2010 Sustainability Report

ENERGIZE · HARMONIZE · REALIZE

PetroChina Company Limited

About This Report

PetroChina Company Limited (PetroChina, also hereinafter referred to as the "Company" "we" and "us") has published its annual Sustainability Report since 2006. This is to present our stakeholders and the public with a clear picture of our commitment and performance in pursuit of scientific, safe, clean, economical and harmonious development. We also hope the Company can win wider support and regard from various social communities.

This report represents what we did to honour our commitments to the economy, environment and society in 2010. All information disclosed in the report was sourced from PetroChina's official documents, statistics reports as well as from statistics gathered from the Company's affiliated enterprises, and has been reviewed in accordance with the Company's *Rules for Information Disclosure Control and Disclosure Procedures*. Given continuity and comparability, the report provides historical and future explanations on certain issues.

The report is formulated according to the principles of accuracy, materiality, standardisation and transparency. We also referred to the *Guideline on Preparing the Report on Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility* by the Shanghai Stock Exchange and continue to consult the *Sustainability Reporting Guideline* released by the Global Reporting Initiative in 2006 and the *Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability* co-published by the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association and the American Petroleum Institute. As a participant in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), we also introduce our progress in compliance with the Ten Principles and will submit the report to the website of UNGC (http://www.unglobalcompact.org).

The report includes a set of Forward-Looking Statements. Except historical facts, all events that may or will occur (including, but not limited to, premise, objectives, estimation and business plans) and descriptions of such events are categorised into the Forward-Looking Statements. Due to the presence of external uncertainties, actual outcomes or trends in the future may differ from those expected in the statement. The Forward-Looking Statements were made before December 31, 2010, for which PetroChina holds no responsibilities or liabilities for any modification thereof.

We sincerely hope that this report will increase your awareness of the issues concerning sustainable development of the whole society such as challenges in energy scarcity, climate change, environmental protection, poverty and underprivileged groups. These issues have direct impact on the sustainable development of PetroChina and the prosperity and progress of society and the economy as a whole. We welcome any comments and suggestions. Your feedback will encourage us to do better. This report is published, along with the Company's Annual Report in March 2011 in simplified Chinese, traditional Chinese and English. The simplified Chinese version shall prevail in case of any discrepancy. Please visit our website (www.petrochina.com.cn) for more information or downloading the electronic version of this report.

The Board and all directors of the Company warrant that there are no misrepresentations or misleading statements in or material omissions from the report and will jointly and severally accept full responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of this report.

THE GLOBAL COMPACT
We support

From the Chairman of the Board

" We will accelerate the change of our growth pattern and strive to build PetroChina into a green, international and sustainable company. "

During the period of China's 11th Five-year Plan[1](2006-2010), we adhered to our policy of "Caring for energy, Caring for you". We earnestly implemented the concept of scientific development, seized important opportunities for strategic development and implemented our resources, market and internationalisation strategies. In addition, we proactively honored our economic, environmental and social commitments. As a result, we successfully resisted the impact of the global financial crisis and a number of natural disasters, and translated these crises into opportunities, achieving new results and advances in all respects. Significant changes have taken place as evidenced by the international energy company framework which has taken shape, enhanced value, competitiveness and our capability to sustain development.

In 2010, faced with a complex macro economic climate and frequent natural disasters, we analysed the situation, made scientific decisions, unified our understanding, fortified our confidence and jointly coped with the difficulties. As a result of our efforts to coordinate production, transportation, sales and inventory, and market expansion, the Company maintained stable production and operations and experienced rapid development. In particular, we thrived on breaking new ground in international oil and gas cooperation. We strategically started non-conventional oil and gas cooperation. The integrated upstream-downstream business cooperation accelerated. Both Line B of the Central Asia-China Gas Pipeline and the China-Russia Oil Pipeline were commissioned. In the face of natural disasters, such as the Yushu earthquake and the Zhouqu mudslide, and during big events like the Shanghai World Expo and the Asian Games, as well as oil and gas supply shortages in certain areas and times, we strived to mobilise all resources and to meet the market demand, which won high recognition from governments at all levels and social communities.

Currently, the global economy is still in a slow recovery from the downturn while the challenges in energy security and climate change worsen. PetroChina will proactively honour its responsibility and rise to these challenges to provide sustainable energy supplies. During the 12th Five-year Plan[2], PetroChina is still at a crucial stage of developing itself into an international energy company. We will focus on scientific development, accelerate the transformation of our development pattern, and ensure harmony and stability. To this end, we will adhere to our business strategies, in developing foreign and domestic markets and using foreign and domestic resources, with the main oil and gas businesses at the top of the agenda. We will fully use our comparative advantages, push forward restructuring and optimisation, technology and management innovation, environmental protection and energy conservation, and put emphasis on securing and improving livelihood, so as to enhance international competitiveness and sustainability and achieve stable, fast and balanced growth.

Among these, what is most important is to accelerate the transformation of our development pattern. The Company's achievements in the 11th Five-year period show that we must work to maintain steady and relatively fast growth, and at the same time speed up the transformation of our development pattern so that our efforts on these two fronts will reinforce each other. This means we will have to promote transformation and seek growth to realise development of high quality and efficiency. The relationships between present and long term, interest of the part and of the whole, size and speed and quality and profitability must also be balanced. We strive to coordinate the development of upstream, midstream and downstream, and of domestic and international business. We must establish reform and innovation as the powerhouse by improving the marketisation mechanism and promoting management and technological innovation as well as increasing dynamism and competitiveness of the Company to realise intensive development. We must continue to put people first by protecting the legitimate rights of employees, enhancing production safety, saving energy, reducing emissions, coordinating corporate development with resource and environmental protection, and balancing corporate growth with employee growth. We will encourage and promote the Daqing Spirit and Iron Man Spirit to build a consistent corporate culture with strong cohesion and great growth potential so that such spirits can become a spiritual pillar for the Company's growth.

In the foreseeable future, we will scale up efforts to optimise structure and resource allocation, enhance technological innovation to boost sustainable development, promote the importance of talent in the company's growth to provide intellectual support to the Company's development, improve all the mechanisms and systems to strengthen management and control, highlight basic management to improve refined management, promote energy saving and emissions reduction to conserve resources and protect the environment by embedding this change of development mode throughout the whole production process. This is so the Company's driving force for development can shift from investment expansion and increase of physical work to technological and management innovation as well as improvement of employee competence. From planned production, operation and allocation of production means to a combination of planned and market based, with an enhanced role for market based decision making. From development of the domestic market to coordinated utilisation of foreign and domestic markets and resources, with equal importance attached to increasing both domestic and global market share. From upstream businesses to all the business modules to improve the overall profitability, development quality and efficiency with the aim to achieve sustainable development for PetroChina.

Faced with the uncertainties and unexpected risks that may arise in future, we will respond with strategic global insight and enhance our sense of crisis, opportunity and responsibility so we can seize development opportunities and overcome difficulties and challenges to build PetroChina into a green, international and sustainable company, and make new contributions to sustainable socio-economic development.

Jiang Jiemin, the Chairman of the Board

[1] The "11th Five-Year Plan" means the planning framework of the Chinese domestic economy and social development in its 11th five-year, which started from 2006 and ended in 2010.

[2] The "12th Five-Year Plan" means the planning framework of the Chinese domestic economy and social development in its 12th five-year, which started from 2011 and will end in 2015.

Dialogue with the President

" In future, PetroChina will mainly focus on transformation of our growth pattern to achieve high-quality and efficient development. "

What is PetroChina's take on the achievements made during the 11th Five-year Plan period?

During the 11th Five-year Plan period, PetroChina achieved new advances and results across all businesses, and during these five years, PetroChina also experienced a historic transformation. Our total assets reached RMB1656.5 billion, which is more than double compared with 2005.Domestic newly-added OPIP and GPIP exceeded 5 billion metric tons, which is the largest amount of reserves the Company has discovered compared with other periods. In 2010, our output of oil and gas equivalent amounted to 166 million metric tons, 152 million metric tons of which was domestically produced. The output of natural gas experienced rapid growth, whose percentage in total oil and gas equivalent rose from 18.5% in 2005 to 30.2%. During the 11th Five-year Plan period, PetroChina newly built 25,700 km of oil and gas pipelines. We also developed more than ten core technologies with international competitiveness, as well as more than ten software and innovative proprietary products. The Company's value, international competitiveness and influence enhanced significantly as we play a major role in the energy supply system.

While we recognise our achievements, we must be fully aware of our problems, mainly a high concentration of investment, which generates pressure on growth of economic value; the occurrence of major accidents, which makes the situation of safety and environmental protection grave; weak proprietary innovation, inadequate management and control, as well as more efforts required for changing our development pattern. We attach great importance to tackling them as we further clarify the direction of fostering growth along with the transformation of our development pattern. This will inject a vigorous internal driving force for the Company's growth.

How do you define the future of PetroChina? What are the measures the Company is going to take to develop itself into a green, international and sustainable organisation?

In future, PetroChina will mainly focus on transformation of our growth pattern to achieve high-quality and efficient development. Basically, we will maintain investment on a moderate scale, adopt a prudent and flexible business strategy, foster new comparative advantages, and continuously enhance the Company's growth so that PetroChina can develop into a green, international and sustainable company.

To develop the green PetroChina, we will strive to provide more quality, clean and efficient energy. Particularly, we will scale up efforts to develop natural gas, making it a new engine and pillar for the Company's growth. To this end, we will coordinate domestic gas production and imports, push forward conventional and non-conventional gas development, expand our market and the construct storage and transportation infrastructure, to improve profitability and maintain stable supply.

To build the international PetroChina, we will utilise our edge to boost international cooperation. Joint investment and cooperation at all levels, in all areas and various forms will be encouraged. We will drive forward our business integrating refining and chemicals and international trade as we continue to invest in oil and gas development.

To develop the sustainable PetroChina, we need to consolidate our leading role in the domestic upstream businesses, by further strengthening production in the five domestic oil and gas areas. We also have to accelerate strategic restructuring of the refining and chemical business, and improve supply capacity and market competitiveness. In addition, we will speed up oil and gas pipeline construction to create an oil and gas supply system that boasts diversified resources, flexible distribution, efficient operations and higher safety and stability, which will serve as a solid foundation for our sustainable development.

What is PetroChina's take on partnerships?

Energy is the main driving force for socio-economic development. The conflicts between growing energy demand and limited supply of exhaustible resources, energy consumption and reduction of GHG emissions as well as environmental protection are common challenges faced by all mankind. We fully understand that responding to these challenges is not the responsibility of an individual country or company, but it requires joint efforts and coordinated cooperation and pooling of mankind's wisdom, technologies and capabilities.

Based on this perception, while conducting international business operations, PetroChina unwaveringly adheres to the principle of mutual benefit and win-win for common development. We are committed to building cooperative relations with government, enterprises and communities in host countries. We respect and comply with their laws and regulations, protect the environment, save resources, provide more job opportunities, actively participate in public welfare, and share the benefits of resources development for the common good. We also develop strategic cooperation with our peers and build a reciprocal and mutually reinforcing strategic partnership for common prosperity. In domestic cooperation with overseas partners, we sign oil contracts in accordance with Chinese laws and international norms and faithfully fulfill our legal and contractual rights and obligations, which follows the principle of matching rights with obligations, equal cooperation and sharing benefits for common development. It is our firm belief that energy cooperation will become wider and wider.

As one of the major oil and gas suppliers in China, how did PetroChina view and cope with the diesel shortage in some Chinese cities in the 4th quarter of 2010?

In recent years, all the major Chinese refiners have boosted investment in their refining and chemical business, which increased diesel supply capacity. Basically, diesel supplies can meet or even exceed demand across the country. Impacted by multiple factors such as surging seasonal demand, diesel shortage spread in some regions in the 4th quarter.

As one of the major suppliers, PetroChina promptly responded to launch the emergency plan, and took a series of measures to relieve the situation. Firstly, our refining facilities ran at full load to increase diesel yield. From early November, crude oil processed constantly hit record highs and the average diesel/gasoline ratio reached 2 in the 4th quarter. Secondly, we strived to raise supply by mobilising all resources and increasing diesel imports while coordinating with the state oil reserves. PetroChina arranged for all the marketing enterprises to enhance coordination with local refining plants in regions such as the northeast, northwest and Shandong to pool resources together. Thirdly, we also strengthened reallocation of resources and rational distribution. Resources were transported by pipeline, railway, waterway and highway at the same time. We preferentially satisfied the demands from agriculture, public and civilian transport consumption, and major industrial and mining companies, and infrastructure projects. Fourthly, a team was established to safeguard supply composed of related marketing enterprises under PetroChina. The team was on duty the whole time and reported the latest situation every day so as to enhance coordination and ensure sufficient supply. After early November, the shortage was much relieved.

Zhou Jiping, the Vice Chairman of the Board and President

Energy Outlook

Oil and gas remain dominant in energy consumption

At present, 90% of the world energy demand is satisfied by fossil fuel. Global energy demand will continue to grow in future. It is estimated that up to 2030, oil and gas will continue to represent 50% of consumption of primary energy, which means fossil energy remains irreplaceable as the dominant energy source.

Natural gas has entered a stage of rapid development

As the low-carbon economy grows, particularly with the advent of carbon tax, the world energy structure will be dramatically changed. Energy consumption will go further in the energy-saving, efficient, clean and low-carbon direction. Natural gas has become the realistic option for its stable sources, cost-effectiveness, cleanliness, environment-friendliness and high heat content. It is predicted that by 2030 the share of natural gas will be close to that of oil or coal in global energy mix. In future, the production, sale, supply and price of natural gas will go up at the same time. It is estimated that in 2020 natural gas demand will reach 4 trillion cubic meters, and 4.6 trillion by 2030.

China's energy production and consumption will continue to show an upward trend

In the coming five years, China will continue to advance toward being an industrialised, information-based, urbanised, market-oriented and internationalised country. The Chinese economy will remain stable with relatively fast growth, which pushes up oil and gas consumption at an annual pace of 4%~5% and 10% respectively. With increasing dependence on energy imports, China will put a higher premium on energy security and strengthen the development of domestic resources, especially clean energy, to improve its self-sufficiency. At the same time, China will attach more significance to energy conservation and environmental protection in an attempt to control excessively rapid growth of energy consumption.

PetroChina strives to safeguard energy supply security

In the face of growing demand for fossil energy and declining reserves of conventional, easily accessible and quality oil and gas, PetroChina will safeguard energy security from three aspects:

Development of mature oil and gas fields is strengthened to enhance oil recovery. Technological innovation and refined management are fundamental to enhancing the recovery rate of the old oilfields. A series of technologies innovatively developed for high water-cut oilfield, low permeability or ultra-low permeability oil and gas reservoirs, mid-depth heavy oil and ultra-heavy oil reservoirs as well as tertiary recovery technology are widely applied to all the mature oil and gas fields we operate. They help to maintain stable output and keep improving the efficiency of developing and utilising resources.

Technologies are researched and developed to promote green development and efficient utilisation of traditional fossil energy. As an energy provider, we are fully aware of the importance of energy conservation and strengthening technological innovation and application, advocating saving energy and seeking green development throughout the whole industry chain. We increase our efforts to develop natural gas to increase the proportion of clean fossil energy in the energy supply and consumption structure. We proactively change our growth pattern, and optimise business and product structure to improve energy efficiency.

