



2025

UK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT



At TAQA, we are committed to respecting the natural environment and to achieving our goals of preventing harm to people, providing a safe and secure workplace, and delivering our activities with minimal environmental impact.

04	INTRODUCTION
08	NORTH SEA OPERATIONS
22	ENVIRONMENT
38	DECOMMISSIONING
42	ONSHORE INITIATIVES
44	GLOSSARY

WELCOME TO

TAQA UK'S 2025 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

I'm pleased to present TAQA UK's 2025 Environmental Statement and to reaffirm our commitment to excellent health, safety, security, environmental and quality (HSSEQ) performance.

79%

of operational waste was reused or recycled

40%

reduction in produced water discharges

48%

reduction in CO₂ emissions on last year

2025 was a significant year for TAQA UK, marked by major progress across our decommissioning programme. We advanced two substantial plug and abandonment (P&A) programmes, commencing the 32-well Brae Alpha and 52-well subsea campaigns. We successfully disembarked two of our platforms – North Cormorant in January and East Brae in July - following cessation of production and completion of the associated Drain, Flush, Purge and Vent (DFPV) activities. In October, the 11,600-tonne Eider Alpha topsides were safely removed in a single-lift operation by Allseas - an important achievement in the execution of our decommissioning strategy. Throughout this period of heightened activity, we continued to demonstrate excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning. Many of these activities directly contributed to improved environmental performance.

In 2025, 3,112 tonnes of waste were diverted from landfill for reuse, with 79% of all operational waste reused or recycled. As production declined and well plug and abandonment (P&A) activities progressed, produced water discharges reduced by 38% - a reduction of 2,001,668 m³ compared with 2024. Chemical usage and discharge also decreased by 11% and 63% respectively. Notably, 97% of all permitted chemical discharges were within the lowest-risk Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management (CHARM) category or the lowest non-CHARM category, representing the most environmentally friendly chemical options available.

We achieved a 48% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared with 2024. This was supported by continued implementation of energy-saving and emissions-reduction reviews across our platforms, including the ongoing development of our Emission Reduction Action Plans (ERAP).

As we progress on our journey of excellence in late-life operations and decommissioning, we remain firmly committed to further reducing our environmental impact and delivering responsible, sustainable results.

Sandy Hutchison

Sandy Hutchison,
Managing Director



TAQA UK HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY

The health, safety and security of our employees, contractors and the public is our highest priority; it is more important than any operational priority.

We must also:

- Ensure that our assets are operated safely
- Assure the integrity of our assets
- Respect, protect and understand the natural environment

Within our HSSE Policy, the key aspects are Health, Personal Safety, Major Accident Prevention, Security and Environmental protection

We strongly believe that excellent business performance requires excellent HSSE performance – we recognise this as a core value. Employees and contractors are required to focus on the four areas below:

LEADERSHIP

Everyone within TAQA demonstrates commitment and accountability to implement this policy and to work in accordance with the TAQA Management System Elements and Expectations

Everyone within TAQA understands their accountabilities for the management of HSSE

The structure and resources necessary to achieve and measure HSSE accountabilities are provided

Requirements of applicable legislation and standards are identified, understood and complied with

Personnel have the required competencies and are fit for work

Our workforce is aligned, involved and empowered in the identification and management of HSSE hazards and the achievement of our HSSE goals

Key stakeholder groups are identified and a good working relationship is maintained with them (understanding and addressing their issues and concerns)

OPERATIONAL RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Risks are identified, assessed and appropriately managed

Information required to support safe operation is identified, accurate, available and up to date

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The standards, procedures and operating manuals required to support project, maintenance and operational activities are identified, developed, understood and consistently applied

Process and operational status monitoring and handover requirements are defined, understood and carried out

Operational interfaces with third parties are identified, assessed and appropriately managed

Risks arising from any form of change are systematically identified, assessed and managed

A systematic process is in place to verify the safe condition of plant and equipment and to ensure that personnel are appropriately prepared (before start-up or return to normal operations)

We are appropriately prepared for all necessary actions which may be required for the protection of the public, personnel (including contractors), the environment, plant equipment and reputation in the event of an incident

