 24% of our and our subsidiaries’ employees, including Coimolache’s employees and contractors. Although we consider our relationship with our employees to be positive, there can be no assurance that we will not experience strikes or other labor-related work stoppages that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and/or operating results in the future.

Our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s operations are subject to political and social risks.

Our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s exploration and production activities are potentially subject to political and social risks. Over the past several years, we and Yanacocha have been the target of local political protests. In recent years, certain areas in the south and northern highlands of Peru with significant mining developments have experienced strikes and protests related to the environmental impact of mining activities. Such strikes and protests have resulted in commercial disruptions and a climate of uncertainty with respect to future mining projects. As a result of local political and community protests, construction and development activities at the Conga project were largely suspended in November 2011. The results of the Peruvian Central Government’s Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) independent review were reported on April 20, 2012. The review indicated the project’s EIA met Peruvian and international standards. The review made recommendations to provide additional water capacity and social funds, which Yanacocha has largely accepted. Yanacocha announced the decision to advance the project on a “water-first” basis on June 22, 2012. In the first half of 2014, a Conga restart study was completed to identify and test alternatives to advancing development of the project. Following this assessment, a new plan was developed to reduce spending by focusing only on the most critical work (protecting people and assets, engaging with communities and maintaining existing project infrastructure), while maintaining optionality. Newmont Mining will not proceed with the full development of the Conga project without social acceptance, solid economic projections and, potentially, another partner to help defray costs and risk. It is difficult to predict when or whether such events may occur. Under the current social and political environment, we do not anticipate being able to develop the Conga project in the foreseeable future. The continued delay and evaluation of other alternatives may result in a potential accounting impairment or further reclassification of mineralized material.

During 2020, the Peruvian Central Government continued to support responsible mining as a vehicle for the growth and future development of Peru. However, we are unable to predict whether the Peruvian Central Government will continue to take similar positions in the future. The regional government of Cajamarca and other political parties have actively opposed the Conga project in the past. We cannot predict future positions of either the Peruvian Central Government or regional governments towards foreign investment, mining concessions, land tenure or other regulation, or the impact that these positions or changes in law may have on Yanacocha or Conga. Such changes may include increased labor regulations, environmental and other regulatory requirements, and additional taxes and royalties. We may also be exposed to protests, community demands and road blockages. Any change in government positions or laws on these issues could adversely affect the assets and operations of Yanacocha or Conga, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Additionally, the inability to develop Conga or operate at Yanacocha could have an adverse impact on our growth and production in the region.

We cannot assure you that these types of incidents will not continue or that similar incidents will not occur in areas in which we and Yanacocha operate, or that the continuation or intensification of community protests will not adversely affect our or Yanacocha's exploration and production activities or our or Yanacocha's results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, during 2011, Peru enacted Law No. 29785, the Law of Prior Consultation for Indigenous and Native Communities (*Ley del Derecho a la Consulta Previa a los Pueblos Indígenas y Originarios, Reconocido en el Convenio 169 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo*). Implementing regulations thereunder were approved by Supreme Decree No. 001-2012-MC, which became effective on April 2, 2012. This law establishes a prior consultation procedure that the Peruvian government must undertake in concert with any local indigenous communities whose collective rights may be directly affected by new legislative or administrative measures, including the granting of new mining concessions. The implementing regulations specify the form and circumstances of the required consultation and the manner in which agreements will be formalized, and cap the consultation process at 120 calendar days. Under the law, the Peruvian governmental body responsible for issuing or approving the administrative measure or decree in question, rather than the affected local indigenous community, retains the right to approve or reject the relevant legislative or administrative matter following such consultation. However, to the extent that any future projects operated by us, Yanacocha or Cerro Verde require legislative or administrative measures that impact local indigenous communities, the required prior consultation procedure may result in delays, additional expenses or failure to obtain approval for such new project.

We could face geotechnical challenges, which could adversely impact our production and profitability.

