2024

Annual Environmental Statement

for Shell UK's Upstream Offshore Operations

Contents

This statement has been produced in order to meet the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5, as advised by the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED).

A Message from Simon Roddy

Senior Vice President Shell UK Upstream

The safety and environmental performance of Shell UK's upstream offshore operations is a responsibility I take very seriously, including the effective management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with our operations.

This Annual Environmental Statement highlights our operational performance in 2024 across a number of key environmental metrics, including greenhouse gas emissions, oil in produced water discharges, unplanned hydrocarbon releases and waste management.

The industry's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from operations is captured in the North Sea Transition Deal, which targets a basin-wide 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 versus a baseline of 2018. Shell UK has reduced its Scope 1 emissions by more than 25% since 2018.

The UK has one of the most highly regulated oil and gas basins in the world, and there is continued public scrutiny of the role of oil and gas in the UK's energy system.

I welcome this scrutiny and believe, through strong performance today and achieving the commitments enshrined in the North Sea Transition Deal, the UK's oil and gas industry can continue to deliver the energy and products the UK relies on today and into the future.

Thanks for taking the time to read this report.

Introduction

This is the 2024 Annual Environmental Statement (Statement) for the upstream offshore operations of Shell U.K. Limited and its subsidiaries (Shell UK). The Statement summarises the environmental performance of our upstream offshore Facilities operated by Shell UK in 2024 in order to meet the requirements under Recommendation 2003/5 of the Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5).

Under OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5, the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) requires that all companies operating in the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS) have systems and procedures in place to identify, monitor and control the environmental aspects associated with offshore activities.

The data used in this Statement has been previously reported to the relevant UK environmental Regulators. The offshore facilities reporting is done via the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System to OPRED.

Shell UK has been producing oil and gas from the North Sea for over 50 years, providing the UK with reliable and secure energy. In 2025, we provide approximately 10% of the UK's total oil and gas supply as well as a range of fuels, chemicals and services, and have a substantial presence on the UKCS. Offshore, we have interests in over 50 fields, 25 platforms and two Floating Production and Storage Offshore (FPSO) vessels, one of which is operated by a third party on our behalf. Onshore* we operate two gas plants located at Bacton and St Fergus, and one liquids processing plant at Mossmorran in Fife. These, in combination with the associated pipeline systems, are delivering more than 20% of the UK's gas supply.

Terminology used in this Statement

"Installations" refers to Shell UK operated oil and gas offshore production platforms; Floating Production and Storage Offshore (FPSO) vessels, and third party mobile drilling rigs in the UK whilst on contract to Shell in UK waters.

"Facilities" refers to Shell UK operated Installations in addition to wells, subsea infrastructure and onshore pipeline systems.

A number of other services are also required to facilitate and support the Shell UK business including facility operations, engineering, logistics (vessels and helicopters), project and development planning, health, safety, security, environment, social performance, production and well fluids chemistry, finance, legal, contracting and procurement and real estate management.

**Note: This statement has been produced in order to meet the requirements of OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 and does not include detail on our onshore operations.*

Shell Commitment and Policy on Health, Security, Safety, the Environment, and Social Performance

Commitment

In Shell we are all committed to:

- Pursue the goal of no harm to people;
- Respect nature by protecting the environment, reducing waste, making a positive contribution to biodiversity, and reducing Greenhouse Gases;
- Use material and energy efficiently to provide our products and services;
- Respect our neighbours and contribute to the societies in which we operate;
- Develop energy resources, products and services consistent with these aims;
- Operate assets safely, efficiently and responsibly;
- Publicly report on our performance;
- Play a leading role in promoting best practice in our industries;
- Manage HSSE & SP matters as any other critical business activity; and
- Create a working environment which is psychologically safe and enables learning in support of this commitment.

In this way we aim to achieve a performance we can be proud of, to earn the confidence of customers, shareholders and society at large, to be a good neighbour and to contribute to sustainable development.

Policy

Every Shell Company:

- Has a systematic approach designed to ensure compliance with the law and achieve continuous performance improvement;
- Sets targets for improvement and measures, appraises and reports performance;
- Requires Contractors to manage HSSE & SP in line with this policy;
- Requires joint ventures under its operational control to apply this policy, and uses its influence to promote it in its other ventures;
- Engages effectively with neighbours and impacted communities; and
- Includes HSSE & SP performance in the appraisal of staff and rewards accordingly.

Originally published in March 1997 and updated January 2023.

Wael Sawan
Chief Executive Officer – Shell

Parminder Kohli
UK Country Chair

Note: This Shell policy is supplemented with an addendum setting out the UK specific commitment statement.

What We Do

Offshore Installations operated by Shell UK in 2024

Brent: the Brent Field in the Northern North Sea consisted of four installations: Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta. Brent Alpha, Bravo and Delta have ceased production and topside dismantlement has been completed. Brent Charlie, ceased production on March 31, 2021, topside removal has been completed, and onshore dismantlement is ongoing. Execution and planning is under way for completion of the commitments of the remaining decommissioning scope.

Clipper: six fixed bridge-linked platforms in the Sole Pit field located in the Southern North Sea. The Clipper installation produces and processes natural gas from its own wells and imports and processes gas from Barque PB & PL, Galleon PN & PG, Skiff, Clipper South, Carrack, and Cutter fields.

Gannet: a fixed drilling and production platform in the Central North Sea which processes and produces oil and gas from the Gannet A, B, C, D, F and G fields via subsea wellhead tiebacks.

Leman: five bridge-linked platforms located in the Southern North Sea. The Leman Alpha installation produces and processes natural gas from its own wells. It imports and processes gas from the remainder of the Leman field platforms Bravo, BT, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, and imports natural gas and liquids from Corvette, Brigantine BG & BR, Caravel and Shamrock.

Nelson: a fixed drilling and production platform in the Central North Sea which processes and produces oil and gas from a cluster of subsea satellite wells from the Nelson field and the Howe fields via subsea tiebacks.

Penguins: a floating production, storage, and offloading (FPSO) facility that arrived in the field in the northern North Sea in June 2024. The FPSO started Penguins field production in February 2025.

Pierce: an oil and gas producing FPSO (the Haewene Brim) in the Central North Sea. The gas produced is sent through subsea pipelines to St. Fergus and the oil is transported to shore by tanker. Shell UK is a license holder for the Pierce Field and operates the wells and pipelines. The Haewene Brim is operated and managed by the Pierce Production Company Limited. (Pierce Production Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bluewater Services UK Ltd – referred to as Bluewater in this document.)

Shearwater: a high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) gas/condensate reservoir produced via an integrated process, utilities and living quarters platform which is bridge-linked to a wellhead platform in the Central North Sea. Shearwater exports its gas via the Fulmar Gas Line to St Fergus and liquids are routed via Ineos Unity to Cruden Bay.