More efforts have been made to develop new energies for a diversified energy supply system. We regard new energies as an important strategic solution to energy and environmental challenges. Since 2006 when we started mass exploration and development of coalbed methane (CBM), we have after many years of research and practice developed a set of CBM exploration and development technologies that suit CBM storage and seepage. Meanwhile, we also strengthen exploration and development of tight gas, shale gas and oil sands and conduct industrialisation experiments and resource assessments of bio-diesel, oil shale, gas hydrate and the like.

About Us

Company Profile

PetroChina Company Limited (PetroChina) was established as a joint stock company with limited liabilities on November 5,1999, as part of the restructuring of China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC). It was respectively listed on the NYSE (ADS code: PTR) and the HKSE (stock code: 00857) in April 2000 and on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (stock code: 601857) in November 2007. As at end of 2010, CNPC holds 86.292% shares of PetroChina.

PetroChina was ranked 7th by Platts in the "Top 250 Global Energy Companies" published by Platts Energy in 2010, which was the top ranking among enterprises in the Asia Pacific region for eight consecutive years. The Company was also included as a constituent stock of the SSE Social Responsibility index and the Hang Seng Corporate Sustainability Index.

PetroChina adheres to the corporate policy of "Caring for Energy, Caring for You" and core business management principles of "Honesty, Innovation, Performance, Harmony and Safety". The Company perseveres in carrying out business in a more effective, safe and environmentally friendly manner; pursues the balance among the economy, environment and society; provides sustainable energy for economic and social development; and creates a better life for people.

Core Businesses

PetroChina is engaged in a broad range of businesses related to oil and natural gas, which mainly include the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, the refining, transportation, storage and marketing of crude oil and refined products, the production and marketing of primary petrochemical products, their derivatives and other chemicals, and the transportation and marketing of natural gas.

Year	Total assets (RMB 10^8) *
2010	16,565
2009	14,503
2008	11,962
2007	10,696
2006	8,803

Year	Turnover (RMB 10^8) *
2010	14,654
2009	10,193
2008	10,726
2007	8,375
2006	6,914

Year	Net profit (RMB 10^8) *
2010	1,400
2009	1,034
2008	1,145
2007	1,468
2006	1,435

Year	Taxes (RMB 10^8) *
2010	2,870
2009	2,045
2008	2,227
2007	1,722
2006	1,614

* Under International Financial Reporting Standards

Development Goal

To build PetroChina into an international energy company with strong competitiveness by 2020.

Development Strategies

We pursue scientific development, implement the three strategies related to resources, market and internationalization and focus on the transformation of business growth models, the enhancement of independent innovative capabilities, the establishment of a long-acting mechanism of work safety, environmental protection and energy conservation, all with a view to creating a harmonious enterprise.

(1) Resource Strategy

We base our strategy on maximisation, diversification and orderly replacement of hydrocarbon resources by adhering to the principles of attaching parallel development of oil and gas, enhancing the exploration of domestic resources, increasing the acquisition of overseas resources, expanding the exploration of offshore resources, and increasing strategic reserves and developing energy substitutes. This is so as to achieve rapid growth of oil and gas production, achieve breakthroughs in relation to emerging energy resources, consolidate our leading role in upstream operations in China and strengthen the foundation for the Company's sustainable development.

(2) Market Strategy

We will strive to pursue a sustainable leading role in the market and maximisation of profit, by making full use of the advantage we enjoy in economies of scale and integrated operations from upstream to downstream businesses, solidifying mature markets, expanding high efficiency markets, exploiting strategic markets, developing international markets and continuously promoting our competitiveness in both domestic and overseas markets.

(3) Internationalization Strategy

We will adhere to the principles of active and prudent development and a win-win situation. We support the concept of combining "incoming" with "outgoing" and combining resources, market and technology with capital. We will focus on our oil and gas businesses, strengthen international cooperation and capital operation, place more emphasis on overseas oil and gas exploration and development, develop mid-stream and downstream businesses in a prudent, effective and moderate manner, actively facilitate the diversification of sources for resource imports, and expand the scale of international oil and gas trade so as to build PetroChina into a multinational company with strong competitiveness.

Corporate Governance

We are committed to operating the Company in compliance with the law. We regard due observance of the law, honesty and trustworthiness, and standardisation of procedures as the fundamental principles of operation to ensure a coordinated corporate governance structure with effective checks and balances, with a view to maximise our value. Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations including the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China*, the listing rules and the Articles of Association of the Company, we established a standardised corporate governance structure. The Annual General Meeting, Board of Directors and Board Committees, Board of Supervisors and executive bodies operate independently and effectively in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The Annual General Meeting is an organ of authority of the Company and will exercise its functions and powers in accordance with the law. We hold an annual shareholders' meeting to ensure that all shareholders enjoy equal status and are able to exercise their rights effectively.

Board of Directors and Board Committees

Directors shall be elected at the shareholders' general meeting and held accountable to the shareholders at the general meeting. The Board of Directors exercises the following functions and powers: (1) to be responsible for convening the shareholders' general meeting and to report its work to the shareholders in

general meetings; (2) to implement the resolutions passed by the shareholders in general meetings; (3) to make decisions on the Company's business plans and investment proposals; (4) to formulate the Company's annual preliminary and final financial budgets; and (5) to formulate the Company's profit distribution proposal and loss recovery proposal. The Board of Directors has four board committees, namely the Audit Committee, Investment and Development Committee, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee, and the Health, Safety and Environment Committee. As at the end of 2010, there were 14 members of the Board of Directors, including five independent non-executive directors.

Supervisory Committee

The Supervisory Committee is directly accountable to the shareholders' meeting, and is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial situation as well as the financial statements and business reports submitted to the shareholders' meeting by the Board of Directors, whilst supervising the performance of duties and responsibilities by the Company's Directors, Presidents and other senior management in compliance with related laws and regulations. As at the end of 2010, there were nine members of the Supervisory Committee, including three employee representative supervisors and two independent supervisors.

Executive Body

The management under the leadership of the President – including the Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer – is the executive body of the Company. It is appointed by and accountable to the Board of Directors. In accordance with the provisions set out in the Articles of Association and the authorisation of the Board of Directors, this body implements the resolutions of the Board of Directors and organises business activities including production and operations. The Company has adopted a management system of two-level administrative management (headquarters – regional company) and three-level business management (headquarters – special company – regional company). The Company's principal operations consist of four major segments, which are mainly operated by four branch companies, namely exploration and production, refining and chemicals, marketing and natural gas and pipelines branch companies.

Management and Control Systems

We fulfill our corporate social responsibility and realise sustainable development through sustained improvement of the management and control system.

Internal Control and Risk Management System

We place a high premium on internal control and risk management. In 2010, we focused on system improvement, policy implementation, process optimisation, and employee training to further improve the internal control system. Based on financial statement risk control, the Company assessed major operational risks on the basis of operation procedures and streamlined risk management. We also reinforced internal control execution, improved a series of policies such as audit test, appraisal and assessment, and regular notification, and strengthened supervision and inspection. The system is further enhanced. Specialised training was provided for senior executives and executives on internal control, which enhanced their understanding of internal control and risk management. The newly-built units have established internal control systems as planned. The Company has passed the internal control auditing conducted by external auditors for the past five consecutive years.

Anti-corruption System

IIn 2010, we deepened the anti-corruption system that focused on education, institutionalisation and supervision to provide a favourable environment for the Company's healthy and sustainable development. An education campaign encouraging loyalty, responsibility, devotion and integrity was launched. The campaign which promotes Daqing Spirit and Iron Man Spirit was to implement the *Regulations on Honest Business of State-owned Enterprises' Leaders* and mainly targeted managers at various levels. It helped to foster a climate of integrity and devotion. We improved the Company's management policies and anti-corruption systems of various kinds and filled the loopholes of the supervision and management system in key areas such as investment management, managers' administration, purchasing and bidding. We also strengthened tour inspections of managers of the affiliated enterprises and key areas in production and operations. To fill the loopholes and improve the Company's management, we launched a company-wide activity to deal with the significant problems in the sectors of projects and construction to reduce corruption risks. At the same time, we increased punishment for rule violations.

HSE Management System

We proactively advanced the establishment of our Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) management system to enhance integrated HSE management. In 2010, the Company spread the successful pilot experience of the HSE system across the Company and mobilised all the expert resources to offer guidance on HSE management system promotion. We started training of 100 HSE consultants, continued improvement of the HSE system, publicised policies such as *Regulations on HAZOP Analysis*, and 31 HSE criteria were established or revised. On the basis of audit, specialised audit and outsourced audit, the Company also activated the HSE operation quality evaluation to enhance the sustainable improvement mechanism for the HSE management system.

Quality Management System

We strictly follow the concept of putting quality above everything and released PetroChina's quality policy, which emphasises honesty and quality excellence, with a quality goal of "zero accident, zero defect, and being a leader in China and first-class in the world". The Company also implemented its quality enhancement plan, which requires the participation of each employee with coverage of all the areas, system improvement, process control, separate supervision and accountability. It focuses on improving quality management systems and ensuring enhanced measurement standards. The plan aims to push forward the system construction, including appraisal, quality management, quality supervision, standardisation, measurement assurance, and technical support. Development of basic management projects follows a three-tier business management model. We mobilised all the staff to participate in the basic management development activities, which were widely carried out to realise participatory, total process and all-encompassing management of quality measurement standardisation.

Emergency Response System

We attached great importance to enhancing the emergency response capacity of grassroots units to enhance emergency response management. The "1+18" mode of emergency plan has been further improved. Emergency response plans and on-site treatment processes have been further streamlined at various levels, and the contingency planning system has been improved. The emergency response command, system of operations, organisational system and institutional development have all been reinforced according to the principles of unified leadership, delegated responsibilities and inter-departmental coordination. In 2010, the Company implemented the *Methods on Emergency Response to Production and Safety Accidents*, reviewed the safety and environmental emergency response plans of subsidiaries, in particular those key enterprises in exploration, refining, natural gas and pipeline sectors. The Company also strengthened construction of the five corporate-level emergency response centres which respectively handle fire control, hazardous chemicals, oil & gas pipelines, blowout control, and offshore emergency rescue. In addition, the Company introduced the *Policy on Management of Materials Used for Emergency Response* to enhance management of materials reserved for handling emergencies.

Focus on 2010

The newly-added OPIP and GPIP hit a new historical high. The oil reserve replacement ratio was 1.02 and the gas reserve replacement ratio reached 2.02. The replacement ratio of oil and gas equivalent reserves stood at 1.32.

The strategic adjustment and layout of refining and chemicals have achieved substantial progress. The 10Mt/a refining facilities at Guangxi Petrochemical Company, our first mega refinery in the south coastal area, became operational. The refining technological transformation project of Jilin Petrochemical Company was also successfully commissioned, one more 10Mt/a refining base established. The world's largest single series 1Mt/a aromatics project at Urumqi Petrochemical Company and the domestic largest single set Tarim fertiliser project were successfully put into operation.

The new energy business progressed steadily. The two large CBM fields in Qingshui and Edong were smoothly completed. The Company accelerated development of shale gas and non-food fuel ethanol and consecutively founded the National Shale Gas Development Centre and the PetroChina Fuel Ethanol Research and Development Centre.

Significant breakthroughs were made in oil and gas pipeline construction. The Line B of the Central Asia-China Gas Pipeline was completed and operational and the Russia-China Oil Pipeline also commenced operation.

The natural gas business grew rapidly. We supplied 63bcm of natural gas, representing a year-on-year growth of 5.7%.

Technological innovation achieved major advances. Efficient E&P technologies for stable production above 40mt at the high water-cut Daqing Oilfield was granted the top National Science & Technology Award. The West-East Gas Pipeline engineering technology was granted a first-class National Science & Technology Award.

International business continued to expand. We have made substantial progress in cooperation with Russia, Qatar and Central Asia, the Venezuelan heavy oil project, Canadian oil sands and non-conventional natural gas projects. The Company also successfully started CBM exploration in Australia.

Fuel upgrading was also accelerated. Since 1 January, 2010, all gasoline and 60% of diesel produced have met National III emission standard. We successfully supplied clean fuel for the World Expo and the Asian Games.

Stakeholders

Trust and support from our stakeholders is the basis for PetroChina to evolve and develop. We are dedicated to improving the quality of our development and our efficiency to maximise long-term value. We are also committed to showing our gratitude to stakeholders by delivering achievements of our development to maximise the common interests of the Company and our stakeholders so as to achieve harmonious and mutually beneficial development.

Communication with stakeholders

Stakeholders	Targets and concerns	Ways of communication	Key activities	Key performance indicators
Government	(1) Energy security (2) Stable market supply (3) Contribution to local economic development	(1) Operate legitimately and proactively exchange ideas (2) Participate in discussion on formulation of energy policies and rules, contribute enterprise experience (3) Listen to public concerns (4) Steer and influence public policies (5) Increase information disclosure	(1) Pay close attention to and participate in policy discussion of the government on climate change, energy saving and emissions reduction (2) Promote hires of local people, and cultivate local talent	(1) Fees and taxes paid (2) Oil and gas output
Shareholders	Maximise the long-term interest of shareholders	(1) Disclose information as the law requires (2) Activities such as Roadshow (3) Increase information disclosure	(1) Convene annual general meeting (2) Equally treat shareholders, pay more attention to opinions of medium and small shareholders (3) Hold dialogues with medium and small shareholders in various forms	Percentage of dividend distributed
Employees	(1) Protection of rights and interests (2) Career development (3) Fulfillment of value (4) Safety and health	(1) Employee representatives in the Board of Directors and Supervisory Committee (2) Trade unions formed at various level (3) Convene employee representatives meeting	(1) Employee training and skill training and hold employee skill competitions (2) Occupational health check and EAP programme (3) Promote labour localisation for overseas projects	(1) Number of employees (2) Ration of occupational health check (3) Employees trained (4) Ratio of local employees in overseas projects
Consumers	(1) Supply safe, environment-friendly and quality products (2) Provide quality service	(1) Conduct activities to safeguard consumers' interests (2) Publicise product quality information (3) Conduct activities to guarantee quality service (4) Consult with customers and consumers (5) Increase information disclosure	(1) Improve quality management system and upgrade product technologies (2) Hold Quality Month activity (3) Ratify *Global Quality Commitment Convention for China's Industrial Enterprises* (4) Publicize quality guideline and quality targets (5) Establish unified gas station management system and conduct comprehensive inspection of gas stations (6) Increase supply of clean fuel such as natural gas, high-standard gasoline and diesel, to stabilize oil and gas supply to Shanghai World Expo and Guangzhou Asian Games (7) Safeguard oil supply for disaster relief and rescue as well as for agricultural production	(1) Oil products supply (2) Natural supply (3) Quantity of chemicals (4) Number of gas stations (5) Percentage of high-standard fuel
Business partners	(1) Equal cooperation and mutual benefit (2) Comply with laws, rules and business ethics of the host country (3) Strictly standardize HSE management	(1) Hold large cross-border business negotiation and technical exchange meetings (2) Use the e-transaction platform (3) Share management expertise and technical standards (4) Contract negotiation and routine meetings	(1) Use www.energyahead.com as a transaction platform and strengthen centralized purchasing management to give suppliers equal competition opportunities and form a PetroChina strategic supplier system (2) Highlight communication and coordination with suppliers, strengthen HSE management of contractors, create safe and healthy working environment for operators, improve security measures and emergency response network	(1) Total quantity of electronic purchases (2) Number of cooperation partners
NGOs	(1) Participate in research and discussion of related public policies and industry standards (2) Watch industry development trends and policy developments (3) Promote sustainable development of enterprises and the industry	(1) Contribute the Company's experience (2) Participate in related activities (3) Promote international exchanges	(1) Participate in Global Compact Leaders Summit and UN Global Compact High Level Forum China and submitted COP (2) Hold dialogues in various forms on issues watched by the outside (3) Participate in and support international environmental standardization (4) Participate in related forums and conferences	Number of institutions joined
Community	(1) Protect community environment (2) Participate in community development (3) Support public welfare	(1) Hold dialogues with local communities (2) Exchange with local communities (3) Increase information disclosure	(1) Disaster relief, reconstruction of disaster-hit areas, financial support for education, poverty alleviation (2) Support and drive local economic growth with big projects (3) Supply clean energy like NG to remote regions (4) Hold volunteer activities (5) Serve Shanghai World Expo and Guangzhou Asian Games (6) Provide jobs and training to communities	(1) Input into public welfare (2) Number of volunteers

01

Sustainable Energy Supplies

It is our mission to meet the growing socio-economic energy demand and drive economic growth and human progress. Therefore, we continue to promote technological innovation and enhance international cooperation to develop clean and renewable energies and provide quality service to meet market needs.