No assurances can be given that unanticipated adverse geotechnical and hydrological conditions, such as landslides and pit wall failures, will not occur in the future or that such events will be detected in advance. Geotechnical instabilities can be difficult to predict and are often affected by risks and hazards outside of our control, such as severe weather and considerable rainfall, which may lead to periodic floods, mudslides, wall instability and seismic activity, which may result in slippage of material.

Geotechnical failures could result in limited or restricted access to mine sites, suspension of operations, government investigations, increased monitoring costs, remediation costs, loss of ore and other impacts, which could cause one or more of our projects to be less profitable than currently anticipated and could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

We rely on contractors to conduct a significant portion of our operations and mine development projects.

A significant portion of our operations and mine development projects are currently conducted by contractors. As a result, our operations are subject to a number of risks, some of which are outside our control, including:

- failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement;
- interruption of operations or increased costs if a contractor ceases its business due to insolvency or other unforeseen events;
- failure of a contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, to the extent it is responsible for such compliance; and
- problems of a contractor with managing its workforce, labor unrest or other employment issues.

In addition, we may incur liability to third parties as a result of the actions of our contractors. The occurrence of one or more of these risks could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

We are exposed to behaviors incompatible with our, Yanacocha and Cerro Verde's ethics and compliance standards.

Given the large number of contracts that we are a party to with our suppliers and partners in Yanacocha and Cerro Verde, the geographic distribution of our operations and the great variety of parties that we interact with in the course of our business, we are subject to the risk that our employees, contractors and other persons having relations with us may misappropriate our assets, manipulate our assets or information or engage in money laundering or the financing of terrorism, for such person's personal or business advantage. Our systems for identifying and monitoring these risks may not be effective to fully mitigate them in all circumstances. Such acts may result in material financial losses or reputational harm to us.

We are not, and do not intend to become, regulated as an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), and if we were deemed an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to operate as contemplated.

As of December 31, 2020, we owned a 43.65% partnership interest in Yanacocha and a 19.58% equity interest in Cerro Verde. These interests may constitute "investment securities" for purposes of the Investment Company Act.

Under the Investment Company Act, an investment company is defined in relevant part to include (i) any company that is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities and (ii) any company that owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of such company's total assets (exclusive of certain items) on an unconsolidated basis. Issuers that are investment companies within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, and which do not qualify for an exemption from the provisions of such act, are required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and are subject to substantial regulations with respect to capital structure, operations, transactions with affiliates and other matters. If we were deemed to be an investment company and did not qualify for an exemption from the provisions of the Investment Company Act, we would be required to register with the SEC and would be subject to such regulations, which would be unduly burdensome and costly for us and possibly adversely impact us.

We received an order from the SEC on April 19, 1996 declaring us to be primarily engaged in a business other than that of an investment company and, therefore, not an investment company within the meaning of the Investment Company Act. We intend to conduct our operations and maintain our investments in a manner, and will take appropriate actions as necessary, to ensure we will not be deemed to be an investment company in the future. The SEC, however, upon its motion or upon application, may find that the circumstances that gave rise to the issuance of the order no longer exist, and as a result may revoke such order. There can be no assurance that such order will not be revoked.

Our or Yanacocha's inability to maintain positive relationships with the communities in which we operate may affect our or Yanacocha's reputation and financial condition.

Our and Yanacocha's relationships with the communities in which we operate are critical to ensuring the future success of our existing operations and the construction and development of our projects. Adverse publicity generated by non-governmental organizations or local communities related to extractive industries generally, or our or Yanacocha's operations specifically, could have an adverse effect on our reputations or financial condition and may impact our relationships with the communities in which we operate. In addition, following the enactment of Law No. 29785, the Law of Prior Consultation for Indigenous and Native Communities in 2011, the Peruvian government must undertake a prior consultation procedure in concert with local indigenous communities whose collective rights may be directly affected by new legislative or administrative measures, including the granting of new mining concessions. Implementing regulations under Law No. 29785 were approved by Supreme Decree No. 001-2012-MC, which became effective on April 2, 2012. The implementing regulations specify the form and circumstances of the required consultation and the manner in which agreements will be formalized, and cap the consultation process at 120 calendar days. Our and Yanacocha's national reputation for maintaining positive relationships with the communities in which we operate may affect the outcome of any such prior consultation process involving approvals that we or Yanacocha seek for new projects. While we and Yanacocha are committed to operating in a socially responsible manner, there is no guarantee that our efforts in this regard will mitigate this potential risk. We and Yanacocha have implemented extensive community relations and security and safety initiatives to anticipate and manage social issues that may arise at our operations. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Yanacocha—B. Business Overview."