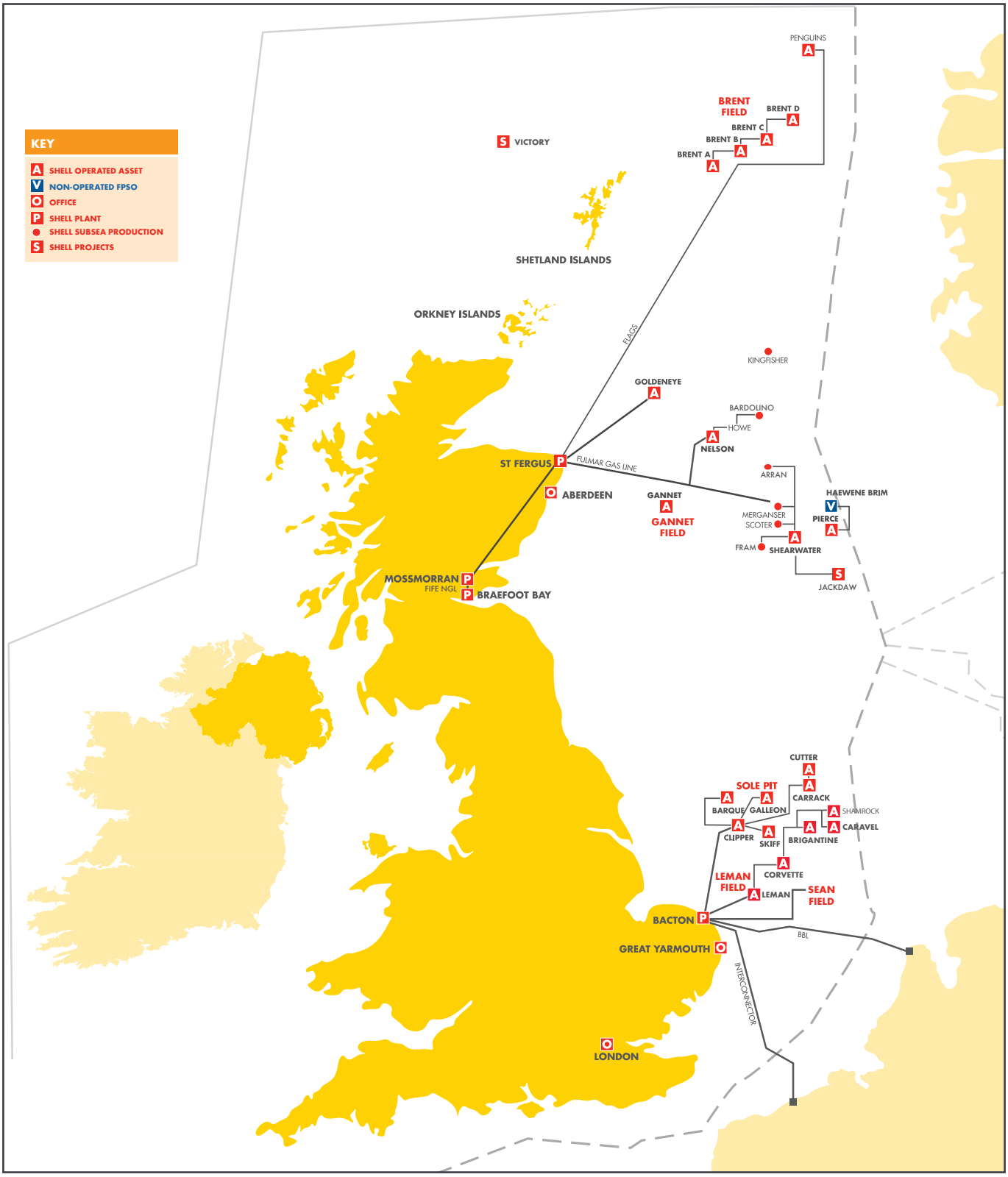
Mobiles: a number of rigs and vessels were contracted to Shell UK in 2024 to drill development, exploration and appraisal wells and conduct well intervention operations. These included the Valaris 121, Valaris 122, Valaris 123, the Ocean Endeavor, and the Stena Don, plus a number of well intervention vessels.

For more information on Shell UK, visit our website at:
www.shell.co.uk/about-us/what-we-do

Shell UK Upstream Operations

MAP FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

This is an overview map of Shell UK Upstream assets in 2024 to support the content in this statement; it is not complete and is illustrative only.



Environmental Goals and Objectives

Shell seeks to protect the environment, increase its reuse and recycling, make a positive contribution to biodiversity and use water and other resources efficiently. Shell's approach to identifying and assessing impacts, risks and opportunities related to environmental impacts is governed by Shell's internal risk management process and its Safety, Environment and Asset Management (SEAM) Standards. They specify that Shell manages risk and monitors environmental performance by applying regulatory and internal standards to its activities.

In 2024, we continued to embed respect for nature into our activities, standards and business processes. The processes and procedures we follow, and any resources deployed, are designed to comply with applicable UK environmental regulations. Our approach is underpinned by the Shell Commitment and Policy on Health, Security, Safety, the Environment and Social Performance (HSSE & SP) (see page 5), and the Shell SEAM Standards, which are part of the Shell Performance Framework.

Shell requires operated assets to be certified to an independent and internationally recognised standard for environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001 or equivalent, if they have significant environmental risks. In the UK, our environmental management system, which is integrated into the Upstream UK Health, Safety & Environment (HSE) Management System, is certified to the current international environmental management standard ISO 14001:2015 (see Appendix 2). The management system covers all of our upstream activities and locations involved in exploration and production. It provides a structured approach to:

- Identifying environmental risk and managing potential impacts throughout the life cycle of our activities;
- Preparing for future challenges and opportunities;
- Regulatory compliance;
- Using materials and energy efficiently;
- Monitoring performance and setting targets for improvement;
- Effective engagement with our stakeholders; and
- Playing a leading role in promoting good practice in our industry.

More Value with Less Emissions

Shell has a group-level target to become a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. This target supports the more ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement, to limit the rise in global average temperature this century to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. By the end of 2024, Shell achieved 60% of its target to halve scope 1 and 2 emissions from its operations by 2030, compared with 2016 levels.

North Sea Transition Deal

As well as working to help Shell achieve its net-zero emissions target, Shell UK also supports the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD), a plan for how the UK's offshore oil and gas sector and the government will work together to deliver greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The deal includes a basin-wide 50% reduction in emissions by 2030 versus a baseline of 2018.

Shell UK has reduced its scope 1 emissions by more than 25% since 2018. This has been achieved through a combination of field decline, cessation of production of late life assets and completed abatement projects.