We aim to prevent pollution and protect the environment from the impact of our operations

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

We routinely monitor our activities through internal/external audits and produce key performance indicators – we review these indicators and intervene as necessary

Compliance with our expectations is routinely reviewed and audited to determine whether this policy remains appropriate and is being implemented effectively

The management system is routinely reviewed for continual improvement and to enhance HSSE performance

All incidents, near misses and opportunities for improvement are consistently reported and investigated, and that identified actions and learnings are implemented on a timely basis

We all have a personal responsibility to work safely and protect the environment. We are all safety leaders, irrespective of our role or location. Everyone is empowered to challenge and stop work if they are in any doubt regarding a job they are involved in or observing.

Sandy Hutchison,
Managing Director

Jeremy Kibble,
Finance Director

Brad Youngson,
HSSEQ & Assurance Director

Calum Riddell,
Operations Director

David Wilson,
Decommissioning and
Projects Director

Rachel Lucken,
Human Resources Manager

SECTION 2.0

NORTH SEA OPERATIONS

**TAQA**

Established in 2005, TAQA is a diversified utilities and energy group headquartered in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates, and listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX: TAQA).

TAQA has significant investments in power and water generation, water treatment and reuse, transmission and distribution assets, as well as upstream and midstream oil and gas operations. TAQA owns and manages assets in 25 countries.

For more information, please visit:
www.taqa.com.

TAQA UK

TAQA UK is a leading North Sea operator, focused on safe and efficient late-life operations and decommissioning.

Since acquiring its first North Sea interests in 2006 and becoming operator of those assets in 2008, TAQA UK has played a significant role in the UK offshore oil and gas industry. Today, its portfolio places it at the forefront of late-life operations and decommissioning, delivering one of the largest multi-asset decommissioning programmes in the region in close collaboration with supply chain partners.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT - 2025 OVERVIEW

In 2025, TAQA UK continued its journey of delivering excellence in safe and responsible late-life operations and decommissioning.

SAFETY

Throughout 2025, safety remained a central focus across our operations. Our recordable injury rate for the year was 2.49, compared with a target of 1.37. To strengthen our safety performance, we launched an HSE improvement plan that focused on clear expectation-setting, learning from incidents and reinforced safe behaviours across the workforce. We shared targeted safety messaging, held in-person events that focused on safety leadership, and assessed our safety culture. Through consistent engagement and visible leadership involvement, we strengthened our understanding of key risks, personal accountability and shared responsibility for safety. These actions demonstrate our continued commitment to driving improvement and building a strong, engaged and sustainable safety culture across TAQA UK.

FINANCIALS & PRODUCTION

2025 finished at 9,822 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) higher than the budget of 8,100 boe/d. Exceptional performance across our Central North Sea assets in reliability and production volumes contributed to offsetting our decommissioning costs.

PROJECTS

Our P&A activities continued at multiple locations, with the 32-well Brae Alpha and 52-well subsea campaigns ongoing, utilising the mobile rig, Noble Patriot. We also progressed our rig return to service on Harding.

We ceased production at East Brae, which alongside North Cormorant was disembarked in 2025. The Northern North Sea Engineering, Preparation, Removal and Disposal (EPRD) project progressed with the safe removal of the 11,600-tonne Eider Alpha topsides. And we continued to work on preparatory works for the removal and disposal of Tern, North Cormorant and Cormorant Alpha.

We progressed the tender process for the Brae Alpha EPRD project, while continuing to scope options for the complex removal of the Harding platform.