The Conga project is located within close proximity of existing operations at Yanacocha. Due to local political and community protests, construction and development activities at the Conga project were largely suspended in November 2011. The results of the Peruvian Central Government-initiated EIA, independent review, announced on April 20, 2012, confirmed that Yanacocha's initial EIA met Peruvian and international standards. The review made recommendations to provide additional water capacity and social funds, which Yanacocha has largely accepted. Yanacocha announced its decision to move the project forward on a "water first" basis on June 22, 2012, which consists of building the originally planned community water reservoirs before resuming any mine development. As a result, during 2013 the project was focused on building water reservoirs, completing the remaining engineering activities, and accepting delivery of the main equipment purchases. In 2013, the Chailhuagon reservoir was completed. There can be no assurance that Yanacocha will be able to continue to develop the Conga project. Should Yanacocha be unable to continue with the current development plan at the Conga project, we or our mining partners in this project may reprioritize and reallocate capital to development alternatives, which may result in a potential accounting impairment. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Yanacocha—B. Business Overview—Environmental Matters.

Deterioration in our financial position or a downgrade of our ratings by a credit rating agency could increase our borrowing costs and our business relationships could be adversely affected.

Credit rating agencies could downgrade our ratings either due to factors specific to Buenaventura, a prolonged cyclical downturn in the precious metals mining industries, macroeconomic trends (such as global or regional recessions) or trends in credit and capital markets more generally. For instance, on April 3, 2020, Moody's Investors Service downgraded our unsecured corporate rating from "Ba2" to "B1" due to the deterioration of the commodities markets and a downturn in the precious metals mining sector, as well as concerns about our liquidity. On April 13, 2021, Fitch downgraded our credit rating to "BB" from "BB+" as a result of our entering into a deferral and payment plan in respect of the amounts claimed by SUNAT as described in "—In the past, we have defaulted on certain obligations under our existing Syndicated Term Loan for which we have obtained a waiver; however, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional waivers in the event of future defaults."

A deterioration of our financial position or a further downgrade of any of our credit ratings for any reason could increase our borrowing costs and have an adverse effect on our business relationships with customers and suppliers. A subsequent downgrade could adversely affect our existing financings, limit access to the capital or credit markets, or otherwise adversely affect the availability of other new financing on favorable terms, if at all, result in more restrictive covenants in agreements governing the terms of any future indebtedness that we incur, increase our borrowing costs, or otherwise impair our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our tailings dams are subject to significant environmental, safety and engineering challenges and risks that could adversely affect our business.

The rupture of a tailings dam or similar structure may cause severe damages. Currently, the Company owns 18 tailings dams, consisting of seven active and 11 inactive (those in the process of being closed or remediated) tailing dams, and other geotechnical structures. All seven active and one of the inactive tailings dams were built using the "downstream" raising method or were raised with filtered/compacted tailings. The remaining inactive tailings dams were built using the "upstream" raising method, which could present stability risks, especially related to liquefaction.

Management of these facilities is regulated in the jurisdiction where we operate and our programs are designed to comply with applicable national laws, permits and approved environmental impact studies.

The failure of tailings dams could cause loss of life and severe personal, property and environmental damages, which could further have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and reputation.

We could be subject to information technology system failures, network disruptions, and breaches in data security which could negatively affect our business, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

As dependence on digital technologies is expanding, cyber incidents, including deliberate attacks or unintentional events have been increasing worldwide. Computers and telecommunication systems are used to conduct our exploration, development and production activities and have become an integral part of our business. We use these systems to analyze and store financial and operating data, as well as to support our internal communications and interactions with business partners. Cyber-attacks could compromise our computer and telecommunications systems and result in additional costs as well as disruptions to our business operations or the loss of our data.