2024 Abatement Delivery

In 2024, Shell UK delivered 41 kt of brownfield abatement savings through projects such as the re-bundling of a flash gas compressor to lower facility power demand; resizing an export condensate pump to adapt to lower export needs; and upgrading a platforms flare pilot and auto ignition system to improve overall performance and efficiency of the system.

Additional abatement opportunities were achieved in 2024 through continuous improvement in operations which helps to optimise facility processes. Examples include enhancement of stripping gas and glycol recirculation rates to reduce a facilities flare emissions; reducing the set point on a compressors discharge pressure to reduce overall power demand and fuel consumption; and swapping two generators running on half loads to single power generation resulting in reduced emissions, fuel gas consumption and maintenance costs.

We have also been working with third parties that support our UK operations over the last few years to further deliver on Shell's net zero target, collaborating on projects that have seen all of our helicopters supplied with 10% sustainable aviation fuel at Aberdeen Airport and swapping from diesel to hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) in our land-based transportation fleets.

Shell UK continues to develop and deliver a range of abatement opportunities to support Shell's energy transition plans. For example, the new Penguins FPSO, which started production in February 2025, will have around 30% lower emissions compared with Brent Charlie platform, the previous export route for this field, and is expected to extend the life of this important field by up to 20 years.

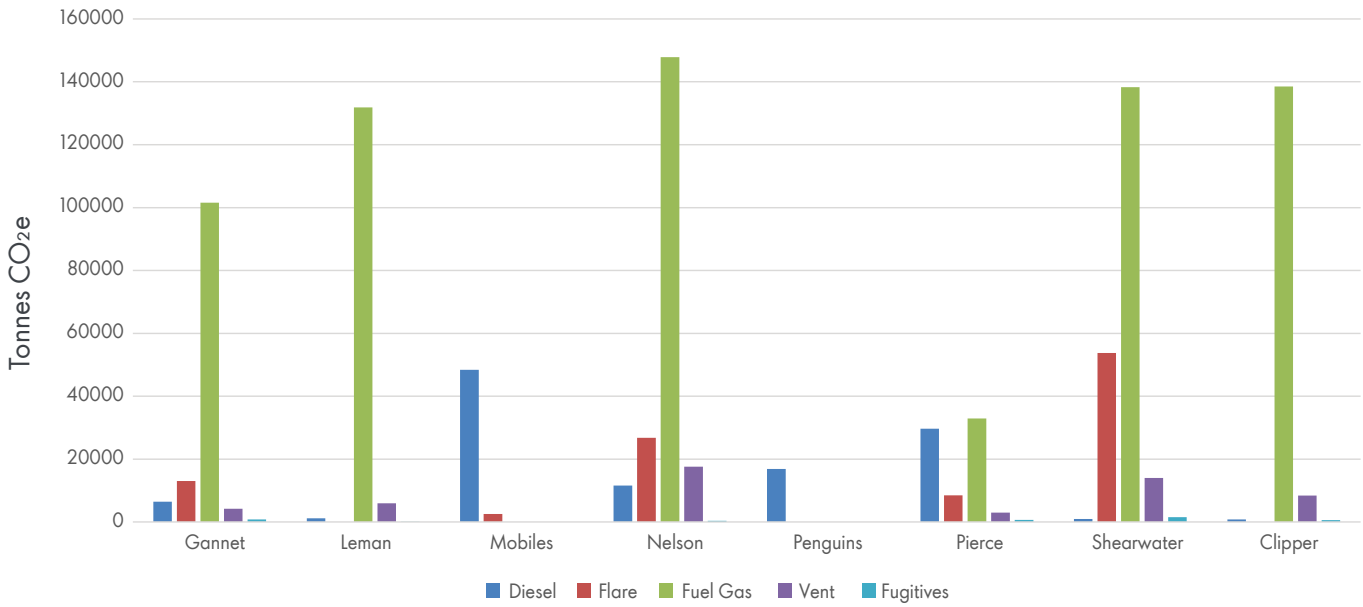
Environmental Performance

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Shell UK monitors greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and converts the data into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). We use the data to manage the emissions from our own operations and illustrate our performance and progress against targets. Our CO_2 emissions from combustion are reported under the UK Emissions Trading Scheme following independent verification on an annual basis. Emissions from all our offshore Facilities are reported to OPRED.

The total Scope 1 direct GHG emissions from Shell UK offshore Facilities in 2024 was 972,539 tonnes of CO_2e. The breakdown by emissions source is shown below in *Figure 1*.

Figure 1: GHG emissions by source per offshore facility in 2024 (tonnes CO2e)



The principal contributor to the direct GHG emissions from our operations are the combustion emissions generated from the burning of fuel gas. In 2024, fuel gas combustion contributed 71% of the total GHG emissions. All other contributors for 2024 are illustrated below in *Figure 2*.

Figure 2: Offshore GHG emissions by source 2024

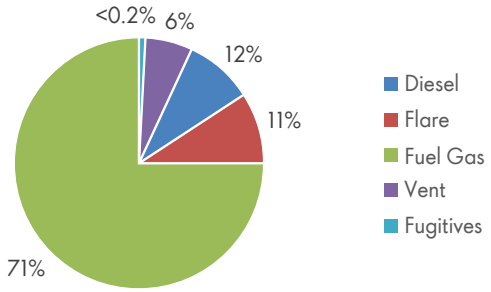


Figure 1 and *Figure 2* are based on 100% of emissions at Shell UK offshore operated facilities, mobile rigs on contract to Shell UK and the Pierce facility operated by Pierce Production Company Ltd. Note that the GHG emissions for Pierce may be duplicated within Bluewater's annual environmental statement.