1. Exploration and Development

Resources are the most important basis for safeguarding supply and the foundation for the Company's sustainable development. Giving prominence to exploration of oil and gas, the Company continued to implement the "Peak Growth in Oil and Gas Reserves" Programme in 2010, and achieved multiple substantial results in major basins such as Tarim, Erdos, Qaidam and Bohai Bay. In 2010, the replacement ratio of oil and gas equivalent reserves stood at 1.32, in which the gas reserve replacement ratio reached 2.02. The newly-added proven CBM reserves exceeded 100 billion cubic meters for the first time.

In 2010, the Company continued to strengthen technological and management innovation to drive the transformation of our growth pattern. The refined management of the old oilfield was deepened. We proceeded with integrated development of the new oilfields and relied on technological progress to enhance individual-well production. The Company overcame the negative impact caused by extreme climates and produced 858 million barrels of crude. The natural gas production also continued to grow rapidly, and the marketable natural gas production for the year reached 2221.2 billion cubic feet.

In 2010, oil production in Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd. continued to exceed 40mt. Oil equivalent production in Changqing Oilfield Company exceeded 35mt, of which gas output at Sulige Gas Field was more than 10bcm.

Year	Proven crude reserves (10^6 barrels)
2010	11,278
2009	11,263
2008	11,221
2007	11,706
2006	11,618

Year	Proven gas reserves (10^8 ft^3)
2010	655,030
2009	632,440
2008	611,890
2007	571,110
2006	534,692

Year	Crude oil production (10^6 barrels)
2010	858
2009	844
2008	871
2007	846
2006	831

Year	Marketable natural gas output (10^8 ft^3)
2010	22,212
2009	21,122
2008	18,642
2007	16,277
2006	13,719

Case Study The Transformation of Our Growth Pattern Enhances Sustainability at Daqing Oilfield

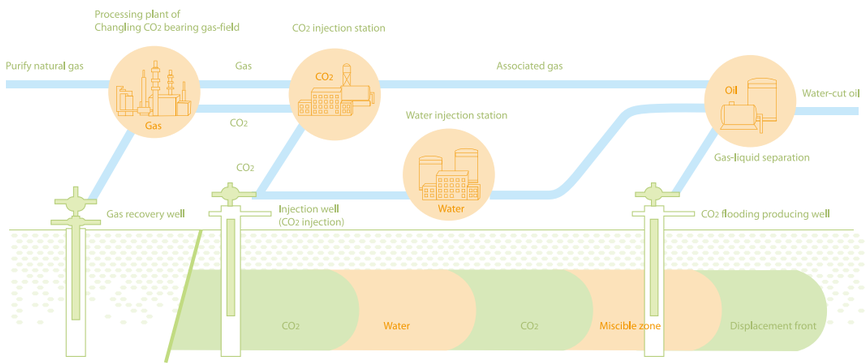
In recent years, Daqing Oilfield focused on change of growth pattern and improving profitability, and set up the goal of building a sustainable oilfield. The oilfield strategically reshaped its development guideline, which highlights long-term benefits while ensuring the stable production of 40mt. Through the overall optimisation of production, investment and cost, the oilfield aims to realise efficient development. To this end, Daqing Oilfield insists on refined management and water flooding to stabilise production instead of increasing production capacity.

In 2010, Daqing Oilfield leveraged its comprehensive advantages in management and technology to integrate reservoir, recovery and ground system and advanced the fine reservoir description, efficient water flooding, measures to exploiting potential and fine production management. As a result, the Oilfield continued to yield 40mt in the year.

Case Study Application of CCS-EOR Promotes Low-carbon Development of Jilin Oilfield

Changling Oilfield, affiliated to PetroChina's Jilin Oilfield, faced a world-level development challenge, as the reservoir is deep buried with a high temperature and the CO_2 content is as high as 30%. From 2006, PetroChina launched Jilin Oilfield's High-Carbon Dioxide Natural Gas Development and Carbon Dioxide Comprehensive Utilisation and Carbon Dioxide Drive Pilot Experiment. The research aims to capture CO_2 from natural gas for flooding oil in low permeability reservoirs. This is how CCS-EOR works.

The continued and deepened research and experiment resulted in breakthroughs in horizontal well recovery technology of volcanic gas reservoirs, horizontal well multi-stage fracturing technology of sandstone gas reservoirs, CO_2 separation and aseptic technology and CO_2 storage and flooding technology. Such breakthroughs inspire the industry to accelerate development of high CO_2-bearing gas fields. On December 15, 2010, Changling Gas-field, China's first gas field integrating natural gas development, CO_2 separation, CO_2 storage and CO_2 flooding, was completed and started operation. By the end of 2010, Jilin Oilfield had completed one natural gas purification station, nine gas storage and dehydration stations, ten gas distribution stations, and 800-km gas pipelines, which could meet household and industrial gas demand at Jilin Oilfield and in part of medium and big cities in Jilin province. Meanwhile, the application of CCS-EOR also helps to achieve zero emission of CO_2 at the oilfield.



Case Study Technological and Management Innovations Lead to Efficient Development of the Three-low Sulige Gas Field

The Erdos Basin where Changqing Oilfield is located belongs to typical reservoirs with "three lows" (low permeability, low pressure and low abundance). It would require huge investment but be unprofitable with conventional technologies and development methods.

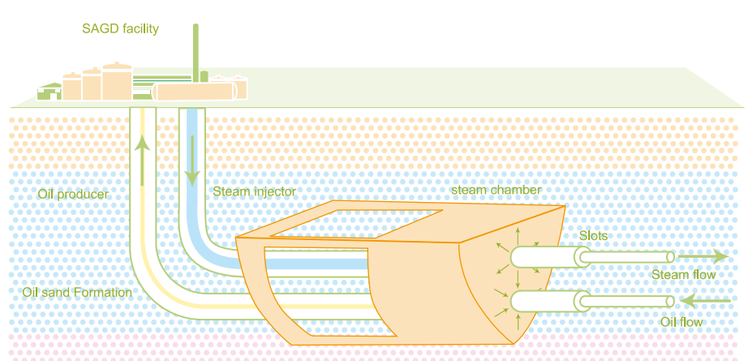
After five years of experiment and exploration, Changqing Oilfield developed six key technologies including well location optimisation, separate pressure production, remote control, and 12 matching technologies. Major technological breakthroughs have been achieved in cluster wells, horizontal wells and reservoir stimulation, resulting in a shift from vertical well development to cluster and horizontal well development. Meanwhile, the individual-well production in the same area also increases by threefold to fivefold.

In terms of management, Changqing Oilfield innovatively created the development mode of standardised design, modularised construction, digitalised management and marketised operation and the cooperative development management mode. The market competition mechanism was introduced, reducing individual-well construction cost by 50%.

With technological and management innovation, the natural gas output at Sulige gas-field, the major gas field of Changqing Oilfield, has kept increasing and surpassed 10bcm in 2010. Given the dramatic increase of gas consumption by midstream and downstream users for heating purposes in recent years, Sulige gas-field played a vital role in peak shaving as the main source of gas supply for Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia and neighbouring cities.

Case Study Great Changes Driven by Technological Innovation at Liaohe Oilfield

The recovery rate was around 24%, which means a large amount of heavy oil resources could not be utilised when cyclic steam stimulation technology was applied at Liaohe Oilfield. Since 2007, Liaohe Oilfield strengthened technological innovation to drive the change of growth pattern, and the output was maintained over 10mt with a notable increase in profitability. The oilfield worked on steam flooding and the Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD) technologies which can effectively enhance the recovery rate to 55%~60%. Recycling wastewater from thermal recovery of heavy oil has been applied, saving 16.4 million cubic of fresh water yearly. The application of this technology helps protect the ecological environment at Liaohe Wetland and relieves the water shortage in the area.



2. Refining and Chemicals

In the face of international oil price fluctuations at a high level in 2010, the Company leveraged its advantage in integrated management of refining and chemicals businesses and effectively responded to the challenge. We further promoted refined management driven by benchmarking management and optimised resource utilisation. We also organised equipment maintenance and commissioning of new utilities in an orderly manner. The refining product structure was also improved. R&D of new chemical products progressed smoothly, which numbered up to 55 types, providing customers with quality, environment-friendly and diversified solutions. All gasoline produced has met the National III emission standard and the percentage of high-grade diesel rose by 17% over 2009. For the year, total crude oil processed was 904 million barrels; total refined product output was 79.45 million tons; total production of chemicals was 18.06 million tons, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.1%, 8.5% and 5.0% respectively. 23 technical and economic indicators recorded best performance.

Significant progress was achieved in the structural integration of the refining sector. 60 sets of facilities were completed, increasing the refining capacity by 14.6 mt/a. The 10m/a refining project at Guangxi Petrochemical Company was fully completed and started operation, which has great implications for improving oil products supply in southwest China. Technological transformation in both Liaoyang Petrochemical Company and Jilin Petrochemical Company was completed. The 1Mt/a aromatics project at Urumqi Petrochemical Company, the Tarim fertiliser project and the relocation and transformation project of Qingyang Petrochemical Company were all successfully commissioned at one time. By the end of 2010, the Company had basically built six 10Mt/a refining bases, four 1Mt/a ethylene bases, and two aromatics production bases, which enhanced its refining products supply capacity.

Year	Crude runs (10^6 barrels)
2010	904
2009	829
2008	850
2007	824
2006	785

Year	Ethylene production (10^4 tons)
2010	361
2009	299
2008	268
2007	258
2006	207

3. International Cooperation

We respect and support the energy policies of host countries and proactively join hands with partners in leveraging our technological and capital advantages to develop oil and gas resources of the host countries and strive for a stable supply in the global oil and gas market.

In 2010, our international business operations made significant progress and witnessed a continued expansion. The Company increased cooperation with the host countries and international peers and signed a number of oil and gas cooperation agreements, as evidenced by the big stride achieved in the Russia-China project, Central Asia-China gas cooperation, the Junin-4 heavy oil project, the Canada oil sands projects as well as the non-conventional natural gas project. The Company acquired Australian Arrow jointly with Shell. The Rumaila project in Iraq successfully achieved the target of increasing daily output by 10%, honouring its commitment to the Iraqi government. The Halfaya project completely took over the oilfield production operations. Line B of the Central Asia-China Gas Pipeline commenced transmission. The Russia-China Oil Pipeline was completed and operational. For the year, PetroChina produced 13.76 million tons of oil equivalent in its overseas operations.

As we accelerate overseas business, we also seek broader business cooperation with foreign peers in China. In 2010, 35 contracts of oil and gas cooperation were executed and net oil equivalent production in these projects was 3.015 million tons. Oil production in the Zhaodong Project, Dagang Oilfield, continued to remain stable. The ground work for the Luojiazhai gas field under the Northeast Sichuan natural gas project, a cooperation project in partnership with Chevron, has already started. Gas production exceeded 3,400 million cubic meters in the Changbei natural gas project in partnership with Shell. At the same time, we proactively explored cooperation in the sector of non-conventional oil and gas development. We innovated in our cooperation model. The production sharing contracts and joint assessment have achieved new progress in fields such as CBM, shale gas and tight gas.

Foreign trade continued to develop fast. With long-term contracts, spot procurement, financing trade and various other activities, PetroChina organised import and export trades in a timely manner to actualise resource adjustment and guarantee oil and gas supplies. The Singapore Petroleum Company is running smoothly and the Osaka refinery project successfully completed business transactions, which has basically established our oil and gas operations hub in Asia.

Case Study PetroChina Highlights Bio-diversity in Operation in Chad

Our Chad project is located in the savanna of south-central Chad, where it is hot and ecologically fragile, but rich in biodiversity. In rainy seasons, our operation area becomes a paradise for animals. In order to protect these wild animals, the Policy of Wildlife Protection was formulated to enhance employees' awareness of biological diversity conservation.

A comprehensive environmental protection programme was developed during the construction of a pipeline from Ronier oilfield to N'Djamena. Trench excavation, underground pipeline construction, fine soil backfilling, cable laying and backfilling were all well-organised and carefully monitored in real-time so as to prevent large animals from falling into the trenches, and excavations were backfilled immediately to ensure the safety of wild animals.

4. Oil and Gas Supply

Rapid socioeconomic development and continuous robust market demands for oil and gas have provided PetroChina with broad development space, and also lifted the responsibilities and pressures on the Company to ensure stable and reliable market supplies. PetroChina observed the guideline that calls for "appreciating the big picture, stabilising supply, ensuring good quality and providing sincere services" to ensure proper market supplies and to achieve simultaneous social and economic development.

(1) Supply of Refined Products

The Company strictly complies with the Chinese government's policies on price, quantity and quality of oil products in an attempt to create a fair and quality consumption climate and to provide clean and efficient products.

The Company advanced the construction of top-quality service stations in a bid to improve service quality. Faced with the market recession in the first half of 2010, and growing market demand in the second half, the Company proactively regulated its pace of sales and scientifically organised resources allocation. In the extraordinary periods of droughts taking place in the southwest, the Yushu earthquake in Qinghai, the Zhouqu mudslide in Gansu and floods in some provinces and regions, as well as ploughing in spring, planting, harvest and management in summer, the Company took a series of measures to deliver oil to the affected areas, ensuring timely oil products supply. The Company enhanced organisation and successfully completed clean fuel supply to the Shanghai World Expo and the Guangzhou Asian Games. Responding to the diesel shortage in the fourth quarter in some regions, the Company took urgent measures to raise the diesel-gasoline ratio, organised imports and optimised allocation of resources. Within the year, the Company supplied 120mt of refined oil products in China, representing an increase of 19.3%.