A cyber-attack involving our information systems and related infrastructure, or those of our business partners, could disrupt our business and negatively impact our operations in a variety of ways, such as, among others:

- an attack on the computers which control our mining operations could cause a temporary interruption of our production while contingency manual systems are brought online;
- a cyber-attack on our accounting or accounts payable systems could expose us to liability to employees and third parties if their sensitive personal information is obtained;
- possible loss of material information, which in turn could delay productive processes and selling efforts, causing economic losses; or
- a cyber-attack on a service provider could result in supply chain disruptions, which could delay or halt our major development projects.

The laws of Peru related to anti-bribery and anti-corruption are still developing and could be less stringent than those of other jurisdictions, and our risk management and internal controls may not be successful in preventing or detecting all violations of law or of company-wide policies.

Our business is subject to a significant number of laws, rules and regulations, including those relating to anti-bribery and anti-corruption. However, the Peruvian regulatory regime related to anti-bribery and anti-corruption legislation is still developing and could be less stringent than anti-bribery and anti-corruption legislation which has been implemented in other jurisdictions.

In addition, our existing compliance processes and internal control systems may not be sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of law by our employees, contractors, agents, officers or any other persons who conduct business with or on behalf of us. We may in the future discover instances in which we have failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations or internal controls. If any of our employees, contractors, agents, officers or other persons with whom we conduct business engage in fraudulent, corrupt or other improper or unethical business practices or otherwise violate applicable laws, regulations or our own internal compliance systems, we could become subject to one or more enforcement actions by Peruvian or foreign authorities (including the U.S. Department of Justice) or otherwise be found to be in violation of such laws, which may result in penalties, fines and sanctions and in turn adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

The climatic phenomenon El Niño and other natural phenomena such as earthquakes and floods may have a material and adverse effect on us.

Peru has experienced natural phenomena in the past such as earthquakes, other geologic events and flooding. A major earthquake could damage the infrastructure necessary for our operations. In addition, increased rainfall from the weather phenomenon known as “El Niño,” which typically occurs every two to seven years, can contribute to flooding and mudslides, which could damage roads and highways providing access to our facilities. Peru has also experienced droughts caused by low rainfall. If such events occur in the future, we may suffer damage to, or destruction of, properties and equipment, or losses not covered by our insurance policies, as well as temporary disruptions to our services, which may materially and adversely affect us. If a significant number of our employees were affected by a natural disaster, our ability to conduct business could be impaired.

Factors Relating to Peru

Peruvian political conditions may have an adverse impact on our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s business.

All of our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s operations are conducted in Peru. Accordingly, our, Yanacocha’s and Cerro Verde’s business, financial condition or results of operations could be affected by changes in economic or other policies of the Peruvian government or other political, regulatory or economic developments in Peru.

Peru has experienced political instability from time to time, spanning a succession of regimes with differing economic policies and programs. Although Peru has been widely considered a stable democracy in recent years, more recently in 2019 the country slid into a protracted political crisis when the then-President of the country (Mr. Vizcarra) took executive action to dissolve the Peruvian Congress and called for a new election of congressional members. After such actions, the now-former members of the legislative body voted to suspend the President for twelve months, and appointed the Vice President as interim president, who resigned from the position the following day. In January 2020, the Peruvian Constitutional Court ruled that the President’s closing of Congress was constitutional and legally valid, and new congressional elections were held that resulted in a highly fragmented Congress. Following these elections, the Peruvian executive and legislative branches have been at odds over several important economic and social measures, including initiatives to address the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Peru. In October 2020, a group of congressmen introduced a motion to hold impeachment proceedings against the then-standing President, as a result of allegations that he received illicit payments from construction companies when he was the governor of Moquegua between 2011 and 2014. In November 2020, Congress approved the impeachment of the then-standing President and, because Peru did not have any designated Vice President at such time, the then-President of Congress assumed the role of acting President. Following multiple protests across the country, the then-President of Congress resigned his role of acting President, and Congress elected congressman Francisco Rafael Sagasti Hochhausler as president of Congress, and therefore as acting President.