Oil in Produced Water

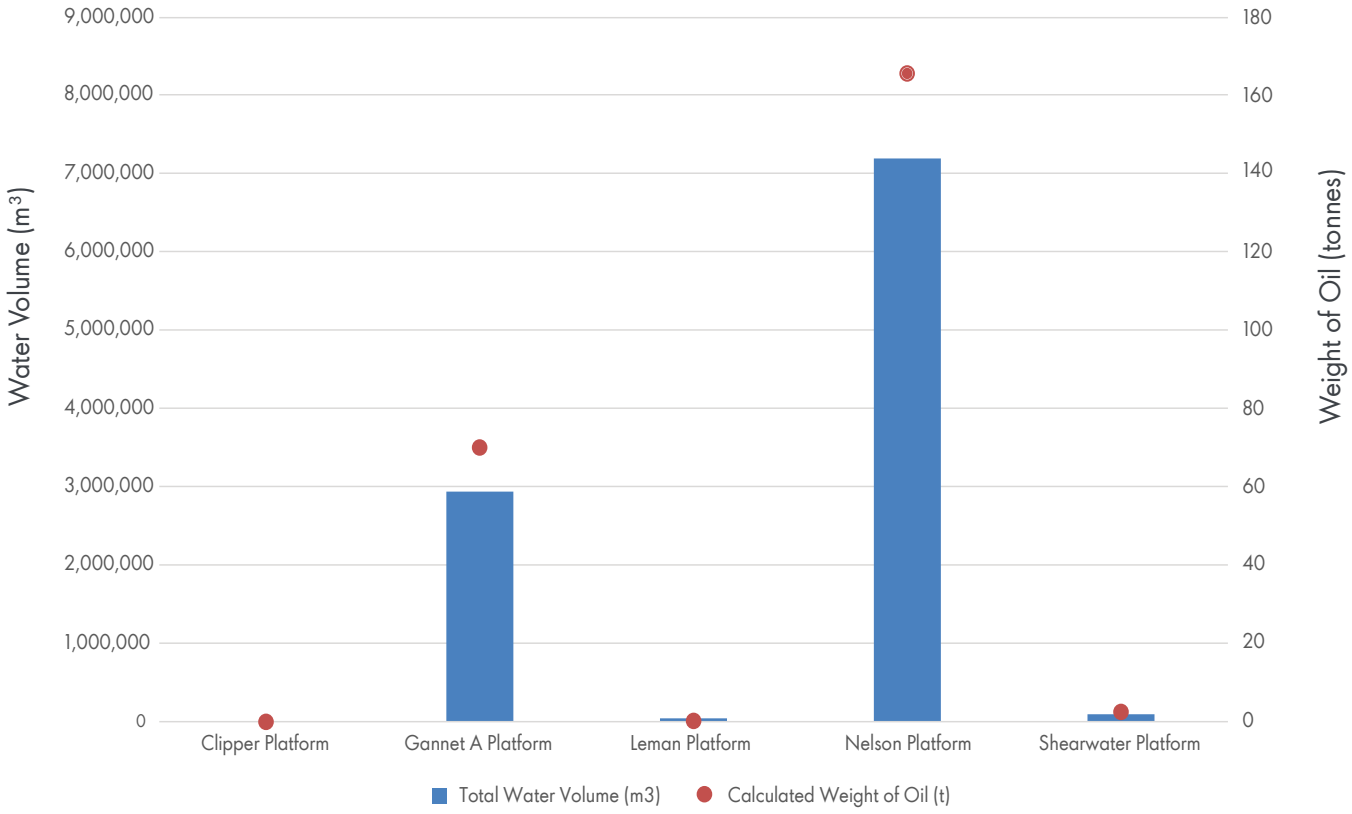
Water produced with oil and gas offshore is separated from hydrocarbons during processing. The produced water is treated before discharge to the sea in accordance with the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

The water treatment systems onboard Shell UK's offshore Installations are designed to handle the volumes and types of fluids expected in the field, although there are occasions where equipment can malfunction or treatment may be affected by changes in produced fluid content, for example, during the start-up of a well. On these occasions, oil in water levels may exceed permitted limits for a short duration and can result in a non-compliance. Any non-compliances are identified, investigated and the Regulator is notified.

Residual oil in produced water concentration is monitored prior to discharge and any exceedance of the regulatory monthly average limit of 30 milligrams of oil per litre (30 mg/l) or parts per million is reported to the Regulator. The amount of produced water and residual oil discharged with the produced water in 2024, from offshore Facilities that are operated by Shell UK, is shown below in *Figure 3*.

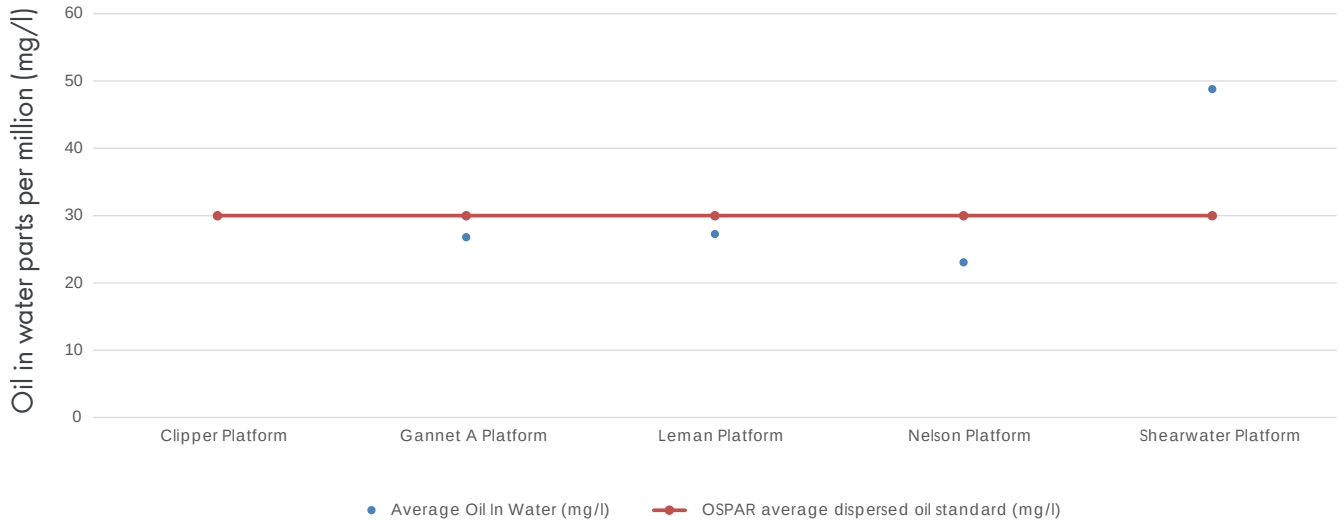
The total amount of residual oil discharged to sea in 2024 was 247 tonnes.

Figure 3: Total volume of produced water and mass of oil discharged to sea in 2024



Annual average concentrations of residual or dispersed oil in the produced water discharges from each facility in 2024 are presented in *Figure 4*.

Figure 4: Annual average dispersed oil concentrations in produced water in 2024



The graph above shows that Shearwater exceeded the annual average required for dispersed oil concentration in 2024. This was due to the following events: during Q1, the use of a new demulsifier meant changes were required to optimise the oil and water separation process before stabilisation of the process was achieved; and in September, during start up, after the annual maintenance period when the liquid inputs into the separation process vary, meaning stabilisation of performance was harder to achieve. Both situations were rectified and levels of oil in water brought below the monthly permitted levels.

All other Shell UK Installations were in compliance with the 30ppm annual levels of oil in water discharged for the year.

Details of the Pierce FPSO oil in produced water performance are included in Bluewater's annual environmental statement as the Bluewater company, Pierce Production Company Limited, operates the Pierce FPSO.