SUPPORTING OUR PEOPLE

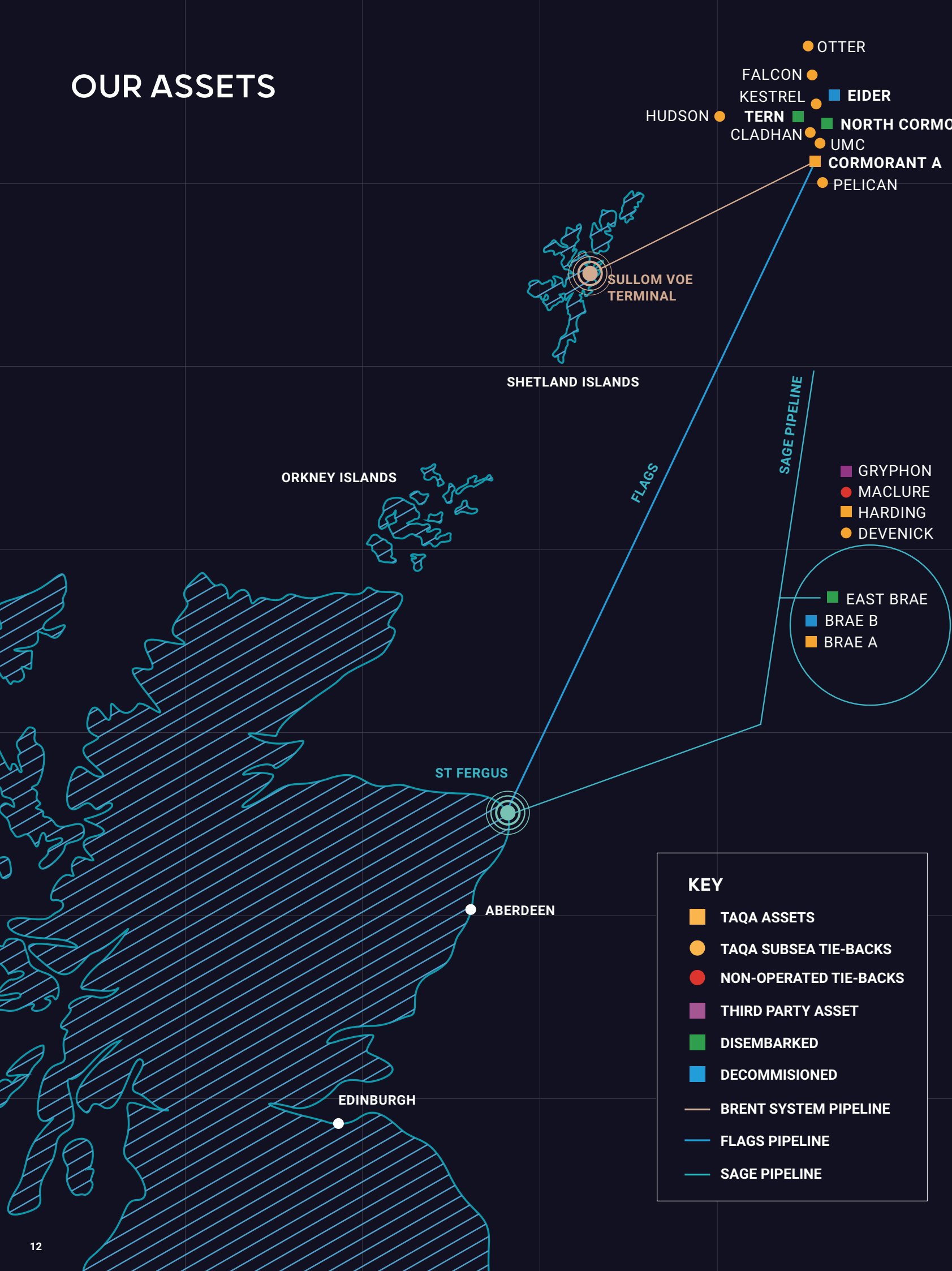
In 2025 supporting our people remained a priority. Our journey of late-life operations and decommissioning requires the thoughtful redesign of the organisation. To manage this responsibly, TAQA UK continues to deliver a comprehensive people plan focused on retaining, developing and engaging our highly skilled workforce, while also managing a carefully sequenced reduction programme. We maintained supporting employees through our Future You programme - an online hub of information, support and resources aimed at helping people plan for their future and build relevant skills. To further strengthen working relationships and everyday effectiveness, we also launched the One-to-One Connections site, offering practical guidance to help colleagues to make one-to-one meetings with managers more meaningful and productive.