Peru's general elections to elect the president of the republic, two vice-presidents and all 130 members of congress for 2021-2026, were held on April 11, 2021. As a result, the candidates for president, Mr. Jose Pedro Castillo Terrones and Mrs. Keiko Sofia Fujimori Higuchi obtained the highest number of votes but no outright majority, giving place to a ballotage presidential run-off scheduled to be held on June 6, 2021. We cannot be certain whether the new Peruvian government to be elected in June 2021 will continue to pursue business-friendly and open-market economic policies that stimulate economic growth and stability.

The new government will need to reach consensus with Congress as no political party has achieved clear majority and, otherwise, will be fragmented, with at least ten political parties holding minority representations in Congress.

Confrontations between the different branches of government and the political landscape in Peru could materially and adversely affect us.

In 2020, the political situation in Peru was unstable, and there were several confrontations between the different branches of government. As result of such confrontations, the former president Martin Vizcarra was removed from office and the congress appointed Manuel Merino as his successor in November 2020. Manuel Merino resigned due to social unrest and Francisco Sagasti was appointed by the congress (following the Constitutional process) as the new President through July 2021. Peru's general elections to elect the president of the republic, two vice-presidents and all 130 members of congress for 2021-2026, were held on April 11, 2021. As a result, the candidates for president, Mr. Jose Pedro Castillo Terrones and Mrs. Keiko Sofia Fujimori Higuchi obtained the highest number of votes but no outright majority, giving place to a ballotage presidential run-off scheduled to be held on June 6, 2021.

The political instability caused by these events could affect macroeconomic conditions in the country, including currency volatility. This political instability can have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Inflation, reduced economic growth and fluctuations in the Sol exchange rate may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Prior to 1994, Peru periodically experienced high inflation, slow or negative economic growth and substantial currency devaluation. The inflation rate in Peru, as measured by the *Indice de Precios al Consumidor* and published by *Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática* has fallen from a high of 7,649.7% in 1990 to 2.0% in 2020. Our revenues and operating expenses are primarily denominated in U.S. Dollars. If inflation in Peru were to increase without a corresponding devaluation of the Sol relative to the U.S. Dollar, our financial position and results of operations, and the market price of our Common Shares and ADSs, could be affected. Although the Peruvian government's stabilization plan has significantly reduced inflation since 1999, and the Peruvian economy has experienced strong growth in recent years, there can be no assurance that inflation will not increase from its current level or that such growth will continue in the future at similar rates or at all.

Among the economic circumstances that could lead to a devaluation would be the decline of Peruvian foreign reserves to inadequate levels. Peru's foreign reserves at December 31, 2020 were US\$74.7 billion as compared to US\$68.3 billion at December 31, 2019 as per the Banco Central de Reserva. Although actual foreign reserves must be maintained at levels that will allow the succeeding government the ability to manage the Peruvian economy and to assure monetary stability in the near future, there can be no assurance that Peru will be able to maintain adequate foreign reserves to meet its foreign currency denominated obligations, or that Peru will not devalue its currency should its foreign reserves decline.

Peru's current account deficit is being funded partially by foreign direct investment. There can be no assurance that foreign direct investment will continue at current levels, particularly if adverse political or economic developments in Peru arise, a development that may also contribute to devaluation pressure.