Unplanned Releases

Shell UK has a range of controls and procedures in place aimed at preventing the unplanned release of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the sea. Maintenance programmes are conducted to improve facility reliability and to ensure the integrity of equipment used in the production, processing or transfer of liquid materials to keep unplanned releases to a minimum. Barriers are installed around hydrocarbon processing, chemical skids and storage areas which act as secondary containment for any unplanned releases, to help prevent any losses reaching the environment. Unplanned releases to sea can, however, still take place during the course of conducting operations and there can be varying reasons for these events, including operational factors, equipment failures or because of unusual degradation of ageing infrastructure.

Any unplanned releases or spills are closely monitored, recorded and investigated internally regardless of volume. Releases that enter the sea are reported to the Regulator using a Petroleum Operations Notice (PON1).

In 2024, a total of 69 unplanned releases of oil and chemicals from our operations were recorded and reported. The total volume of those releases was 27 tonnes. *Table 1* shows the breakdown of oil versus chemical releases and their associated volumes.

Table 1: Unplanned Releases in 2024

Total number of releases	**69**
Total volume of releases (tonnes)	**27**
Number of oil releases	51
Volume (tonnes)	20
Number of chemical releases	18
Volume (tonnes)	7

Of the total 69 unplanned releases recorded in 2024, 15 were individually less than 100kg (<0.1 tonne) and 43 were releases of less than 10kg (<0.01 tonne) each. A total of 11 spills were found to be greater than 100kg. Of these, three were individually greater than 2 tonnes and contributed 78% of the total volume of spills for the year. Their details are as follows:

- A fire pump day tank had overfilled and discharged to sea through a partially open valve. Following the incident, the valve was secured in a closed position using a padlock and for additional protection, another valve in that supply line was changed to be locked closed.

- During decommissioning work at a platform which is no longer in production, there was a limited release of oil which was quickly stopped, tracked and fully dispersed. Protective measures were put in place to prevent further releases as we continued decommissioning work.

- During a well-plugging process, there was a temporary release of construction fluids (chemicals) from a subsea well connection. Permanent isolation barriers were installed and the well has now been permanently plugged and sealed.

At the time of publication, 17 of the 69 PON1's submitted in 2024 continue to be under regulatory review. This may result in a future adjustment to our figures.

Details of any unplanned releases from the Pierce FPSO Installation are included in Bluewater's annual environmental statement as the Bluewater company, Pierce Production Company Limited, operates the Pierce FPSO.

Chemical Management

The use and discharge of chemicals is approved by the Regulator under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 and is managed through the use of chemical permits.

Shell UK has strict chemical selection procedures in place that aim to select the most effective chemicals for each process and minimise any potential impact to the environment. As part of our continued focus, in 2024, we replaced a demulsifier chemical on one of our offshore installations for a more environmentally friendly option. We also continue to review the use of substitution warning chemicals on a case by case basis to determine if it is feasible to replace them. We work closely with our suppliers to assess technically viable alternatives to the remaining substitution warning chemicals used in our operations

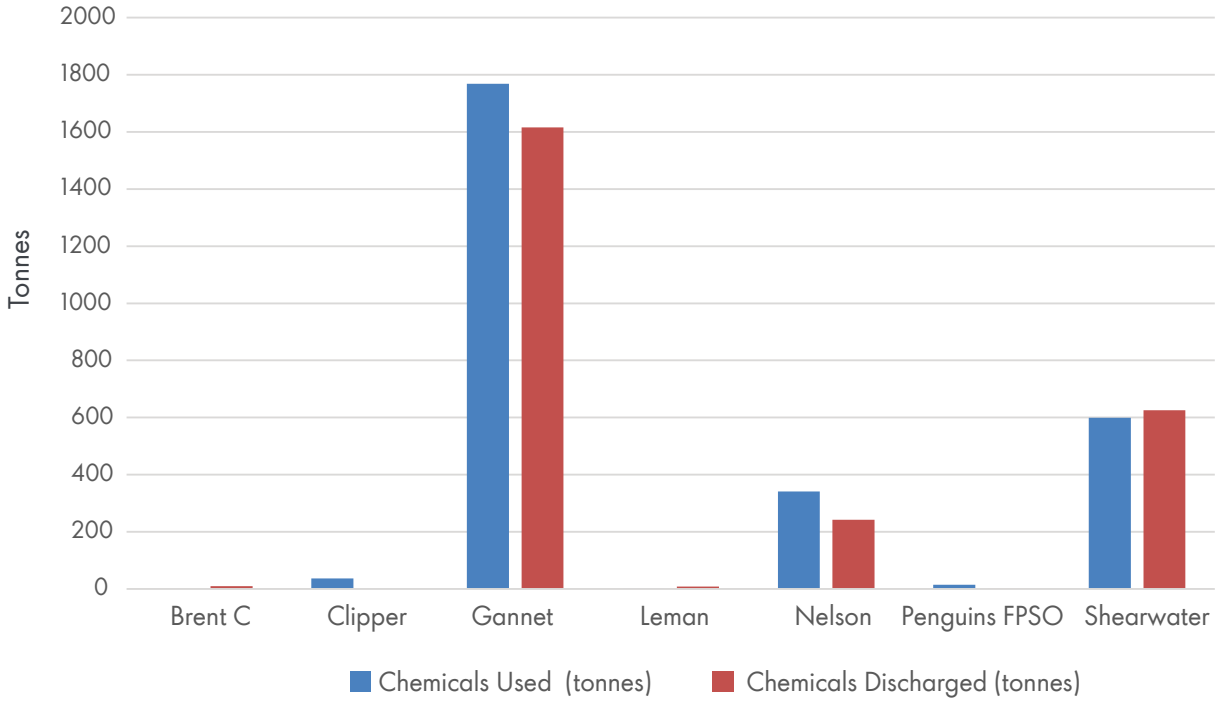
Production Chemicals

The type and volume of production chemicals used in our operations varies across our facilities. Production chemical use and discharge is affected by various factors such as production rates, field age and changing reservoir fluids.

Figure 5 shows the total use and discharge of production chemicals per facility. In 2024, 2,724 tonnes of offshore production chemicals were used across Shell UK. Of the 2,724 tonnes, 91% were discharged. Of the chemicals discharged to sea, 55% were "PLONOR" classified meaning they pose little or no risk to the environment or do not contain substances which are required by the Regulator to be substituted and 19% were chemicals with a substitution warning.

Shearwater's chemical discharge level was greater than chemical usage due to the emptying of tanks containing existing chemicals, which were refilled during routine maintenance operations in September last year.