AWARDS SHORTLISTED:

HR TEAM OF THE YEAR - CHERRIES AWARDS



OUR ASSETS



8

Platforms operated by TAQA UK

2

Producing assets

4

Assets ceased production *

2

Decommissioned assets**

* East Brae was producing during 2024 and ceased production in April 2025
** Eider jacket to be removed in 2026



PRODUCING ASSET

PRODUCING ASSET

CEASED PRODUCTION

CEASED PRODUCTION

BRAE ALPHA

POSITION: 207km (129 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1975

WATER DEPTH: 112m (367ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Oil (and natural gas liquids) are exported through the TAQA operated Brae to Forties pipeline and onwards via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Gas from the Brae area is piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie-in to the SAGE pipeline system.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Eight legged steel jacket structure.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Alpha platform is a single, integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Brae Alpha topside facilities process produced fluids from the South, Central and West Brae and fluids from the Enoch reservoir, operated by Bridge Petroleum.

HARDING

POSITION: 320km (200 miles) north-east of Aberdeen

BLOCK NUMBER: 9/23b

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 70% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1987

WATER DEPTH: 110m (330 ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Oil from Harding is exported via 24-inch diameter oil export pipeline to a submerged tanker loading system.

STORAGE CAPACITY:
600,000 barrels.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Harding is a heavy-duty jack-up production unit, resting on a gravity base/storage tank.

FUNCTION:
The basis of the Harding development is a large, heavy-duty jack-up platform. It is a fully integrated drilling and production platform for the Harding field. The topside structure sits on the Gravity Base Tank (GBT), a reinforced concrete structure that provides the foundation. The GBT is also a T-shaped storage tank, which acts as a large storage tank for the export of crude oil. Oil production is exported from the GBT around every 4-6 weeks via a short (2km), 24" pipeline and submerged Offshore Loading System (OLS) to shuttle tankers.

EAST BRAE

POSITION: 193km (120 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 16/3a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 79.3% TAQA

DISCOVERY DATE: 1980

WATER DEPTH: 116m (380ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at East Brae ceased in April 2025. Prior to CoP, oil production was exported through the TAQA operated Brae to Forties pipeline and onwards via the Forties Pipeline System to the Kinneil reception terminal on the Firth of Forth.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Production at East Brae ceased in April 2025. Prior to CoP, gas from the Brae area was piped to the St Fergus gas terminal via a tie-in to the SAGE pipeline system.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Four legged steel platform.

FUNCTION:
East Brae was disembarked in July 2025 and the platform is in Unattended Installation (UI) mode. Production ceased in April 2025 and subsequently all platform-based wells have been plugged and abandoned and all hydrocarbon pipelines have been flushed and disconnected. Prior to CoP, East Brae topside facilities processed produced fluids from the TAQA operated East Brae and Braemar Field reservoirs. In October 2012, Devenick was tied-back to the East Brae platform and brought online. Plug and Abandonment operations on the native platform based East Brae well stock commenced mid-2021 and was completed in 2024. Production ceased for the Braemar and Devenick tie-backs in 2025, with all flushing and disconnection of subsea flowlines and pipelines completed in 2025. Decommissioning activities at East Brae are ongoing.

CORMORANT ALPHA

POSITION: 161km (100 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland

BLOCK NUMBER: 211/26a

OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA

EQUITY: 100% TAQA (not including Brent System owners' interest)

DISCOVERY DATE: 1972

WATER DEPTH: 150m (492ft)

OIL PRODUCTION:
Production at Cormorant Alpha ceased in September 2024. Prior to CoP, via Brent System.

GAS PRODUCTION:
Production at Cormorant Alpha ceased in September 2024. Prior to CoP, gas was commingled in process separation then via Western leg to FLAGS line to St Fergus.

TYPE OF INSTALLATION:
Concrete gravity structure – four legs.

FUNCTION:
Cormorant Alpha ceased production in September 2024. Prior to CoP, Cormorant Alpha was designed to drill, produce, meter and pump oil and gas. Cormorant Alpha also received oil via pipelines from North Alwyn and North Cormorant platforms as well as from the Underwater Manifold Centre (UMC) and Pelican subsea tie-backs. Oil from Cormorant Alpha was exported to Sullom Voe Terminal in the Shetlands via the Brent System. Gas from Cormorant Alpha also joined the Western Leg Gas Pipeline link to the Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (FLAGS). Disembarkation is expected August 2026.