Case Study Chongqing Marketing Company Improves Service Quality

PetroChina Chongqing Marketing Company always puts customers first, and promoted the standardisation management of gas stations. It continued to improve service quality to fulfill its commitment to honesty, measurement and social responsibility. The convenience store added fast-food service to provide citizens with breakfast, continued its vehicle trunk plan to meet customer needs, and conducted activities of providing cultural and value-added services, providing services such as drinking water, anti-cold and anti-heat stroke medicines, and pre-paid phone cards.

Case Study Serving Agricultural Development

In 2010, droughts and floods hit many places in China and caused negative impact on agricultural production. To support agricultural production, PetroChina organised a campaign in 4,500 gas stations located in the top ten grain producing areas in the planting, harvest and management periods of summer. The Company took measures such as establishing green channels for agricultural machinery, an oil delivery hotline, and an indication service for drivers to ensure stable supply for agricultural needs. What we did has won high recognition from the Ministry of Agriculture.

In southwest China which seriously suffered from droughts, we provided sufficient oil products for anti-drought purposes and delivered oil and water to the fields to help farmers minimise the losses. We opened a green passage in the hardest-hit regions like Chuxiong and Baoshan to ensure timely refueling for those machines used for combating droughts. The Company also delivered oil by small quantity to the first line of the drought fight. We increased delivery of oil products to the remote mountainous regions where few stations are located. Specialised research teams were established in the four hardest-affected regions in Sichuan and more than 300 employees carried the refined products by hand or on their shoulders to provide refueling service to drought-fighting machines at the farming fields.

(2) Supply of Natural Gas

Natural gas is a high-quality, clean and efficient energy. Promoting development and enhancing efficient supply of natural gas are not only requirements presented by development of a low-carbon economy and construction of an environmentally friendly society, but also an important pathway for sustainable development of the Company. PetroChina has long considered development and utilisation of natural gas as a fundamental business of strategic importance.

Faced with rapidly rising market demand, the Company strengthened coordination of production, transportation, sales and inventories and optimized operation of pipeline networks, which ensured stable gas supply to household consumers, public utilities and key industrial users. Construction of key projects was advanced smoothly as planned. Line B of the Central Asia-China Gas Pipeline started operation. The Zhongwei-Huangpi section of the eastern section of the Second West-East Gas Pipeline was completed and commissioned. The natural gas from Central Asia helped ease the gas shortage in central China for the first time. The Yulin-Liangxiang section of the Third Shaanxi-Beiiing Gas Pipeline was commissioned, further safeguarding natural gas supply in Beijing and the Bohai-Rim regions. Gas storage depots at Huabei and Dagang completed construction. The capacity of natural gas supply and peak shaving of PetroChina has further enhanced. In the year, we supplied 63bcm of natural gas, representing an increase of 5.7% over 2009.

Year	Natural gas sales ($10^8 m^3$)
2010	630
2009	596
2008	511
2007	436
2006	357

Special Topic Multiple Measures Taken to Increase Natural Gas Supply Capacity

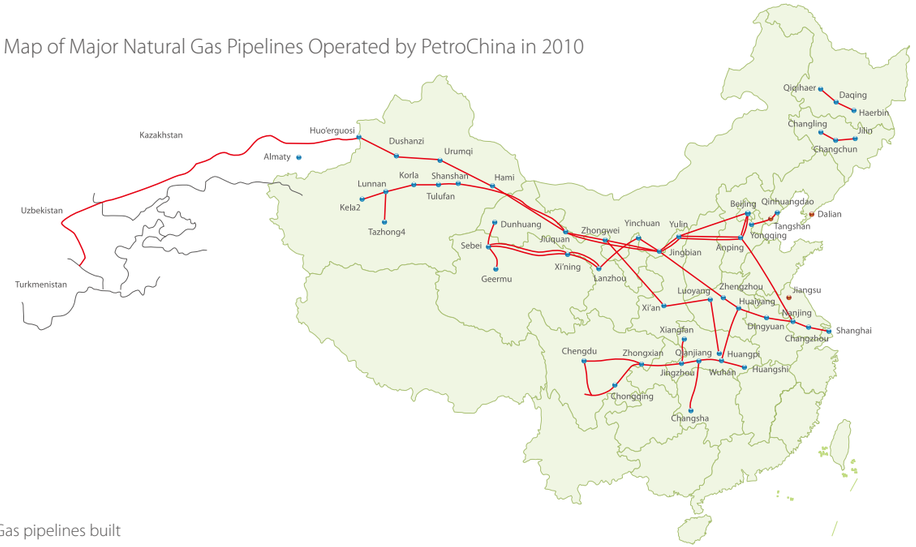
Natural gas exploration and development. During the 11th Five-year Plan period, PetroChina enhanced natural gas exploration and development, and has formed four large-scale gas production areas, Changqing, Tarim, Qinghai and southwest, with production capacity of over 2000bcm, up 140% over the 10th Five-year Plan period. The Company also accelerated development and utilisation of non-conventional natural gas such as CBM and shale gas.

Resource imports. The Company proactively imported gas resources from other countries. Line A and B of Central Asia-China Gas Pipeline were consecutively operational. We also sped up construction of natural gas terminals. The LNG projects in Jiangsu and Dalian is proceeded smoothly and the Tangshan LNG project started construction. By the commissioning of these terminals, LNG can be brought in from offshore.

The construction of pipeline network and gas storage depots. During the 11th Five-year Plan period, the Company accelerated construction of trunk pipeline networks and the length of newly-built pipelines reached 14.8 thousand km, connecting Central Asia, and four gas production areas with 25 provinces and municipalities . By the end of 2010, total length of the natural gas pipelines operated by PetroChina had reached of 32.8 thousand km, whose annual transmission capacity achieved 199.8bcm. Meanwhile, PetroChina also accelerated construction of gas storage facilities. Both Huabei and Dagang storage depots have completed construction, enhancing our peak shaving capacity.

During the 11th Five-year Plan period, PetroChina's supply of natural gas had been growing at a two-digit pace, rising from less than 30bcm at the end of the 10th Five-year Plan period to 63bcm. This is essential in optimising China's energy mix, restructuring the service industry, improving the atmosphere and achieving low-carbon development.

Sketch Map of Major Natural Gas Pipelines Operated by PetroChina in 2010



5. New Energies

PetroChina has considered development and utilisation of new energies as strategic measures of great importance to cope with challenges in the energy and environment sectors, and to promote sustainable social and economic development. In 2010, the Company continued to strengthen development of CBM. The two large CBM fields in Qingshui and Edong had a 1.3bcm/a production capacity and produced 280 million cubic meters of CBM in the year. PetroChina acquired Australian Arrow jointly with Shell which marked a strategic entry by the Company in the overseas CBM sector. We also pushed forward the development of shale gas. Construction commenced at Changning and Zhaotong shale gas demonstration areas. The agreement on joint assessment of Fushun-Yongchuan shale gas was smoothly implemented.

PetroChina places a high premium on new energies development and consecutively established the National Shale Gas Development Centre and the PetroChina Fuel Ethanol Research and Development Centre to speed up R&D of shale gas and non-food fuel ethanol. Meanwhile, the Company continued to deepen industrial testing and resource evaluation of bio-diesel, oil shale and oil sands and conduct research on utilisation of geothermal energy and water soluble gas.

02

Safe and Clean Production and Operation

The most important resources in the world are human beings and the natural environment we rely on. The ideas of caring for life and protecting the environment have been integrated into our working motto. We stick to the principles that give weight to a people-oriented, prevention-driven approach, and advocate total participation and continuous improvement to pursue zero injury, zero pollution and zero accident. We promote operations based on safe, clean and economic production and strive to establish a resource-saving, environment-friendly and production-safety enterprise.

1. Climate Change

Climate change is a major global issue that has attracted the attention of the international community. As a socially responsible energy enterprise, PetroChina has put green development at a strategic level and placed a high premium on controlling and reducing GHG emissions to slow down climate change by taking active measures to reduce and sequestrate carbon.

(1) Developing Low-carbon Energy

PetroChina took an active attitude for development of natural gas, coalbed methane, biomass energy and other low-carbon energies. We produce and supply clean fuel products. Wind energy, solar power and other renewable energies were also utilised in areas with the necessary conditions.

(2) Forestry Carbon Sequestration

PetroChina actively supported and participated in the Carbon Sequestration Forest Project organised by the China Green Carbon Fund. In 2010, a number of the carbon sequestration projects, including a 400-acre forest in Fangshan District, Beijing, were successfully carried out. In addition, the Company joined hands with CNPC, donating RMB 50 million in setting up the China Green Carbon Sequestration Fund on August 31, 2010, which further drives the development of forestry carbon sequestration in China.

(3) Enhanced Management of GHG Emissions

PetroChina attached significant importance to carbon emission and carbon footprints during its production activities and adopted multiple measures to minimize greenhouse gas emissions. In 2010, the Company further promoted surveillance and statistics of GHG emissions and promulgated the *Technical Standards on Formulation of GHG Emissions List*. The Company also developed statistics analysis software and intensified training of employees.

In 2010, PetroChina achieved significant progresses in two of its Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. The N_2O facilities of the CDM project at Liaoyang Petrochemical Company are in smooth operation, the annual reduction of N_2O emission from which was up to an equivalent of 13 million tons of CO_2. The Phase I and Phase II of CDM Project in the Tarim Oilfield for recovery of associated gas are progressing steadily and achieved significant social and economic benefits.

(4) Participation in Carbon Reduction Discussions

The Company also attaches great importance to participating in domestic and foreign discussions and exchanges on cutting GHG emissions to promote energy conservation and emissions reduction within the industry and the state. At the experience exchange meeting on combining industrialisation and informatisation to save energy and reduce emissions, PetroChina shared its practices and experience on such a combination. PetroChina Liaoyang Petrochemical Company and Harbin Petrochemical Company have become model pilot enterprises in combining industrialisation and informatisation to save energy and cut emissions.

Case Study Green and Low-carbon Development of Tarim Oilfield

Faced with vulnerable desert eco-environment and malign natural conditions, Tarim Oilfield pursues the building of a safe, resource-efficient and environment-friendly enterprise and honours its commitments to environmental protection wherever it operates. It places a high premium on safe and environmentally-friendly production through the whole process of operation. An incentive-based appraisal system for all employees was adopted to encourage the building of a green oilfield.

Recovery of Associated Gas. On the basis of recovery of the first- and second-category natural gas, Tarim Oilfield outsourced recovery of the third-category natural gas in the wells trial extracted in remote places and with poor supportive conditions to promote contractual energy management and professional operation of environmental protection facilities. In 2010, Tarim Oilfield realised zero gas flaring, and recovered one million cubic metres of associated gas per day, which is enough for daily life consumption by a population of three million. What is more significant is it protected the vulnerable eco-environment of the Taklimakan Desert and resulted in conspicuous social and economic benefits. The project has successfully registered with the UN as a CDM project.

Energy-saving Transformation. In 2010, Tarim Oilfield continued to save energy in the process of development, conversion and consumption, accelerated energy-saving transformation of six systems such as oil recovery, and transmission. A number of technological transformation projects were carried out for the purpose of energy conservation. Apart from these efforts, the oilfield also promoted the use of solar energy abundant in the basin. The oilfield completed the preliminary testing of solar energy-based irrigation of desert roads. Throughout the year, the oilfield saved 50 tons of coal equivalent and 500 thousand cubic meters of water, achieving all the energy-saving indicators set in the 11th Five-year Plan.

Wastewater Reinjection. To speed up wastewater reinjection and mud recovery, Hade Oilfield, China's largest desert oilfield, realized 100% of wastewater reinjection, which further advanced the clean development of Tarim Oilfield.

Advocating Low-carbon Behaviours. A low-carbon lifestyle starts with awakening of people's awareness. The activities held by Tarim Oilfield such as Green Team and Green Family guided the teams and stations at grassroots levels to make their behaviours more environment-friendly and attract their attention to details, encouraging them to do small things and protect the environment in each and every unit and family so that they can follow a low-carbon way of consumption.

2. Foundation Management

The oil and gas industry involves high risks and potential hazards. In recent years, the extension of the industry chain, expansion of business areas and frequent natural disasters have presented a series of safety and environmental challenges. Accordingly, PetroChina devoted great efforts to strengthen HSE management through system construction, management optimisation and strengthening of training programmes. In 2010, we continued to deepen the construction of the HSE management system and focused on enhancing basic management at grassroots to advance safety and environmental protection, resulting in overall improvement in two areas.

(1) Implementing Safety and Environmental Protection Accountability System

In January of 2010, Mr. Jiang Jiemin, the Chairman of the Board, signed the *Safety and Environment Accountability Pledge* with each of the persons in charge of affiliated enterprises for the third consecutive year. The Pledge defined the areas of responsibilities, accountability goals and accident-control indices and included the same in the annual performance evaluation of senior executives, concretely assigning annual targets of safety and environmental protection to top managers and supervisors of each division at all levels. Such targets were also cascaded down to each of the employees. In addition, overseas anti-terrorism activities were included in the *Safety and Environment Accountability Pledge*.

(2) Advancing Full-scale HSE Management System

PetroChina kept promoting the establishment of the HSE management system and strengthening integrated management. In 2010, on the basis of having verified and confirmed cooperative pilot unit projects, we synthesised and promoted the successful experience and best practices of the pilot units and provided guidance to the HSE work of ten enterprises. Communication about HSE was also strengthened to foster a safety culture, through media coverage, a paper competition, and experience sharing. New members of the leading group of each enterprise received HSE training. We also launched the training of one hundred HSE consultants. The Company also strengthened process safety management and promoted use of the HAZOP analysis method.

(3) Enhanced Management of Grassroots Risk

In 2010, the Company adopted the methods of safety observation and communication, personal safety plan, position-based training needs matrix and HSE evaluation process indicators, which provided effective methods and tools to practice line responsibility and encourage inclusive participation. The methods and tools for risk management of frontline production and operation such as Two-Documents-One-Table, Four Haves-One Card, operation licensing, work safety analysis, process hazard analysis, locking, and visual identification and safety visualisation, were improved and promoted. We provided guidance to employees in identifying operational risks, standardised the management process of non-routine operations, and improved protection measures for high-risk operations, which raised the level of management at source and in process.

(4) Establishment of a Long-term Effective Mechanism for Management of Potential Hazards

In 2010, the Company continued to enhance potential hazards management. We carried out 3,065 environmental hazards control projects in 69 enterprises. Specific audits were performed for key hazards in 17 enterprises. By the end of 2010, the Company had finished 2,606 hazards control projects with overall satisfactory performances.

(5) Ongoing Promotion Activities to Establish Frontline Green Teams

The Company continued to launch activities related to "front-line green teams" (at workshops and plants) at individual units of production, refining, chemical, pipelines and marketing. We strongly advocated PetroChina's HSE culture and philosophy, organised and managed production operations in strict

compliance with the HSE standards, installed and used environment-friendly facilities according to the HSE standards, and enhanced standardised management capabilities of field environmental protection on the frontline. In 2010, the Company continued to encourage establishment of "frontline green teams".

(6) Fostering the Safety Culture

A safety culture characterised by employees' "Self Management" is the ultimate goal for safety and environmental protection in enterprises. PetroChina devotes great efforts to foster and promote its unique safety culture. The Company included the development of a safety culture in its overall plan of corporate culture development. Through highlighting safety concepts, principles, rules, adages and values, PetroChina continuously enriched the content of a safety culture to guide the safety practices of its employees. Accordingly, safety and environment operations are taken to a point where such operations are self-motivated and managed among individuals.

3. Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction

(1) Energy Conservation

PetroChina regards it as a long-term strategic task to save energy and reduce emissions. In 2010, the Company achieved significant results in reduction of energy consumption and emissions through optimised structural adjustment, key energy-saving projects, enhanced energy saving surveillance, deepening development of resource-efficient enterprises, and improved utilisation of energy and water resources. In 2010, PetroChina conserved energy equivalent to 1.73 million tons of standard coal equivalent (TCE) and 28.65 million cubic metres of water, higher than the targets set for the year.

The Company revised the *Regulations on Management of Energy- and Water-saving Statistics* and *Regulations on Management of Energy- and Water-saving Surveillance* to improve and standardise statistics and surveillance.

In 2010, he Company continued to enhance energy-saving, as evidenced by the 75 energy saving projects such as saving power during the mechanical oil recovery system, technological transformation of the heavy oil steam injection system, optimisation of the steam and condensate system, and energy-saving transformation of furnaces. Meanwhile, the Company increased evaluation of the process and efficacy of the projects implemented, and continued to evaluate the energy-saving surveillance of key energy- and water-consuming equipment and facilities such as oil extractors, motors, furnaces, boilers and transformers used in oil and gas production, refining, chemicals and pipeline transmission, to provide a scientific basis for rationally consuming energy and water.

Case Study Research on Energy-saving and Emissions-cutting Technologies

To drive reduction of energy consumption and emissions, the Company conducted technological research on the optimisation of the refining energy system to realise rationalisation of the heat exchange process, maximisation of equipment efficiency, and optimisation of operating conditions and system operation. The Company carried out specialised technological exchanges such as demonstrating best practices and case studies on methods of optimising the energy systems of refining, ethylene projects and public utilities, to discuss the innovations and difficulties in technologies for optimising the refining energy system and share successful experiences in applying the energy system optimisation technologies. Through demonstration project training and promotion project practices, the Company established a technical team for energy system optimisation. The concept of refined management and systemised energy saving was widely and deeply ingrained in people's minds, resulting in tangible benefits from refining energy saving.

(2) Emission Reduction

In 2010, the Company broke down the pollutants reduction indicators, deepened implementation of the ten emissions-cutting projects, conducted a specialised audit of operational effectiveness of key emissions-cutting projects, enhanced inspection and surveillance of desulfurisation of coal-fired power plants, and conducted on-site examination of key enterprises' pollutants emissions statistics and online monitoring equipment. The Company accelerated establishment of a pollutants reduction system, started the circular economic pilot work and enhanced evaluation of effects achieved in reducing pollutant emissions.

Case Study An Environmentally-friendly Project: the 10Mt/a Refining Facilities at Guangxi Petrochemical Company

The 10Mt/a refining facilities of Guangxi Petrochemical Company are located in the city of Qinzhou in Guangxi. The location is close to environmentally beautiful Beibuwan Bay, which is a nature reserve inhabited by sousa chinensis and mangrove. We put environmental protection above everything in design and construction of the project, strictly following the clean and environment-friendly concept to ensure the environment-friendliness of this project.

The project adopted the internationally advanced and environment-friendly process that is wholly hydrogenated, with the oil products all reaching the Euro III Emission standards, 70% of which reached the Euro IV Emission standards. A three-tier water pollution prevention and control system was set up, and 70% of wastewater is recycled.

Case Study Clean Production at Jilin Oilfield

PetroChina Jilin Oilfield started operation in the 1950s. Its operation area covers the Songhua River, Nenjiang River and nature reserves such as Momoge, Chagan Lake, and Langyaba. As the oilfield entered the middle and late stage of water injection-based development and increased frequency of oil-water well operations, Jilin Oilfield attached more weight to reducing environmental impact and creating advanced development of an eco-oilfield.

Development and application of clean production technologies. Seven clean production technologies including pressurised well-workover were developed and applied. After four rounds of upgrading, the pressurised well-repairing device sees higher efficiency. Pressurised well-workover operation was applied to 1,961 wells, reducing wastewater discharge by 3.02 million cubic metres, with an input-output ratio of 1:4.5, which not only solved production difficulties, but also realised clean production and reduction of emissions.

Establishing green operation teams. Jilin Oilfield made active efforts to establish green operation teams and worked hard on promoting green operation. At present, four grassroots teams or stations under Jilin Oilfield have been honoured as Green Teams, with 16 grassroots units passing the clean production audit by the Jilin Provincial Department of Environmental Protection. The Yingtai oil recovery plant and thermal power plant were honoured as an Environment-friendly Enterprise.

Ecological restoration. Jilin Oilfield carried out environmental impact evaluation of 78 engineering projects, and 48 had been verified and confirmed in terms of environmental protection, Jilin Oilfield took active measures to repair and construct the embankment of the Songhua River, restoring the eco-system of 128,000 square metres of vegetation.

4. Safe Production

In 2010, PetroChina advocated the principles of "People-oriented Safety Management" and "Safety Comes from Responsibility, Design, Quality and Prevention". At the same time, the Company has taken production safety as the core value of the enterprises and implemented the concept in all sectors of production and operation to achieve ongoing improvements in production safety. Death rate related to accidents was 1.02 person/100million working hours and the overall accident rate was 0.0120/1million working hours.

Safety supervision during the Shanghai World Expo and Guangzhou Asian Games was also ensured. The Company organised two corporate-wide safety inspections and conducted specialised checks for long-distance pipeline construction, operation of refining facilities, and offshore operation. Plus, the Company conducted and promoted HAZOP analysis and the clean-out operation of oil tanks by machine.

(1) Transportation Safety

The Company further strengthened management over traffic safety by implementing local management systems and strengthening supervision responsibilities for traffic safety of passengers. In addition, great efforts have been devoted to enhance safety concepts and technical training of drivers to eliminate severe traffic accidents.

(2) Enhanced Emergency Response Management

The Company piloted the emergency response plan for hazardous chemicals. The frontline emergency response plan and on-site response card were formulated in close combination with the operation procedures of facilities and position, making it more feasible and practical. The Company also reviewed the safety and environmental emergency response plan for the trial operation of the Russia-China Oil Pipeline's section between Mohe and Daqing to guarantee smooth operation of the Pipeline under the extreme conditions of empty pipeline, low temperature and full load. The *Methods on Emergency Response to Production and Safety Accidents* was implemented, and the enterprises were required to submit their safety and environmental emergency response plans for review, which focused on key enterprises in exploration, refining, natural gas and pipeline sectors. The Company also strengthened construction of the five corporate-level emergency response centers which respectively handle fire control, hazardous chemicals, oil & gas pipelines, blowout control, and offshore emergency rescue. In addition, the Company introduced the *Policy on Management of Materials Used for Emergency Response* to enhance management of materials reserved for handling emergencies, implemented the *Law on Protection of Oil and Gas Pipelines of the People's Republic of China*, organised corporate-level exercises on handling long-distance oil and gas pipeline emergencies to test the emergency rescue capability.

(3) Contractor Safety

The safety management of contractors is an integral part of the Company's HSE management system. While we attach importance to qualification of contractors, we also strengthen safety management and provide safety training to increase coordination and communication for the purpose of raising their safety awareness and management expertise. We also improve security measures and development of an emergency rescue network to create a safe and healthy environment for contractors' operations. Despite our safety efforts, there still occurred a serious explosion and fire at the crude pipeline in Dalian on July 16, 2010. Strict lessons were learnt. The Company has taken measures to translate these lessons into institutional ways of controlling risk, and further strengthens production safety with contractors.

(4) Security in Overseas Operations

PetroChina attaches great importance to the security of its overseas employees. The Company established a sophisticated anti-terrorism management system. The leading team provides necessary emergency response resources and establishes information systems for security management in overseas operations. In addition, PetroChina established cooperation links and emergency response systems with local governmental agencies, Chinese embassies and security agencies in countries where the Company operates. Furthermore, the Company stepped up assessment of safety risks, improved emergency evacuation plans, organised trainings related to anti-terrorism and emergency handling, and issued safety warnings in a timely manner. In 2010, no accidents involving physical injuries of employees occurred at PetroChina's overseas projects.

Case Study Liaohe Oilfield Fighting Floods and Protecting Environment

In the summer of 2010, many provinces and regions of China suffered heavy rain, causing negative impact to different degrees on our production and operations. In mid July and late August, Liaohe Oilfield was hit by an unprecedented flood, with part of the oilfield and a large part of the surrounding area immersed in water. The maximum depth of water in the flood-struck area reached a record high of 3.6 metres.

Liaohe Oilfield put environmental protection first, relied on a solid basis of safety and environmental protection and took effective measures to fight floods and resume operations. During the flooding period, Liaohe Oilfield closed more than 2,000 wells, conducted tours of inspection and took emergency response actions, resulting in zero casualties and zero pollution. Therefore, the national wetland reserve was maintained intact and loss of output was minimised.

Special Topic Enhanced Pipeline Safety

The oil and gas pipeline is flammable, prone to explosion and has high pressure. It involves multiple risks in its operation, such as erosion, fatigue, natural and geological disasters, irregular construction, and drilling holes to steal oil and gas, which are all likely to cause leakage or even explosion and burning of the pipeline, thus human casualties and environmental pollution. PetroChina is now operating 50-thousand-plus km of oil and gas pipelines, covering the northeast, north, east, centre and northwest of China. Therefore, we raised safety management of pipelines to a very important level.

Promoting pipeline integrity management. Pipeline integrity management is a comprehensive and integrated management of all the factors that affect the pipeline integrity, which means that all the risk factors in the feasibility studies, design, construction and operation of the pipeline must be identified and measured so that corresponding measures can be taken to reduce risks and the pipeline risks can be controlled within an acceptable frame. Through continued innovation and improvement, the Company has gradually developed and promoted the pipeline integrity management system and supporting technical standards as well as business documentation systems that are compatible with the actual conditions of PetroChina's pipelines. This system has played a vital role in the safe operation of the pipelines. After the Wenchuan earthquake, we relied on the pipeline integrity management and resumed oil transmission of the Lanzhou-Chengdu-Chongqing pipeline within 24 hours, which served as a lifeline for the disaster relief and rescue. The Company had finished risk identification and measurement of the 39-thousand-km pipeline and ranked the risk factors, and determined the schedule of risk re-measurement based on the evaluation results to ensure safe pipeline operation, shifting our management from passive to proactive response.

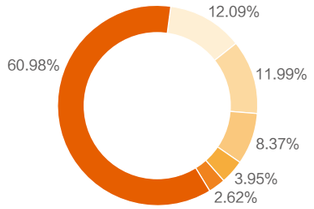
Improving emergency response ability. The Company has released the plan of establishing the maintenance system of pipelines and storage infrastructures. 13 maintenance centres have been built while 35 emergency teams and 19 maintenance teams as well as one training centre have been established. A maintenance system covering the pipeline network has taken shape. In 2010, we launched the contingency response drills on pipeline emergencies. We combined video demonstrations, 3-D animated simulations, and actual emergency exercises, involving the whole response process from pipeline leak, to emergency handling, corporate emergency response, command, coordination, information disclosure and resumption of operations.

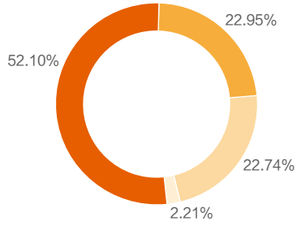
Implementing the *Law on Protection of Oil and Gas Pipelines of the People's Republic of China*. As a constructor and operator of oil and gas pipelines, PetroChina conducted learning, communication and implementation activities and developed our own rules, regulations and operational procedures on protection of pipelines to ensure that all the business operations are within the law. PetroChina strengthened operational management of pipelines to safeguard pipelines being constructed and the operational and stable supply of oil and gas. In addition, the Company went to the communities and villages along the pipeline to communicate legal, safety and environmental protection knowledge to enhance their awareness of pipeline protection in accordance with the law and create a favourable social environment for safe operation of PetroChina's oil and gas pipelines.

03

"People-Oriented" —— Employee Development

Employees are our most precious resource at PetroChina. Our values are based on a "people-oriented" approach and we take employees' overall development as one of the key objectives of corporate development. We strive to achieve optimisation of both corporate values and employees' benefits.





1. Employee's Rights

PetroChina consistently adheres to the concept of "people orientation". We respect and maintain the legitimate rights of our employees to promote localisation and integration of diverse cultures, and make efforts to solve the problems of great concern to employees. We aim to guarantee that all employees can share in the achievement of corporate development.

(1) Rights Protection

PetroChina strictly adheres to the *Labour Law of the People's Republic of China, Labour Contract Law of People's Republic of China*, rules and regulations of the jurisdictions where our shares are listed, and we rigorously fulfill international conventions endorsed by the Chinese government, as well as the laws and regulations of where we carry out our operations. We have established a well-developed employment management system composed of labour contracts, remunerations, insurance and benefits, performance evaluation, reward and penalties, vocational training and vacation. We place a high premium on employee's interests and make maximum efforts to protect the legitimate rights and interests of current and retired employees in a bid to develop an interest sharing mechanism for the company and the employees with the purpose of creating harmony between the two sides.

We provide equal opportunities and fair treatment to all employees regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, race, gender, religion and culture. We strictly prohibit employment and use of child labour and resist all forms of forced labour. Male and female employees enjoy equal rights in the company. Additionally, the Company has always aimed to promote employment of local residents, females and ethnic minorities in an effort to increase job opportunities for local communities. By the end of 2010, international and local employees had made up 94% of the Company's overseas total employees.

Case study "Five-Small Project" Creating a Harmonious Micro Environment for Grassroots Employees

Following the concept of "people orientation", the company was very active in carrying out the "Five-Small projects" in an attempt to create a harmonious working and living environment for grassroots employees. Given the large number of enterprises spread across a large area where employees face relatively difficult working and living conditions, Jiangsu sales company tried hard to create favourable conditions for employees by establishing small cafeterias, small bathrooms, small vegetable gardens, small libraries and small entertainment centres at grassroots depots and stations to make it more convenient for employees to work, learn and live. Henan sales company also increased input into employees' working and living conditions and facilities by developing small gardens, small cafeterias, small bathrooms, small dormitories and small playgrounds at gas stations to enrich employees' life in leisure time. Sichuan sales company also increased input into the "Five-Small project" while improving the overall conditions of gas stations, where employees can have access to delicious food in the small kitchen, hot water provided by solar power water heaters and small air-conditioned dormitories.

(2) Democratic Participation

Attaching great importance to democratic management, participation and supervision, the Company established trade unions as well as the Democratic Management System and Factory Affairs Publicity System through employee representatives associations, highlighting the key points of the company and improving the democracy in corporate governance.

The company and all its affiliates have developed a variety of channels of communication with employees and adhered to democratic procedures, through convening an employee representative congress, democratic discussions, and employee representative meetings. In this way, employees' opinions were solicited, and employees were encouraged to participate in the company's operations and management. In addition, the labour coordination mechanism was improved to achieve harmonious labour relations.

(3) Remuneration and Motivation

The performance measurement and remuneration system have been further improved, with the aim to build a remuneration structure that can highlight the value and performance of employees in different positions so that every employee can realise their self-worth. In recent years, the company has allocated resources towards employees working in the R&D area, on the frontline and in harsh environments, thereby gradually improving the salary for such positions. The company also widely conducts activities such as selection of employee models, outstanding workers and innovative youth talent to grant spiritual and material rewards to employees. In 2010, we named some grassroots teams by the names of their team leaders in honour of the teams' and employees' contribution to the company's development.