Figure 5: Total production chemicals used and discharged in 2024 (tonnes)



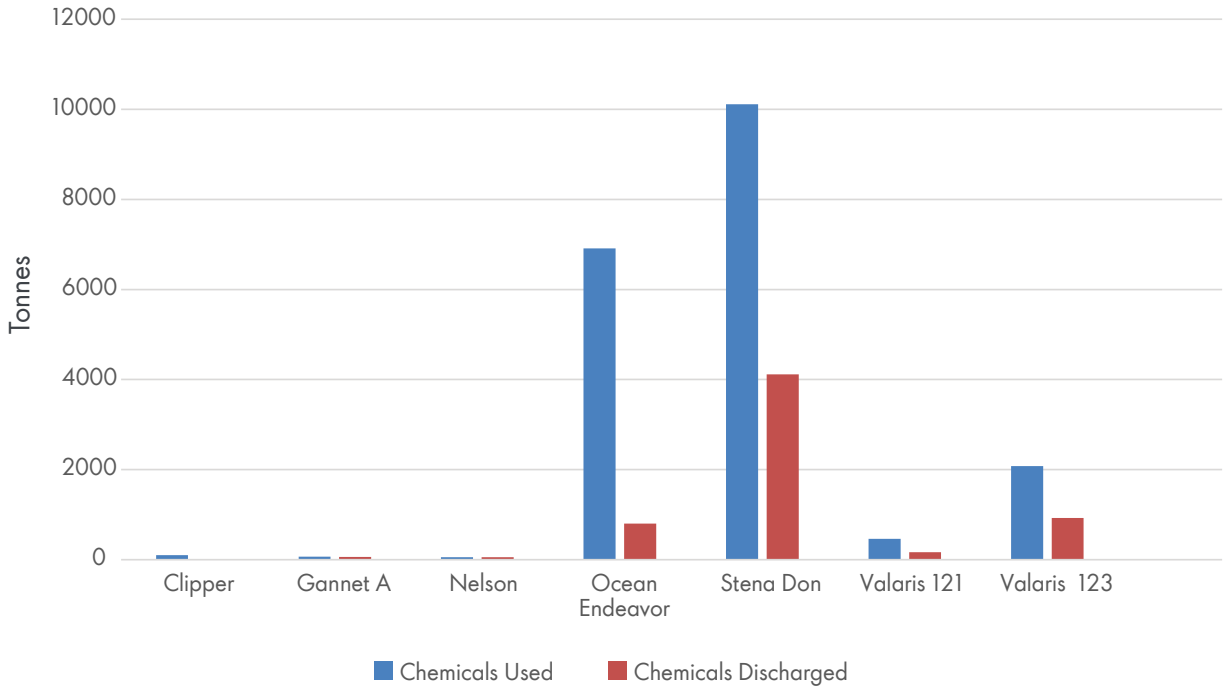
Wells Chemicals

The volume of wells chemicals used and discharged is directly related to the type and number of well activities undertaken and completed in 2024. Further details on well operations can be seen in Appendix 1.

Figure 6 shows the total use and discharge of wells chemicals per facility. In 2024, we used in total 19,938 tonnes of chemicals in well activities. Of this figure approximately 30% of the chemicals were discharged to sea. Of those discharged to sea, 55% were "PLONOR" classified and 0.5 % were chemicals with a substitution warning. As previously mentioned, all chemical use and discharge offshore is regulated through chemical permits issued by the Regulator, and Shell UK continues efforts to phase out the use of substitution-warning chemicals.

Details of production chemical use and discharge at the Pierce FPSO are included in Bluewater's annual environmental statement as the Bluewater company, Pierce Production Company Limited, operates the Pierce FPSO.

Figure 6: Total drilling chemicals used and discharged in 2024 (tonnes)



Waste Management

Shell UK collaborates with contractors to control its waste across its UK operations. Shell UK Installations are required to have arrangements in place to segregate their waste streams in accordance with both the Group standards and the applicable legal requirements. Effective segregation of waste allows for more environmentally acceptable routes of disposal. In accordance with the waste hierarchy, which ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment, we work to eliminate waste at the source and minimise waste generated.

In the Shell UK upstream part of the business, we are exploring ways to improve the application of circular economy principles and to identify and integrate the risks and opportunities associated with a "rethink, refuse, reduce, reuse, repair, recycle" hierarchy. We also work with our supply chain to help our businesses progress towards our aim of zero waste. In 2024, we introduced buy-back options within supply chain partners to enable a reuse option for our chemicals. We have also been conducting detailed assessments across our businesses to better understand our waste streams and define our approach.

In 2024, the waste generated from our offshore operational, drilling and decommissioning activities, totalled 18,224 tonnes. *Figure 7* shows the split between these three waste types for the year.

Figure 7: Waste disposal and recovery routes 2024

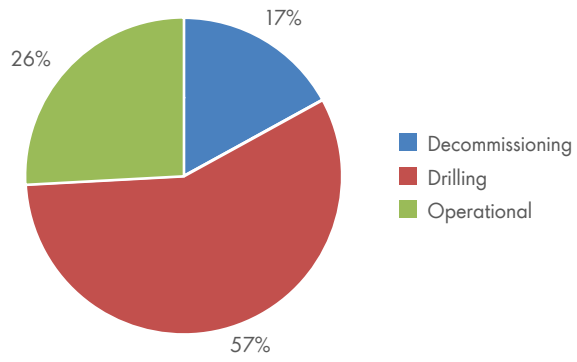
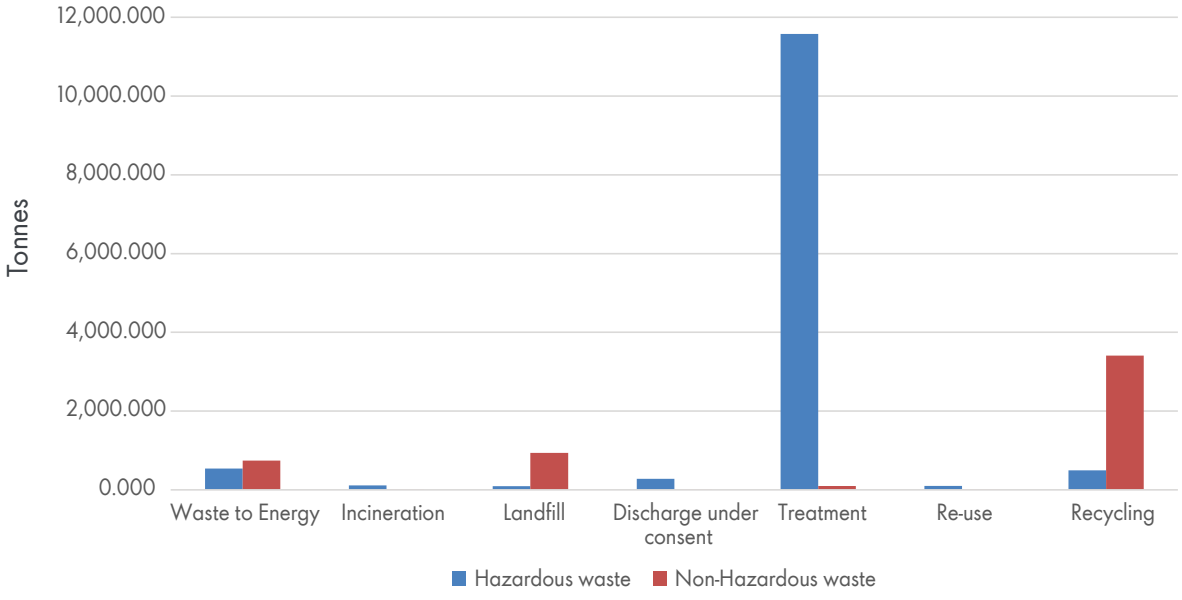


Figure 8 shows the various waste disposal routes of our offshore waste. Of the 18,224 tonnes total, 44% of the hazardous waste generated was from mobile rigs, which is sent for treatment onshore and 21% of hazardous waste was re-used or recycled. For non-hazardous waste, 66% was recycled. Nearly 90% of the waste sent for treatment was from drilling activities.