In the past, Peru experienced significant levels of domestic terrorist activity. It is possible that a resurgence of terrorism in Peru may occur in the future, which would have a material adverse effect on the Peruvian economy and, ultimately, on us.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Peru experienced significant levels of terrorist activity targeted against, among others, the government and private sector. These activities were attributed mainly to two local terrorist groups, *Sendero Luminoso* and the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Both terrorist groups suffered significant defeats in the 1990s, including the arrest of their leaders, considerably limiting their activities after the 2000s. Although we believe that terrorist organizations no longer pose as significant a risk as they did in the 1980s and early 1990s, a small group of terrorists primarily engaged in drug trafficking, still operate in remote mountainous and jungle areas in central and southern Peru. Despite the suppression of most terrorist activity, terrorist activity and the illegal drug trade continue to be key challenges for Peruvian authorities. Any violence derived from the drug trade or a resumption of large-scale terrorist activities could hurt our operations and businesses. If a resurgence of terrorism in Peru occurs, it could affect the Peruvian economy and us.

Another source of risk is related to political and social unrest in areas where mining, oil and gas operations take place. In recent years, Peru has experienced protests against mining projects in several regions around the country. On several occasions, local communities have opposed these operations and accused them of polluting the environment and hurting agricultural and other traditional economic activities. Social demands and conflicts may occur in the future which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and the Peruvian economy.

Deterioration in economic and market conditions in Latin America, Peru and other emerging market countries could affect the prices of our Common Shares and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs").

Although economic conditions are different in each country, the reaction of investors to developments in one country is likely to cause the capital markets in other countries to fluctuate. For example, political and economic events, such as the crises in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina, have influenced investors' perceptions of risk with regard to Peru. The negative investor reaction to developments in Latin America, particularly in our neighboring countries, may adversely affect the market for securities issued by countries in the region, cause foreign investors to decrease the flow of capital into Latin America and introduce uncertainty about plans for further integration of regional economies.

Peruvian exchange and investment control policies could affect dividends paid to holders of Common Shares and ADRs.

Peruvian law currently imposes no restrictions on the ability of companies operating in Peru to transfer foreign currency from Peru to other countries, to convert Peruvian currency into foreign currency or foreign currency into Peruvian currency or to remit dividends abroad, or on the ability of foreign investors to liquidate their investment and repatriate their capital. Before 1991, Peru had restrictive exchange controls and exchange rates. During the latter part of the 1980s, exchange restrictions prevented payment of dividends to our shareholders in the United States (the "U.S.") in U.S. Dollars. Accordingly, should such or similar controls be instituted, dividends paid to holders of Common Shares and, consequently, holders of ADRs, could be affected. There can be no assurance that the Peruvian government will continue to permit such transfers, remittances or conversion without restriction. See "Item 10. Additional Information—D. Exchange Controls."

Holders of our securities may find it difficult to enforce judgments against us outside of Peru.

We are organized under the laws of Peru. A significant majority of our directors and officers reside outside the U.S. (principally in Peru). All or a substantial portion of our assets or the assets of such persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the U.S. upon us or upon such persons or to enforce against them in federal or state courts in the U.S. judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the U.S. We have been advised by our Peruvian counsel that there is uncertainty as to the enforceability, in original actions in Peruvian courts, of liabilities predicated solely under the U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Peruvian courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

Factors Relating to the Common Shares and ADSS

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with certain members of the Benavides Family may limit our stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters.

As of March 31, 2021, two of our directors (and their families), Roque Benavides and Raul Benavides (who transferred his shares to his children), all of which are members of the immediate and extended family of the late Alberto Benavides de la Quintana, our founder and former Chairman (collectively, the "Benavides Family") held an aggregate of 10.92% of Buenaventura's outstanding share capital (including outstanding Common Shares and investment shares with a nominal (par) value of ten Peruvian Soles per share, which do not entitle their holders to voting rights ("Investment Shares")). In addition, certain other members of the Benavides Family are believed to hold a significant number of our Common Shares in aggregate. While the Benavides Family is not, to our knowledge, acting together as a group to vote their Common Shares, there can be no assurance that the Benavides Family will not, in the future, form a group for the purpose of voting their Common Shares or exerting influence over the management and policies of Buenaventura. Because of the significant aggregate ownership interest held by individual members of the Benavides Family, the Benavides Family could have the power to elect a significant number of the outstanding directors and exercise significant influence over the outcome of substantially all matters to be decided by a vote of shareholders.