Case Study A Female Team Safeguarding Gas Supply

The gas distribution station of PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field provides 80% of gas consumed for industrial and household purposes, and this supply team is composed of 12 women. They make stabilising gas supply their priority and their day to day work. All the work is well performed thanks to their honed skills, sophisticated equipment, refined management, and attention to detail. The jurisdiction-based maintenance and cross check of the 150 units of equipment ensured their safe operation. The team management in terms of such aspects as safety, learning, measurement and material served as a strong pillar, creating a closed-loop horizontal and vertical management.

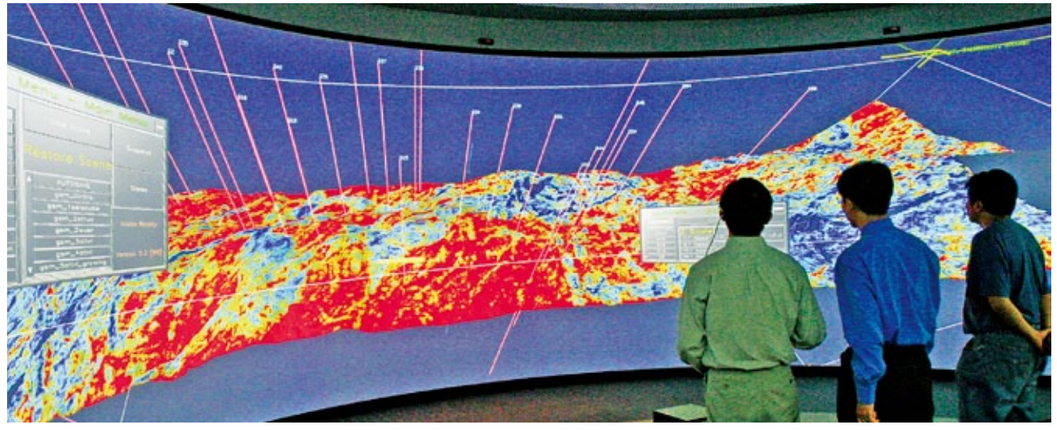
As the base of skilled operatives and excellent team managers in the Chengdu gas distribution system, improvement of the station's employee skills and balance of their skills were treated with high importance. The station intensively trained and rectified the areas that were prone to negligence and mistakes by means of the staff answering one question per day, taking an oral examination per week and a written examination per month, so that learning could become a habit, helping others a pleasure and competition a constant.

Thanks to their outstanding performance, they won dozens of honours for Customer Satisfaction Star Service Station granted by the China Association for Quality, and Model Position of Female Employee Undertaking an Enterprise granted by the All China Federation of Trade Unions. In 2010, this team was again honoured as a Red Flag Team by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission.

2. Training and Cultivation

Talent is the core competence for the company. Applying the modern enterprise training concept, the company improved its training centres and networks to provide training to all the employees with the purpose of developing a knowledgeable staff and a learning enterprise to achieve positive interaction between employee growth and corporate development. In 2010, the Headquarters of the Company organised 133 training programmes, with an attendance of over 20,000 people. More than 95% of the senior technicians and employees working in key positions received training in the year.

Every year, the company selects a group of excellent managers and key technicians and sends them to reputable universities and training agencies at home and abroad to participate in training in foreign languages, international business, business administration, law and other specialties. This broadens their international vision and increases their competence in international operations so that they can grow in all respects. In 2010, the company intensified training of international talent and trained 124 people in foreign languages such as Arabic, Spanish and Persian, and sent 190 core business executives to the US and Russia to receive education and technical training. Ninety four employees strengthened their will power and improved competence through participation in the overseas project leaders training programme and overseas project management and core technicians training programme.



Case study Fushun Petrochemical Company's Training of Frontline Employees

Fushun Petrochemical Company stresses training of the frontline employees, who amount to 66% of the company's total. Through improvement of the training system and incentive mechanism, the operational skills of the frontline employees were effectively honed and a group of excellent operations technicians was developed.

The company established a learning and training centre and developed a training network that covered all kinds of work. Based on skill training systems and work processes, the company also specified job profiles, work targets, training programmes and measurement criteria, turning the company into an open training classroom for the frontline employees.

The company improved its training mechanism with four levels: company, factory, workshop and grassroots teams. In addition, the company also launched its training-certification integration project.

The company established a skill training performance measurement system and an incentive mechanism aiming at developing each working team into a frontier of skill training. The incentive mechanism was enhanced with improvement of a substantiated reward systems and links of skill certification to salary and remuneration. The evaluation system for technicians was dominated by examination and supported by evaluation, with evaluation and certification separated.

Case study PetroChina Joining Hands with Partners in Training Iraqi Employees

In September of 2010, we, together with our business partner BP, launched a training programme targeting Iraqi employees, with an annual investment of USD 5 million for education and training of Iraqi locals. In December, about 500 locals from the Rumaila project were first trained in English. It is our belief that Iraqi employees will benefit from continuous and quality training, which also expands the local talent pool that will make more contribution to the socio-economic development of Iraq.

3. Growth Path

Employees are the fundamental strength for the company's development and the driving force for serving society. Since its foundation, the Company has implemented a strategy that strives to build an enterprise based upon a wide range of talent. We have established and continuously improved the mechanism for talent development, selection and allocation. The company also respects employee's choices and strives to provide a platform for employees to fulfill themselves.

The company continued to develop three talent teams of operations managers, professional technicians and skilled operatives in order to create a favourable environment in which all talent can thrive and grow. Through our efforts, the quality of the three teams has been continuously enhanced. By the end of 2010, the company had 15 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, more than 1300 experts entitled to the Government Special Allowance, more than 280 senior technical experts, 188 skill experts and over 2500 experts in other fields.

4. Occupational Health

PetroChina attaches great importance to occupational health, implementing the *Occupational Disease Prevention Law*, and focusing on prevention and management following the working laws of occupational health and characteristics of oil enterprises. The Company organised revision of institutional materials such as the *PetroChina Occupational Health Guide*, deepened occupational healthcare and organised occupational physical checks, with 96% of our employees physically examined. In addition, the Company pays close attention to analysis and control of the physical check results and eliminates and prevents any negative impact of occupational diseases on employees' health.

With great emphasis on occupational health management and service at operations sites, we actively promoted identification and detection of occupational health hazards at workplaces, and organised special prevention and control activities for dust and poisonous hazards, examined the dust and poisonous hazards at workplaces, carried out test, repair and maintenance of health facilities and equipment such as those used for poison isolation, dust removal, noise and temperature reduction. In addition, the Company strengthened occupational health management and service during operations, explored ways of occupational health management and service during the large-scale operations, and emphasized disease prevention and drinking water management during operations, which eradicated occurrence of infectious diseases and food poisoning.

With active promotion of the *Code of Occupational Disease Prevention of the PRC*, the Company attached great importance to occupational health management and improvement in the competence of core employees, and organized seminars on occupational health. In addition, occupational health training and consultation are provided for the grassroots and frontline employees.

The Company gave prominence to the psychological health of employees, organised the affiliated enterprises to implement the Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) in order to relieve employees' psychological pressure. The Company also held mental health lectures to care for every employee to alleviate their psychological pressure.

Case study Tarim Oilfield's EAP Creating a Psychological Oasis in a Desert

Many oil and gas producing units of the Tarim Oilfield Company are scattered in the heartland of the Tarim Basin and its surrounding areas. The feeling of loneliness created by the desolate external environment and being far away from their families, coupled with the dry climate, dull life and restlessness, could trigger psychological crisis among employees. In 2009, the Tarim Oilfield Company introduced the EAP and employed a prestigious psychological counseling agency to provide counseling service in the oilfield, which created a psychological oasis in this desert.

Since the advent of EAP in the Tarim Oilfield, four consecutive groups of psychotherapists came to all the oil and gas producing locations, giving psychological lectures and providing private counseling service. More than one thousand employees participated in 20 mental health seminars, and 144 voluntarily checked their psychological health and received private counseling on work and life. The counseling alleviated employees' work pressure, lifted their spirits, increased their morale, and enhanced their confidence, which not only improved their psychological health, but also contributed to safety in production as well as to harmony and cohesion of teams and families.

Case study Digitalized Oilfield Easing Workload on Frontline Employees

With the development of information technology, we focus on digitalisation to realise remote control, coordinated work and unified management, which not only improved productivity, but also reduced workload for frontline employees.

Changqing Oilfield digitalised its management of new oil and gas fields and formed the method of production organisation consisting of electronic well inspection, manual station inspection, remote surveillance and central control. With this method, employees can perform remote management of oil and gas wells, facilities and equipment located in the depth of the desert, raising productivity and returns on development. This dramatically reduced workload for frontline employees, improved working and living conditions, and reversed the situation where employees used to have "dust all over on sunny days and mud all over on rainy days".

The Sebei No.2 gas field of Qinghai Oilfield is located in the depth of lifeless Gobi areas, which is characterised by extreme cold, lack of oxygen and a repulsive climate. Qinghai Oilfield developed two patented technologies which helped to implement automatic station and depot management. In addition, it developed a remote data collection system for gas wells and achieved automatic unmanned management of Sebei No.2 gas field.

Xinjiang Oilfield completed digitalisation of oilfields and formed a well-developed digital oilfield application system in 2010. The real-time data transmission system will transmit various geological parameters to allow engineering and geological experts as well as decision makers at various levels to be informed of the frontline production status and have remote discussion and command. The oilfield's geographical information system can display on computer the terrain, pipeline networks, power grid and road networks of the production sites, which allows the engineering, geological and surveying staff to survey the terrain and land features on computer to optimise operation plans.

04 Giving Back to Society

Since our fortune comes from society, it is our responsibility to contribute back to society. We pay attention to the livelihood of people, support educational undertakings, participate in community development, promote all-round socio-economic development, and make efforts to build a harmonious society.

1. Promoting the Development of Local Economies

The Company's development is inseparable from the support of governments, communities and local residents. In turn, the construction and development of oil fields and refineries, the construction of oil and gas pipelines, the implementation of new refining and chemical projects, as well as stable supply of clean and efficient energy also powerfully support and drive local socio-economic development and create a large number of jobs for the local communities.

Case study PetroChina's Continued Gasification of South Xinjiang

Mostly desert and Gobi, South Xinjiang is home to ethnic minorities such as the Uighur. Its remoteness and lack of support constrain local economic development. Local people's domestic fuel mainly came from coal and felling of plants like tamarix and populus diversifolia, which seriously damaged the local eco-environment and led to nearly 300 days of flowing sand and dust annually.

In order to protect the environment and supply local residents with modern clean energy, the Company started the South Xinjiang Gasification project in 1999, accelerating development of Tarim Oilfield's small- and medium-sized gas fields and construction of long-distance pipelines and continuously supplying gas to local residents at a low price. In the past decade, more than 4 billion cubic metres of gas has been supplied to South Xinjiang. Over one million people from the five prefectures and 30 counties in the Tarim Basin region, such as the Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Bayingolin, Hotan Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Kergez Autonomous Region of Kizilsu, and Aksu Region, now have access to natural gas and took the lead in entering the gasified era.

On July 14, 2010, the South Xinjiang Natural Gas Project started construction of 12 trunk and branch pipelines with a length of 2,556 km. The project aims to allow 88% of regions, prefectures and counties such as Kashgar Region, Hotan Region and Kergez Autonomous Prefecture of Kizilsu to access natural gas transmitted by pipelines. Given that annual consumption of natural gas is calculated at 2 billion cubic metres, it will reduce CO_2 emissions by 5.2 million tons. The project has obviously improved the vulnerable eco-system of South Xinjiang.

2. Poverty Alleviation

Poverty is an important constraint on sustainable development of mankind and natural disasters tend to aggravate poverty. The Company supports and promotes poverty alleviation through increasing job opportunities to contribute to alleviating the cause of poverty. We also deliver funds and relief supplies to disaster-hit areas and closely follow the reconstruction of affected areas.

We have been actively participating in poverty alleviation efforts in some poverty-stricken counties and townships in Xinjiang, Tibet, Sichuan, Chongqing, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning. In addition, by donating funds, renovating dangerous housing, giving assistance in rescue and relief and providing information, we gradually improved the living conditions of local residents. In 2010, the company invested a total of RMB 63.08 million in poverty alleviation.

Case Study PetroChina's Relief Efforts in the Yushu Earthquake

On April 14, 2010, the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Qinghai Province was hit by a 7.1 magnitude earthquake. Yushu, one of the 30 autonomous prefectures with the highest percentage of ethnic minorities that stands at the highest altitude, is the source of the Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancangjiang River. Its average altitude is 4,100 metres, adding difficulty to earthquake relief and rescue efforts.

The Company went into mourning for those killed in the earthquake and organised donations inside and outside the company. Our Chongqing sales company, in joint efforts with the Red Cross and the Chongqing TV station, launched a donation drive in PetroChina's 11 gas stations in the downtown area of the city to show our support and care for the affected area. To express our gratitude to the donors, yellow ribbons representing love, safety and hope were tied to the rear mirrors of the donors' vehicles. An overwhelming majority of managers and employees also generously donated money to show their support. The donation was all transferred to the disaster area through the Red Cross.

The Company also actively participated in the reconstruction. The first phase of the Yushu gasification project, completed on October 25 with an investment of RMB 130 million, was the first project finished after the earthquake. Modern clean energy was supplied to Jiegu Town at an altitude of 3,778 metres, ushering the Yushu people into an era of natural gas. With an annual supply of 20 million cubic metres, this project is capable of satisfying domestic consumption by 30,000 Yushu households. After completion of the second phase of the project, 80,000 local residents of Yushu will be able to access natural gas.

Special Topic Poverty Alleviation in Xinjiang

Since 2002, PetroChina has been carrying out many poverty alleviation projects in six counties of Barkol, Toli, Nilka, Qapqal, Jeminay and Qinggil in Xinjiang by means of developing rural industries, constructing infrastructure, carrying out public welfare projects, developing talent and the like. After nearly 10 years of development, the farmers' living conditions have greatly improved.

Fostering local industries. By the end of 2010, we had dispatched officials bringing local communities advanced ideas and management expertise, which contributes to local development. The training centres founded by PetroChina provided 182 sessions of training with attendance by 10,319 people, including county, township and village officials as well as technicians. In addition, we provided free newspapers, technical books and compact discs to help local residents meet their urgent needs of various skills. Besides, we contacted with mainstream media such as the central television station to freely advertise agricultural products reprocessing projects to promote investment in the local communities.

Supporting talent training. We invested in establishing schools and financing education for more than one thousand college, secondary and primary school students from impoverished families, which contributed to talent development of ethnic minority regions.

Carrying out housing projects. We provided over 1,000 earthquake-resistant houses for rural residents to shelter them from heat and cold, which improved their living conditions, allowing them to lead a modern civilised life.

Improving healthcare conditions. We invested funds in construction and expansion of medical offices, renovation of 10 medical buildings, and donated medical equipment and medicines worth RMB 3 million, which allowed 80,000 Xinjiang rural residents to access healthcare. The Company also organised medical workers to provide free medical diagnosis, to help them develop good hygiene habits, and to increase their awareness of self-protection and prevention.