Figure 8: Waste disposal and recovery routes for offshore in 2024



We have various decommissioning activities under way in the UK. In 2024, approximately 17% of the waste generated resulted from those activities. When decommissioning, we actively seek ways to reuse, repurpose and to maximise the recycling of materials. Typically, around 97% of material returned to shore is either re-used or recycled.

Details of waste management at the Pierce FPSO are included in Bluewater's annual environmental statement as Bluewater company, Pierce Production Company Limited, operates the Pierce FPSO.

Shell UK Decommissioning in the North Sea

Brent Field

The Brent oil and gas field, and its pipeline systems, are located in Block 211/29 of the UK sector of the North Sea, approximately 186 km northeast of the Shetland Islands. It has been a cornerstone of the UK's hugely successful oil and gas industry for over 40 years. It is one of the largest fields in the North Sea, and consisted of four large platforms - Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta.

The Brent field was a prolific national asset and since 1976 produced around three billion barrels of oil equivalent. At its peak, it was producing more than half a million barrels a day. The Regulator granted permission for the cessation of production (CoP) from Brent Delta in 2011, and Alpha and Bravo at the end of 2014. The cessation of production from the Brent Charlie platform concluded March 31, 2021, marking the end of 45 years of production in the Brent field. During 2024, all the attic oil was removed from the Delta storage cells and the Charlie topside was removed by single lift and followed by conductor recovery.

Execution and planning is ongoing for completion of the commitments of the remaining Brent Field decommissioning scope.

Curlew Field

The Curlew Field is located approximately 210 km east of the Aberdeenshire coastline, and 55 km west of the UK/Norway median line, in a water depth of 93 m. The facility consisted of a central processing FPSO vessel with three subsea field tiebacks and was connected into the Fulmar pipeline for gas export to the St Fergus onshore facility.

The Curlew field ceased production at the end of March 2019. The Curlew FPSO was towed to Forth Ports' Dundee facility for cleaning in June 2019 and moved to the dismantlement facility in Norway in July 2020 for final cleaning and recycling. All process topsides were dismantled and recycled onshore during 2021. In November 2022, the FPSO hull was transferred to the quayside to begin dismantlement. Dismantlement of the FPSO hull was completed in 2024.

During 2021, production wells at Curlew B and C were plugged and made safe. Throughout 2022, subsea infrastructure at Curlew was decommissioned within a Shell UK portfolio decommissioning campaign. This included removal of subsea structures, risers, stabilisation features, the FPSO mooring system and remediation of all pipelines and umbilicals decommissioned in situ per the approved Decommissioning Programmes. In 2023, the wellheads at Curlew B and C were removed and recovered to shore during a portfolio campaign and in 2024, the safety zone at Curlew B was surrendered following seabed clearance verification.

The remaining wells, at Curlew D, will be plugged and made safe in 2025 with wellhead recovery in 2026.

Gannet

The Gannet Field is located within Blocks 21/25, 21/30, 22/21 and 22/26a in the Central North Sea (CNS). The development comprises one platform, Gannet Alpha (A), which produces from the Gannet A Field via platform wells and five subsea satellite tiebacks: Gannet B, C, D, F and G. In 2024, the GF01 well was plugged and lubricated, including removal of its Christmas Tree, in preparation for plug and make safe operations.

Goldeneye Field

Following the cessation of production in March 2011 the topside and jacket of the Goldeneye platform in the Central North Sea was removed in September 2021 and transported to shore in Norway for dismantling and recycling. The Goldeneye Post Decommissioning Survey was completed in September 2022 and all environmental permits surrendered. In October 2023, the final dismantlement waste fraction was repatriated for onshore disposal under regulatory approval. The Goldeneye marine pipeline to St Fergus will remain in place for potential reuse for the transportation of CO_2 as part of the Acorn carbon capture and storage project.

Kingfisher (Subsea)

The Kingfisher Field is located 280 km northeast of Aberdeen, approximately 5 km from the median line with Norway. The Field consists of six subsea wells which were tied back to the TAQA Bratani Limited owned-and- operated Brae Bravo Platform. Production ceased from Kingfisher in July 2018. Part 1 of the Decommissioning Programmes covering the Kingfisher infrastructure outside of the Brae Bravo 500m zone was approved in June 2021. Part 2 of the Decommissioning Programme will be submitted at a later date to cover the infrastructure within the Brae Bravo 500m zone.

Removals scope associated with the approved Part 1 Programme was included in a Shell UK decommissioning portfolio campaign in 2022. This included removal of the Kingfisher Production Manifold and surface-laid tie-in infrastructure. Plug and make safe scopes for the six Kingfisher wells began in 2023. Plug, make safe and wellhead severance of two Kingfisher wells was completed in 2024. Plug, making safe and wellhead severance of the remaining wells is planned to be completed in 2025.

Leman Field

Leman F & G are two Normally Unattended Installations (NUIs) tied-back to the Leman A Complex in the UK's Southern North Sea. The Decommissioning Programmes for Leman F & G were approved by OPRED in January 2024. Leman G ceased production on October 31, 2024 and decommissioning of the platform wells commenced.

The Decommissioning Programmes for Leman F & G were completed and submitted to the Regulator at the end of 2023, supported by Comparative Assessment and Environmental Appraisal.

Pierce

The Pierce Field is located in Blocks 23/22a and 23/27 in the Central North Sea (CNS), circa 245km from the Scottish coastline (Peterhead) and circa 1km from the UK / Norwegian medial line (Figure 1-1) and in water depths of circa 85m. In 2024, three water injection wells were plugged and lubricated in preparation for plug, make safe and wellhead recovery operations.

Scoter And Merganser (Subsea)

Scoter and Merganser were two normal pressure and temperature gas-condensate subsea tiebacks to the Shearwater Cluster located in Block 22/30a of the Central North Sea. Having produced since 2004 and 2006 respectively, the fields ceased production on 17 December 2020.