In addition, under the terms of the amended and restated deposit agreement dated May 3, 2002 (as further amended and restated as of November 12, 2003, the "Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement"), among us, The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly The Bank of New York), as depositary, or the "Depositary", and the owners and beneficial owners of ADSSs, or the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, relating to our ADSSs, if holders of ADSSs do not provide the Depositary with timely instructions for the voting of Common Shares represented by such ADRs, the Depositary will be deemed to be instructed to give a person designated by us, which could be a member of the Benavides Family, a discretionary proxy to vote such shares, unless we inform the Depositary that we do not wish such proxy to be given.

Shareholders' rights under Peruvian law may be fewer and less well-defined than shareholders' rights in other countries, including the U.S.

Our shareholders have fewer and less well-defined rights under applicable Peruvian law than they might have as shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction of the U.S. or certain other countries. For example, Peruvian law does not provide for proceedings by which non-controlling shareholders may file class action lawsuits or shareholder derivative actions against controlling shareholders or officers and directors, and the procedural requirements to file shareholder actions in Peru differ from those of the U.S. As a result, holders of our shares may face difficulty enforcing their rights.

U.S. securities laws do not require us to disclose as much information to investors as a U.S. issuer is required to disclose, and you may receive less information about us than you might otherwise receive from a comparable U.S. company.

The corporate disclosure requirements applicable to us may not be equivalent to the requirements applicable to a U.S. company and, as a result, you may receive less information about us than you might otherwise receive in connection with a comparable U.S. company. We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, that apply to "foreign private issuers." The periodic disclosure required of foreign private issuers under the Exchange Act is more limited than the periodic disclosure required of U.S. issuers.

A sale of a substantial number of shares by the Benavides Family could have an adverse impact on the price of our Common Shares and ADSSs.

The sale of a substantial number of our shares by members of the Benavides Family, or a market perception of the intention of members of the Benavides Family to sell a substantial number of shares, could materially and adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Common Shares and ADSSs. There is no contractual restriction on the disposition of shares of our share capital by our shareholders, including the Benavides Family. Furthermore, under the *Ley General de Sociedades Peruanas*, or "Peruvian Companies Law," any restriction on the free sale of shares in a *sociedad anónima abierta* (publicly held corporation) such as we are, is null and void.

Holders of ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights and accretion rights available to the Common Shares underlying the ADSs.

Holders of the ADSs are, under Peruvian law, entitled to exercise preemptive rights and accretion rights on the Common Shares underlying the ADSs in the event of any future capital increase by us unless (x) the increase is approved, expressly stating that the shareholders have no preemptive rights to subscribe and pay for the Common Shares to be issued in such increase, by holders of Common Shares holding at least 40% of the Common Shares at a properly called meeting with a proper quorum and (y) the increase is not designed to improve directly or indirectly the shareholding of any shareholder. However, U.S. holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise through the Depositary for the ADSs the preemptive rights and accretion rights for Common Shares underlying their ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the "Securities Act," is effective with respect to such rights or an exemption from the registration requirement thereunder is available. Any such rights offering would have a dilutive effect upon shareholders who are unable or unwilling to exercise their rights. We intend to evaluate, at the time of any rights offering, the costs and potential liabilities associated with any registration statement as well as the associated benefits of enabling the holders of ADSs to exercise such rights and will then make a decision as to whether to file such a registration statement. Therefore, no assurance can be given that we will file any such registration statement. To the extent that holders of ADSs are unable to exercise such rights because a registration statement has not been filed and no exemption from such registration statement under the Securities Act is available, the Depositary will, to the extent practicable, sell such holders' preemptive rights or accretion rights and distribute the net proceeds thereof, if any, to the holders of ADSs, and such holders' equity interest in us will be diluted proportionately. The Depositary has discretion to make rights available to holders of ADSs or to dispose of such rights and to make any net proceeds available to such holders. If, by the terms of any rights offering or for any other reason, the Depositary is not able to make such rights or such net proceeds available to any holder of ADSs, the Depositary may allow the rights to lapse.