Infrastructure construction. We supported local governments in constructing a number of projects such as the Karamay water diversion project, Hotan gas supply project and Darim desert road shelter forest, solving the difficulty faced by residents in accessing water, power, gas and transportation.

Active donations. In the face of disasters like floods and snowstorms in Xinjiang, we lent our helping hand at the outset, donating funds and materials, organising large equipment to resume operation of water conservancy, power supplies, transport facilities and utilities to clear roads in urban areas and the countryside.

3. Support for Education

Supporting educational initiatives is an important part of our support for social advancement and development. By establishing various scholarships and subsidies, donating funds for building primary schools and subsidising poor teachers and students, the Company actively contributes to education in China. Since the launch of "China Oasis Education Action" in 2007, PetroChina has been assisting poor children from eight provinces and areas such as Inner Mongolia, Shanxi and Qinghai and donated electronic teaching equipment to some schools. In 2010, PetroChina donated a total of RMB 34.58 million to support educational activities.

Case Study Petroleum Scholarship

Launched in 2002, the Petroleum Scholarship, co-established by PetroChina and CNPC, aims at honouring outstanding students and supporting poor ones, as well as honouring those teachers who have developed and recommended excellent graduates for oil companies.

The Company has consecutively established the Excellence Award, Motivational Award and Talent Recommendation Award in seven petroleum and petrochemical institutions of higher learning and 15 prestigious universities. In the past decade, the awards have been granted to 7,872 students and 572 teachers, among whom 2,302 excellent students from poor families have finished their education through the support of PetroChina's Motivational Award.

Rules and regulations as well as specific evaluation of these scholarships are designed by the scholarship administration agency consisting of personnel from multiple departments. The group leading the scholarships goes to colleges and universities on a regular basis to present the awards. The Company also organises oil entrepreneurs to visit college campuses to update students on the latest developments in the oil industry. Besides, internship and practice opportunities are provided for students to increase their knowledge of the oil industry.

4. Employee Voluntary Activities

In areas where we carry out our business operations, lots of volunteer teams composed of our company employees carry out volunteer actions all year round. They voluntarily help those employees in difficulties, help poor students, take care of widowed seniors and disabled people, voluntarily plant trees and protect the environment. In 2010, the number of volunteer teams exceeded 4,900, with over 140,000 volunteers, and more than one million people benefited from their voluntary initiatives.

Case Study Employee Volunteers from Ningxia Petrochemical Company

Young volunteers from Ningxia Petrochemical Company went into communities and launched initiatives such as "Extending Helping Hand to Communities", "One-to-One Care for the Elderly", "Big Hand Holding Small Hand" and "Protecting the Yellow River".

"Extending Helping Hand to Communities" Initiative. Young volunteers provided over 30 kinds of services every year, such as free haircutting, selling flowers to raise money for charitable purposes, offering medical examination, safety knowledge promotion, and repairing computers for community residents. In the past five years, there were more than 2,000 volunteer participations in such activities, providing more than 10 thousand hours of service and serving more than 20,000 people.

"One-to-One Care" Initiative. The volunteers provide assistance for retired workers strapped in difficulty, such as day care, healthcare, learning, cultural and artistic entertainment. In the past 5 years, they provided more than 5,000 person-times of door-to-door services of more than 10 thousand hours. Their visits to retired workers amounted to more than one thousand person times.

"Big Hand Holding Small Hand" Initiative. The volunteers from grassroots units go to the nearby kindergartens to volunteer their service during the Children's Day every year. In the past five year, they offered more than 300 volunteer participations, and donated more than RMB 100,000 to kindergartens.

"Protecting the Yellow River" Initiative. These young volunteers proactively practice their promise of adding green to the motherland. Over the past five years, they have planted more than 100,000 trees, contributing to soil conservation in the regions along the Yellow River.

5. Service for the World Expo

PetroChina was the worldwide partner of World Expo 2010 Shanghai (hereinafter referred to as World Expo or the Expo) and participated in the World Expo as a sponsor and an exhibitor. During our cooperation with the Expo, the company proactively advocated the green and energy-saving concepts in line with its purpose of "Caring for Energy, Caring for You" to provide "green" power and quality service to the Expo, making its due share of contribution to the spiritual heritage of the Expo.

Natural gas supply. During the 184 days of the World Expo, the west-east gas pipeline transmitted 1.23 billion cubic metres of gas in total to Shanghai, of which 13.25 million was transmitted to each pavilion through the World Expo natural gas networks and intra-park natural gas distribution system. This means that 200,000 hazardous emissions were avoided, and emissions of CO_2 and acid gases were reduced by 4.12 million tonnes, preventing air and water pollution in Shanghai. According to the statistics of the Shanghai environmental authorities, the air quality ranking increased by 10 percentage points.

Clean refined products. We supplied 450,000 metric tonnes of national IV standard oil products to the World Expo, accounting for one third of Shanghai's total demand. The Company also supplied more than 5,000 metric tonnes of oil products for ferries and yachts used for the World Expo, effectively safeguarding smooth waterway transportation. The Company also set up portable filling facilities in the Expo park to provide filling service to logistics vehicles in the park, which is unprecedented in the history of the World Expo.

"Smiling Service" activity. The Company actively committed to its promise to serve the Expo. Various forms of cultural, service and operations activities were conducted among all gas stations and 240,000 PetroChina salespeople. The company freely distributed sticky labels advocating a green life to drivers. In addition, the Company also provided services for tourists such as *Expo Service Guide, Expo Gas Stations Directory*, and *Shanghai Rail Transit Map* as well as telephone advice.

"Saving Energy for Green Development" petition. On the special day for the Oil Pavilion, the Company co-launched the petition for "Saving Energy for Green Development". As a socially responsible corporate citizen, the Company commits to reducing negative impact on the environment while stabilising energy supply to the economy and society. PetroChina also encourages oil and petrochemical companies to be a model in saving energy and cutting emissions, practices energy saving and green development with full effort, and advocates clean energy and a low-carbon life.

6. Contributions to Overseas Community

Over a long period of time, PetroChina has been adhering to the principle of "cooperation for mutual benefits and joint development", and committed itself to developing long-term and stable cooperative ties with countries where it operates. While developing its businesses, the Company also aims to create job opportunities for local communities and cultivate local talent while improving their living conditions and contributing to development of local communities.

Special Topic Being a Good Neighbour to Indigenous Communities

PetroChina's Andes project is located in the tropical rainforest in Ecuador, where are scattered the most primitive indigenous tribes that are also the poorest in this country. In 2006 when the Company started business operations, there were no schools or basic healthcare infrastructure. To reverse this situation, we, together with our partners, launched a series of community projects in order to improve living conditions for local residents and community development capability and create equal education opportunities for children for a better health and future.

Healthcare service. The Company financed the establishment of 2 clinics and equipped them with basic healthcare facilities and doctors. The Company's community doctors constantly provide 24-hour medical service, emergency transfer service, and tour the countryside to provide medical service, in addition to door-to-door healthcare education and medicine delivery service. For many years, each doctor has received 20 to 30 patients per day, over half of whom were children aged from 6 to 12. They also treated 472 emergencies or emergency patients who needed to be transferred. In addition, they provided tour medical service two to four times a month. Sometimes they had to reach remote communities 40 km away or those that could not be accessed by waterway, hence they had to travel several hours on foot before they could reach the people. Children are a special concern for these doctors, so consequently they provide dental care, vaccination, parasite disease treatment, health surveillance and medical communication to children. In the past five years, these doctors saved countless people's lives and allowed more than 8,000 community residents to access basic medical service, and more than 2,000 of them enjoyed free medical service.

Skill training. The Company's educational fund project enabled the community residents to realise that knowledge could change one's destiny. Its agricultural project allowed them to be self-sufficient. The humanitarian aid bailed them out of poor circumstances.

Caring for children. More than 280 children aged from 3 to 12 gained access to education and food through our funding to the Padre José Kentenich foundation. The Niños de Maria kindergarten and San José de la Comuna primary school, financed by the fund, provided healthcare to children living in extreme poverty. The "Share the Dinner Table" activity provided local children with more than 50,000 free lunches to help children improve their nutrition. The Company also partnered with the Por una vida fund to help improve healthcare conditions for children and youth, and provided free treatment to over 440 children suffering from blood diseases, and 63% of them had recuperated.

Targets and Plans

In 2011, the Company will fulfill the three responsibilities for the economy, the environment and society by continuing to implement the three main strategies in the areas of resources, market and internationalisation of operations under the guidance of scientific development. We will focus on enhancing independent innovation, consolidating the foundation of corporate governance, and promoting transformation of our development model, so as to further strengthen sustainability in all respects.

Item	2011 Targets	Action Plans 2011
Oil/Gas Production and Supply	Stabilize oil/gas and petrochemical products supply in the domestic market	1. To continue to advance "peak growth in oil/gas reserves" project, scientifically organize oil/gas production, adhere to large-scale effective and scientific exploration, highlight prospecting and risk exploration; stabilize and increase well-wise output and coordinate oil/gas fields development. 2. To organize refining and chemical production, greatly improve profitability; adhere to the principle of processing suitable for market, strengthen production organization and scientifically distribute production load; and put emphasis on construction and operation of key projects. 3. Speed up sales network development and adopt targeted marketing strategies to enhance retail competence and safeguard market supply. 4. Further development of oil/gas pipelines and domestic trunk pipeline networks and maintain rapid growth of natural gas business; enhance emergency peak shaving capacity to ensure safe and stable gas supply. 5. Continue to consolidate and expand international oil/gas cooperation and maintain sustainable growth of overseas businesses; organize implementation of newly contracted big projects; work on exploration and development of existing projects; select oil/gas assets for mergers and acquisitions; enhance the regulatory role of international trade in supply. 6. Enhance technological innovation to support development of core businesses; strengthen implementation of big technological projects based on production needs and promote use of new technologies to further improve the company's innovative capability.
Employee Development	To enhance teambuilding among employees and frontline construction, and further improve the integral quality of the team	1. To consider the improvement of the employees' quality as an important basis for long-term corporate development, and push forward business management, professional techniques, technology and the building of teams of high-skilled talents, especially of high-quality international talents. 2. Organize position-based training and give prominence to training of employees for key positions and overseas employees. 3. Strengthen development of grassroots teams and stations, and deepen development of teams characterized by technical competence, high profitability, professional management, innovativeness, and harmony. 4. Deepen examination and testing of occupational hazards, strengthen occupational surveillance, improve working conditions and further enhance occupational healthcare.

Item	2011 Targets	Action Plans 2011
Safety and Environmental Protection	To give prominence to production safety, environmental protection and energy saving to eliminate major or severe accidents	1. To continue to take effective measures to solve real problems, improve accountability system for production safety and environmental protection, and enhance HSE management level. 2. To reinforce the implementation and improvement of the HSE system; strengthen the whole process monitoring and contractor safety. 3. To strengthen the production safety control and the transition management in the construction, maintenance and temporary operations; continue to deepen well control management. 4. To improve emergency response mechanism, in particular, to enhance the contingency response and handling capability of the frontline; further improve the security mechanism in overseas projects. 5. To strengthen the prevention and control of the environmental risks posed by facilities close to waters and other environmentally sensitive areas. 6. Deepen the ten energy-saving projects and ten emissions-cutting projects with focus on technological advance, transformation and management improvement.
Public Welfare	To actively undertake social responsibilities in support of public welfare and development of a harmonious society	1. To actively support and participate in public welfare activities, strengthen and improve management of charitable donations to promote social effect of the public welfare measures. 2. To strengthen communications with local governments and integrate the company's development into local economic development. 3. To continue efforts on poverty alleviation efforts in form of adoption or otherwise, disaster relief, educational donations, volunteer activities and the like, and strengthen technology- and education-driven poverty alleviation. 4. Develop a long-term poverty alleviation mechanism, ensure financial input, improve alleviation methodology, and care those in difficulty.

Global Compact and Us

The Global Compact is a global framework initiated and advocated by the United Nations aiming at the promotion of sustainable development and the collective improvement of social well-being through responsible and innovative business practices. As a member of the UN Global Compact, we participated in the first Global Compact China-Korea-Japan Roundtable in November 2009, and delivered the speech on "Fulfilling Social Responsibility for a Bright Future". We are committed to observing and supporting the 10 Principles advocated by the Global Compact in the fields of human rights, labor rights, environment protection and anti-corruption, using the 10 Principles to guide our practices in fulfilling social responsibilities. And we will continue to disclose our progress in keeping with the 10 Principles in the Global Compact in our annual report.

Ten Principles in the Global Compact		Corresponding sections herein
Human Rights	1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	3.1 Employees' Rights
	2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	3.1 Employees' Rights
Labour Standards	3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	3.1 Employees' Rights
	4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	3.1 Employees' Rights
	5. the effective abolition of child labour; and	3.1 Employees' Rights
	6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	3.1 Employees' Rights
Environment	7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	2.1 Employees' Rights
	8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	2.2 Foundation management 2.3 Energy conservation and emission reduction
	9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	2.1 Climate Change
Anti-Corruption	10. Businesses should work against corruption of all kinds, including extortion and bribery.	About Us

Performance Statistics

Category	Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Economic	Total assets (RMB 10^8)	8,803	10,696	11,962	14,503	16,565
	Turnover (RMB 10^8)	6,914	8,375	10,726	10,193	14,654
	Net profit (RMB 10^8)	1,435	1,468	1,145	1,034	1,400
	Taxes (RMB 10^8)	1,614	1,722	2,227	2,045	2,870
	Proven crude reserves (10^6 barrels)	11,618	11,706	11,221	11,263	11,278
	Proven gas reserves (10^8 ft^3)	534,692	571,110	611,890	632,440	655,030
	Oil equivalent production (10^6 barrels)	1,059	1,117	1,182	1,196	1,228
	Crude oil production (10^6 barrels)	831	846	871	844	858
	Marketable natural gas production (10^8 ft^3)	13,719	16,277	18,642	21,122	22,212
	Total length of crude oil pipelines (km)	9,620	10,559	11,028	13,164	14,782
	Total length of refined products pipelines (km)	2,413	2,669	5,656	8,868	9,257
	Total length of natural gas pipelines (km)	20,590	22,043	24,037	28,595	32,801
	Crude runs (10^6 barrels)	785	824	850	829	904
	Ethylene production (10^4 tons)	207	258	268	299	361
Safety	Death rate caused by accidents (person/100 million work hours)	1.40	0.25	0.50	0.36	1.02
	Total accident rate (incidents/million working hours)	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.0264	0.0120

Category	Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Environment	Oil discharged in waste water (tons)	1,131	1,001	779	701	698
	Energy conserved (10^4 TCE)	141	124	176	171	173
	Water conserved (10^4 cubic meters)	7,477	4,700	5,336	3,188	2,865
	COD discharge in wastewater (tons)	22,264	23,427	19,751	16,949	18,741
	SO_2 discharge in waste gas (tons)	108,614	127,498	123,500	105,044	103,793
Employee	Number of employee (10^4)	44.6	46.7	47.8	53.9	55.3
	Percentage of employees receiving occupational health checks (%)	97%	97%	96%	96%	96%
	Percentage of non-Chinese nationals in overseas hires (%)	91%	92%	92%	94%	94%
Public welfare	Contribution to poverty alleviation (RMB 10^4)	—	14,957	12,272	5,828	6,308
	Educational donations (RMB 10^4)	1,645	4,549	12,968	3,782	3,458
	Donations to disaster relief (RMB 10^4)	8,011	2,483	9,009	935	4,499
	Environmental protection (RMB 10^4)	—	—	876	569	5,588

Note: measurement unit

1 BOE=1 barrel of crude=6,000 cubic feet of NG=169.9 cubic meter of NG
1 cubic meter of NG=35.315 cubic feet of NG
1 metric ton of crude=7.389 barrels of crude (API=34)

GRI and IPIECA/API Index

The report consults the reporting elements and performance indicator indices proposed by the Global Reporting Initiative(GRI) and compares the report with indicators listed in *Oil and Gas Industry Guidance on Voluntary Sustainability Reporting* by the International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA) and American Petroleum Institute (API).