An opportunity to re-use the Scoter Riser on the Shearwater A Platform was identified. To support this re-use, the flushing and disconnection of the Scoter and Merganser subsea infrastructure was executed in Q1 2021, whilst flushing of the control umbilicals was executed in Q4 2021.

Decommissioning Programmes covering the full decommissioning scope for both fields were approved in September 2022. As per the approved Decommissioning Programmes, Shell UK plans for the removal of all surface-laid infrastructure for recovery to shore and recycling / disposal. Trenched and buried pipelines and umbilicals will be decommissioned in situ.

In early 2023, the Scoter and Merganser wells were plugged and lubricated, allowing the wells to be fully plugged and made safe in Q3 2023. Wellhead severance activities were executed in 2024 with the wellheads removed and recovered to shore.

Contact Us

This report is published on our corporate website at **www.shell.co.uk**

For any queries, please contact the Shell office in Aberdeen on **01224 882525** and ask for the Corporate Relations department:

Shell U.K. Limited

The Silver Fin Building

455 Union Street

Aberdeen

AB11 6DB

Appendix 1

Well Activities in 2024

Drilled

Installation / rig	Shell well name	Well start date	Permit reference
Ocean Endeavor	Fram G6	25/10/2023	DRA/1011, CP/3198 (well completed 13th Feb 2024)
Ocean Endeavor	PAN-Northwest	04/03/2024	DRA/1043, CP/3317
Ocean Endeavor	PAN-North	04/08/2024	DRA/1053, CP/3399
Stena Don	Arran AN4	07/02/2024	DRA/1030, CP/3310
Stena Don	Penguins E1ST (included abandonment of E1 Motherbore)	28/04/2024	DRA/1052, CP/3365
Stena Don	Penguins DT-04	11/06/2024	DRA/1051, CP/3376
Valaris-122	4 x Jackdaw Wells	JD05 start 39/08/25 JD06 start 17/09/23 JD03 start 21/09/23 JD02 start 23/09/23	JD02 Well - DRA/997, CP/3162. JD03 Well - DRA/998, CP/3163. JD05 Well - DRA/999, CP/3164 JD06 Well - DRA/1000, CP/3165 (Note these are being batch drilled, currently ongoing until end 2025/start 2026
Valaris-123	Selena Exploration Well	21/06/2024	DRA/1059, CP/3403

Abandoned

Installation / rig	Shell well name	Well start date	Permit reference
Ocean Endeavor	Gannet GF01	13/02/2024	WIA/13310, CP/3294 (Plug and Lubricate, not fully abandoned)
Ocean Endeavor	Kingfisher Wells	07/12/2024	WIA/1712, CP/3469
Valaris-121	Shearwater SW03	21/03/2024	WIA/1575, CP/3233
Valaris-123	Selene Exploration Well	21/06/2024	DRA/1059, CP/3403 (Abandoned as part of overall exploration drilling scope)

Appendix 2

ISO 14001 - 2015 Certificate

ISO 14001

Certificate of Registration

ERM Certification and Verification Services

Exchequer Court
33 St. Mary Axe
London EC3A 8AA
Tel: +44 (0)20 3206 5281
post@ermcvs.com

This is to certify that

Shell UK Limited

at

The Silver Fin Building, 455 Union Street, Aberdeen AB11 6DB, United Kingdom

has been registered to ISO 14001:2015 for

Exploration, production and decommissioning including management of operated and non-operated assets, processing and storage across the UK energy sector supported by core business and technical functions.

Certificate Number: 622
Initial Certification Date: 30 November 2007
Initial ERM CVS Issue: 4 August 2022
Revision Date: 29 August 2024
Expiry Date: 4 January 2026
Version #: 4

UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 0067

Signed on behalf of ERM CVS by:

Ron Crooks
Partner, Head of Certification

Cautionary Note

The companies in which Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this statement "Shell", "Shell Group" and "Group" are sometimes used for convenience to reference Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. The words "Shell UK", "we", "us" and "our" are used to refer to Shell U.K. Limited and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. ''Subsidiaries'', "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this statement refer to entities over which Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. The terms "joint venture", "joint operations", "joint arrangements", and "associates" may also be used to refer to a commercial arrangement in which Shell has a direct or indirect ownership interest with one or more parties. The term "Shell interest" is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

Forward-Looking statements

This statement contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Shell. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential exposure of Shell to market risks and statements expressing management's expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts, projections and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "aim"; "ambition"; ''anticipate''; "aspire", "aspiration", ''believe''; "commit"; "commitment"; ''could''; "desire"; ''estimate''; ''expect''; ''goals''; ''intend''; ''may''; "milestones"; ''objectives''; ''outlook''; ''plan''; ''probably''; ''project''; ''risks''; "schedule"; ''seek''; ''should''; ''target''; "vision"; ''will''; "would" and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this statement, including (without limitation): (a) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (b) changes in demand for Shell's products; (c) currency fluctuations; (d) drilling and production results; (e) reserves estimates; (f) loss of market share and industry competition; (g) environmental and physical risks, including climate change; (h) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition properties and targets, and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (j) legislative, judicial, fiscal and regulatory developments including tariffs and regulatory measures addressing climate change; (k) economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and renegotiation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or advancements in the approval of projects and delays in the reimbursement for shared costs; (m) risks associated with the impact of pandemics, regional conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the conflict in the Middle East, and a significant cyber security, data privacy or IT incident; (n) the pace of the energy transition; and (o) changes in trading conditions. No assurance is provided that future dividend payments will match or exceed previous dividend payments. All forward-looking statements contained in this statement are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Shell plc's Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 (available at www.shell.com/investors/news-and-filings/sec-filings.html and www.sec.gov). These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this statement and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this statement, May 30, 2025. Neither Shell plc nor any of its subsidiaries undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this statement.

Shell's net carbon intensity

Also, in this statement we may refer to Shell's "net carbon intensity" (NCI), which includes Shell's carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers' carbon emissions in supplying energy for that production and our customers' carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell's NCI also includes the emissions associated with the production and use of energy products produced by others which Shell purchases for resale. Shell only controls its own emissions. The use of the terms Shell's "net carbon intensity" or NCI is for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell plc or its subsidiaries.

Shell's net-zero emissions target

Shell's operating plan and outlook are forecasted for a three-year period and ten-year period, respectively, and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next three and ten years. Accordingly, the outlook reflects our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell's operating plan and outlook cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is outside our planning period. Such future operating plans and outlooks could include changes to our portfolio, efficiency improvements and the use of carbon capture and storage and carbon credits. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell's operating plans and outlooks to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

Forward Looking non-GAAP measures

This statement may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as adjusted earnings and divestments. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc's consolidated financial statements.

The contents of websites referred to in this statement do not form part of this statement.

We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this statement that the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No 1-32575, available on the SEC website www.sec.gov.