No.	IPIECA/ API	GRI	Contents	Involved or not involved in the report	Page and place in the report
Strategy and Analysis					
1		1.1	Statement from the most senior decision maker of the organization (e.g., CEO, chair, or equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and its strategy.	■	P2-3,29
2		1.2	Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.	■	P2-3,4,7,27,29
Organizational Profile					
3		2.1	Name of the organization	■	Cover,P8
4		2.2	Primary brands, products, and/or services.	■	P8,22-23
5		2.3	Operational structure of the organization, including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	■	P10
6		2.4	Location of organization's headquarters.	■	Cover
7		2.5	Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report.	▬	P21,25,49
8		2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form.	■	P8
9		2.7	Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries).	■	P22-23
10		2.8	Scale of the reporting organization	■	P8,37
11		2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership	■	P8
12		2.10	Awards received in the reporting period.	▬	P8,27
Report Parameters					
13		3.1	Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	■	Cover
14		3.2	Date of most recent previous report (if any).	▬	Cover
15		3.3	Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.)	■	Cover
16		3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	■	P63,Cover
17		3.5	Process for defining report content.	■	Cover
18		3.6	Boundary of the report. See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.	■	Cover
19		3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report.	■	Cover
20		3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations.	□	
21		3.9	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the Indicators and other information in the report.	■	Cover

■Involved ▬Partial Involved □not Involved

GRI and IPIECA/API Index

No.	IPIECA/ API	GRI	Contents	Involved or not involved in the report	Page and place in the report
22		3.10	Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, of business, measurement methods).	☐	
23		3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.	☐	
24		3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report. Identify the page numbers or web links where the following can be found.	■	P55-60
25		3.13	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.	■	P52
Governance, Commitments, and Engagement					
26		4.1	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight.	■	P9-10
27		4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer.	☐	
28		4.3	For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	■	P9
29		4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body.	■	P14-15
30		4.5	Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers, and executives (including departure arrangements), and the organization's performance (including social and environmental performance).	■	P10,29
31		4.6	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided.	■	P10-11
32		4.7	Process for determining the qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body for guiding the organization's strategy on economic, environmental, and social topics.	■	P10-11
33	ENV-6	4.8	Internally developed statements of mission or values, codes of conduct, and principles relevant to economic, environmental, and social performance and the status of their implementation.	■	P8
34		4.9	Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles.	■	P10-11
35		4.10	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance.	■	P9-10
36		4.11	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization.	■	P10-11
37		4.12	Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.	■	P27
38		4.13	Memberships in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organizations.	■	Cover,P15,52
39		4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	■	P14-15
40		4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.	■	P14-15
41		4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group.	■	P14-15
42		4.17	Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting.	■	P14-15

No.	IPIECA/ API	GRI	Contents	Involved or not involved in the report	Page and place in the report
Economic Performance Indicators					
43			Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments.	■	P8,38,44-49,54
44			Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change.	■	P2-7
45			Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations.	■	P37
46			Significant financial assistance received from government.	▬	P8
47	ECO-A2	EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation.	▬	P37
48	ECO-1	EC6	Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation.	▬	P14-15
49		EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at locations of significant operation.	▬	P37,54
50		EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro bono engagement.	■	P43-49
51		EC9	Understanding and describing significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts.	■	P17-25
Environmental Performance Indicators					
52		EN1	Materials used by weight or volume.	☐	
53		EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials.	▬	P25
54	ENV-5	EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.	▬	P30-32,54
55	ENV-5	EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source.	☐	
56		EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements.	■	P30-32,54
57		EN6	Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives.	■	P25,27
58		EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved.	■	P25,30-32
59	ENV-A7	EN8	Total water withdrawal by source.	☐	
60		EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water.	☐	
61		EN10	Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused.	☐	
62	ENV-9	EN11	Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	☐	
63	ENV-9	EN12	Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	▬	P19,21,28,31,32
64	ENV-9	EN13	Habitats protected or restored.	■	P21
65		EN14	Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity.	▬	P27

■ Involved ▬ Partial Involved ☐ not Involved

GRI and IPIECA/API Index

No.	IPIECA/ API	GRI	Contents	Involved or not involved in the report	Page and place in the report
66		EN15	Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk.	☐	
67			Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	◪	P54
68	ENV-3	EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	◪	P30-31
69	ENV-3	EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	◪	P27,30-31,54
70		EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight.	☐	
71	ENV-4/A6	EN20	NO, SO, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.	◪	P30-31,54
72	ENV-A6	EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	◪	P31
73		EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	◪	P31
74	ENV-1/A1	EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills.	☐	
75		EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally.	☐	
76		EN25	Identity, size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organization's discharges of water and runoff.	☐	
77		EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.	■	P27-32
78		EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category.	☐	
79		EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations.	☐	
80		EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce.	☐	
81		EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type.	☐	

Social Performance Indicators

Labor Practices and Decent Work Performance Indicators

82		LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region.	■	P37
83		LA2	Total number and rate of employee turnover by age group, gender, and region.	☐	
84		LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by major operations.	☐	
85		LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	■	P38
86		LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements.	☐	
87	H&S-1	LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management–worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs.	◪	P37
88	H&S-4	LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region.	◪	P33,53
89		LA8	Education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious diseases.	◪	P40-41
90	SOC-9	LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions.	◪	P40
91		LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by employee category.	◪	P39
92	SOC-5	LA11	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings.	◪	P39
93		LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.	◪	P39-40
94		LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.	◪	P37
95		LA14	Ratio of basic salary of men to women by employee category.	◪	P37

Human Rights Performance Indicators

96	SOC-1	HR1	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements that include human rights clauses or that have undergone human rights screening.	☐	
97	SOC-1	HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers and contractors that have undergone screening on human rights and actions taken.	☐	
98	SOC-5	HR3	Total hours of employee training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained.	☐	
99	SOC-4	HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and actions taken.	☐	
100		HR5	Operations identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights.	◪	P37-38
101		HR6	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the elimination of child labor.	◪	P37-38
102		HR7	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of forced or compulsory labor.	◪	P37-38
103	SOC-5	HR8	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organization's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations.	☐	
104		HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken.	◪	P37-38

■ Involved ◪ Partial Involved ☐ not Involved

GRI and IPIECA/API Index

No.	IPIECA/ API	GRI	Contents	Involved or not involved in the report	Page and place in the report
Society Performance Indicators					
105	SOC-8	SO1	Nature, scope, and effectiveness of any programs and practices that assess and manage the impacts of operations on communities, including entering, operating, and exiting.	▬	P43-47
106		SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption.	▬	P10-11
107		SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures.	▬	P10-11
108	SOC-2	SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption.	▬	P10-11
109		SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying.	▬	P14-15
110		SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, and related institutions by country.	☐	
111		SO7	Total number of legal actions for anticompetitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes.	☐	
112		SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with laws and regulations.	☐	
Product Responsibility Performance Indicators					
113	H&S-5	PR1	Life cycle stages in which health and safety impacts of products and services are assessed for improvement, and percentage of significant products and services categories subject to such procedures.	▬	P22-25
114	H&S-5	PR2	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes.	▬	P33-34
115		PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements.	▬	P22-25
116		PR4	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labeling, by type of outcomes.	☐	
117		PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction.	▬	P15,22
118		PR6	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.	▬	P15,22-23
119		PR7	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship by type of outcomes.	☐	
120		PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data.	☐	
121		PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for noncompliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	☐	

■Involved ▬Partial Involved ☐not Involved

Glossary

Recovery	The percentage of oil (gas) produced from underground oil (gas) reservoirs in the oil (gas) in place.
Reserve replacement ratio	The result of dividing annual net incremental reserves by annual oil and gas production. It can be further classified into oil reserve replacement ratio, natural gas reserve replacement ratio and oil and gas equivalent reserve replacement ratio.
Proved reserves	The estimated quantities of crude oil and natural gas which the assessment and exploration demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable and economically beneficial in future years from known reservoirs, during reservoir assessment, in accordance with the standards of China, with relative error within ±20%. Proved reserves include proved geologic reserves, proved technically recoverable reserves, proved economically recoverable reserves and proved sub-economically recoverable reserves.
Volume of marketable natural gas	The volume of natural gas that can be sold in the market, excluding natural gas flared, consumed in re-injection and lost in the course of production.
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Liquefied natural gas is formed after the natural gas produced from gas field goes through the processes of dehydration, de-sulphuration, drying and fractionation and converted to a liquid from gaseous state at low temperature and high pressure.
Ethylene	The simplest member of the olefinic hydrocarbon series and the intermediate feedstock for producing synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, organic products, etc.
Primary Energy	Primary energy is energy found in nature that has not been subjected to any conversion or transformation process. It is also named as natural energy, which includes: fossil fuel (such as raw coal, crude oil and natural gas), nuclear fuel, biomass, water, wind, solar energy, geothermal energy, ocean energy and tidal energy, etc. Primary energy can be classified into renewable energy and non-renewable energy; the former refers to the natural energy which can be re-generated, such as solar, wind, water and biomass energies, all of which come from the sun and are renewable; the latter cannot be re-generated, which mainly includes various fossil fuels and nuclear fuels.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is energy found in nature that is inexhaustible and can be regenerated and replenished. It has little or no harm to the environment, with widely-distributed resources, and is suitable for on-site development and utilization. Renewable energy includes: solar, wind, water, biomass, geothermal and ocean energies, etc. The Renewable Energy mentioned in China Renewable Energy Law refers to the non-fossil energies such as wind, solar, water, biomass, geothermal and ocean energies, etc.
HSE	HSE is the abbreviation of Health, Safety and Environment. HSE management system integrates the elements of organizational structure, responsibility, method, procedure, process and resource, which are necessary for implementing HSE management. These elements are integrated in an advanced, scientific and systematic running mode, which are interconnected and interacted, forming a dynamic management system.
Serious accident	An accident which has caused the death of 10 to 30 persons, or the serious injury of 50 to 100 persons, or the direct economic loss of RMB50 million to RMB100 million.

Million work hours	One million work hours approximately equals to the total work hours of 500 workers in a year. The total working hours of an employee includes those for training and overtime, yet holidays, sick leave and other absences are excluded.
Environment	The appearance of actions and activities of organs, including air, water, soil, natural resources, plant, animal and human, as well as their relationships.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand. The consumption of oxidants while processing water samples with strong oxidants. It serves as a composite index for pollutants discharged into the water body and their potential impact on the environment. A higher COD represents heavier pollution of reductive substances in the water body.
Greenhouse gas	Greenhouse gases are gases in an atmosphere that absorb and emit solar radiation, such as vapor, CO_2, and most refrigerants. They function as the greenhouse to absorb solar radiation and heat the air inside, which make the earth surface warmer. The greenhouse gases in nature include: H_2O, CO_2, O_3, CH_4, N_2O, CFC_s, PFC_s, HFC_s, $HCFC_s$ and SF_6, etc.
Carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration refers to the process, activity and mechanism of removing CO_2 from atmosphere. Forestry Carbon Sequestration is one of effective measures to reduce greenhouse gases, which absorb CO_2 in atmosphere through photosynthesis of trees and other plants, by adopting afforestation and forest management measures, and sequestrate CO_2 in the woods and soils in the form of biomass.
Occupational diseases	Ailments caused to a worker by exposure to occupational health threats in his/her working environment, such as dust, radioactive substance and other poisonous or harmful substances.
Occupational health surveillance	A series of health examinations for professionals in an industry aimed at preventing occupational health threats and improving the health of employees. Occupational health surveillance includes occupational health checks, management of occupational health archives, etc. Occupational health examinations are conducted before filling the position, during work, and while leaving the position. It also includes follow-up health examination after one has left the position and emergency health examination.
Stakeholder	Person, group or organization that has direct or indirect stake in an organization because it can affect or be affected by the organization's actions, objectives, and policies. In a narrow sense, Stakeholders include investors, employees, customers, and suppliers, etc. Along with social development, Stakeholders in a broad sense occurs, which include: creditors other than shareholders, employees, consumers, suppliers and other trading partners; government authorities, local residents, local communities, media, and environment protectionists; and even the objects that are directly or indirectly affected by the enterprise operation activities such as natural environment, future generation, and non-human species.
Low-carbon economy	An economic development mode to minimize consumption of coal, oil and other high-carbon energies and achieve win-win effect between socioeconomic development and environmental protection, through technical innovation, system innovation, industrial transition and new energy development, guided by the concept of sustainable development.

Feedback Form

Your opinions will help to improve our sustainability performance and the subsequent reports. Thank you for your attention and support.

1. What is your appraisal for the *2010 Sustainability Report of PetroChina*?
☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

2. Which part of the *2010 Sustainability Report of PetroChina* are you interested in?
☐ From the Chairman of the Board ☐ Dialogue with the President
☐ Energy Outlook ☐ Focus on 2010 ☐ About Us ☐ Stakeholders
☐ Sustainable Energy Supplies
☐ Safe and Clean Production and Operation
☐ "People-Oriented" —— Employee Development
☐ Giving Back to Society ☐ Objectives and Plans

3. Which improvements would you like to be made in the *2011 Sustainability Report of PetroChina*?

4. Do you have any advice on the further performance of social responsibilities by PetroChina?

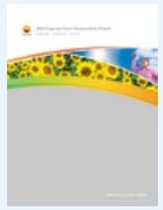
5. Your occupation or identity?
☐ Public Official ☐ Consumer ☐ Employee ☐ Investor
☐ Scholar ☐ Partner ☐ CSR-related Institution ☐ NGO
☐ Media ☐ Community Representative ☐ Other

6. If a reply is required, please give the contact information (Your personal information will be used for contact only)
Name Tel.
E-mail Mailing address

You may also log on the website of the Company and download the electronic version of reports for previous years

2006 Corporate Social Responsibility Report


2007 Corporate Social Responsibility Report


2008 Corporate Social Responsibility Report

2009 Sustainability Report

2010 Sustainability Report

STAMP

Administration, Secretariat of Board of Directors
PetroChina Company Limited
9 Dongzhimen North Street, Dongcheng District
Beijing, 100007
P.R.China

Address: 9 Dongzhimen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, P.R.China
Post Code: 100007 Tel: +86-10-59986223 Fax: +86-10-62099558
Website: www.petrochina.com.cn E-mail: csr@petrochina.com.cn

Printed on environmental-friendly paper.