CEASED PRODUCTION

NORTH CORMORANT

POSITION: 177km (110 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 211/21a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA
EQUITY: 100% TAQA
DISCOVERY DATE: 1974
WATER DEPTH: 161m (528ft)

OIL PRODUCTION: Production at North Cormorant ceased in June 2024. Prior to CoP, production was exported via Brent System Pipeline.
TYPE OF INSTALLATION: Eight legged steel jacket.
FUNCTION:

North Cormorant was disembarked in January 2025 and the platform is in Unattended Installation (UI) mode. Production ceased in June 2024 and subsequently all platform-based wells have been plugged and abandoned and all hydrocarbon pipelines have been flushed and disconnected. The Otter subsea field was tied back to North Cormorant, where fluids were processed and then exported via the Brent System to Sullom Voe Terminal. Otter was flushed and disconnected in 2024 prior to further decommissioning operations being undertaken.

North Cormorant was a drilling and production facility for the North Cormorant field. The oil was then routed to Cormorant Alpha for onward transmission through the Brent System to Sullom Voe Terminal. Gas was imported through the Western Leg via Brent A and the FLAGS Pipeline to St Fergus Terminal. Crude oil, imported from Tern, was exported to Cormorant Alpha. Decommissioning activities are ongoing.

CEASED PRODUCTION

TERN

POSITION: 169km (105 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 210/25a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA
EQUITY: 100% TAQA
DISCOVERY DATE: 1975
WATER DEPTH: 167m (548ft)

OIL PRODUCTION: Production at Tern ceased in March 2024. Prior to CoP, production was exported via Brent System Pipeline.
GAS IMPORT/EXPORT: Production at Tern ceased in March 2024. Prior to CoP, gas production was via Western Leg and Western Isles.
TYPE OF INSTALLATION: Eight legged steel jacket.

FUNCTION:
The Tern platform is an Unattended Installation (UI) following disembarkation in September 2024. Prior to CoP in March 2024, the Tern platform served as a production facility for the Tern, Cladhan, Falcon, Hudson and Kestrel fields, and as a drilling facility for the Tern field. During 2024 production of the subsea tie-back fields was also ceased and a campaign was completed to flush and disconnect to allow for future decommissioning operations.

DECOMMISSIONED ASSET

EIDER

POSITION: 184km (114 miles) north-east of Lerwick, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 211/16a and 211/21a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA
EQUITY: 100% TAQA
DISCOVERY DATE: 1976
WATER DEPTH: 157.5m (517 ft)

OIL PRODUCTION: Production at Eider ceased in January 2018.
TYPE OF INSTALLATION: Eight legged steel jacket remains (Topsides removed in 2025).

FUNCTION:
The Eider platform was a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Production at Eider ceased in January 2018 and post cessation of production, Eider served as a utility platform providing power, chemical and control systems to support the Multi Phase Pump (MPP) operation for the subsea completed Otter field. Otter reservoir fluids were produced through the MPP, a subsea pumping station which pumped the fluids along the pipeline to North Cormorant. Eider was disembarked in September 2024, the topsides were removed in 2025 and the jacket will be removed in 2026.

DECOMMISSIONED ASSET

BRAE BRAVO

POSITION: 191km (119 miles) east of Sumburgh Head, Shetland
BLOCK NUMBER: 16/7a
OPERATOR/DUTY HOLDER: TAQA
EQUITY: 76.2% TAQA
DISCOVERY DATE: 1976/1977
WATER DEPTH: 99m (324ft)

OIL PRODUCTION: Production at Brae Bravo ceased in December 2018.
TYPE OF INSTALLATION: The Brae Bravo topside modules and jacket has been removed and only the footings remain in place.

FUNCTION:
The Brae Bravo platform was a single integrated platform consisting of drilling rig, production, utility and accommodation facilities. Production at Brae Bravo ceased in 2018 and the platform was disembarked in July 2019. Decommissioning activities commenced in 2021 and all topsides were removed, with the platform jacket being removed in 2022.

BRENT SYSTEM

From a major North Sea export system to safely flushed, drained and isolated

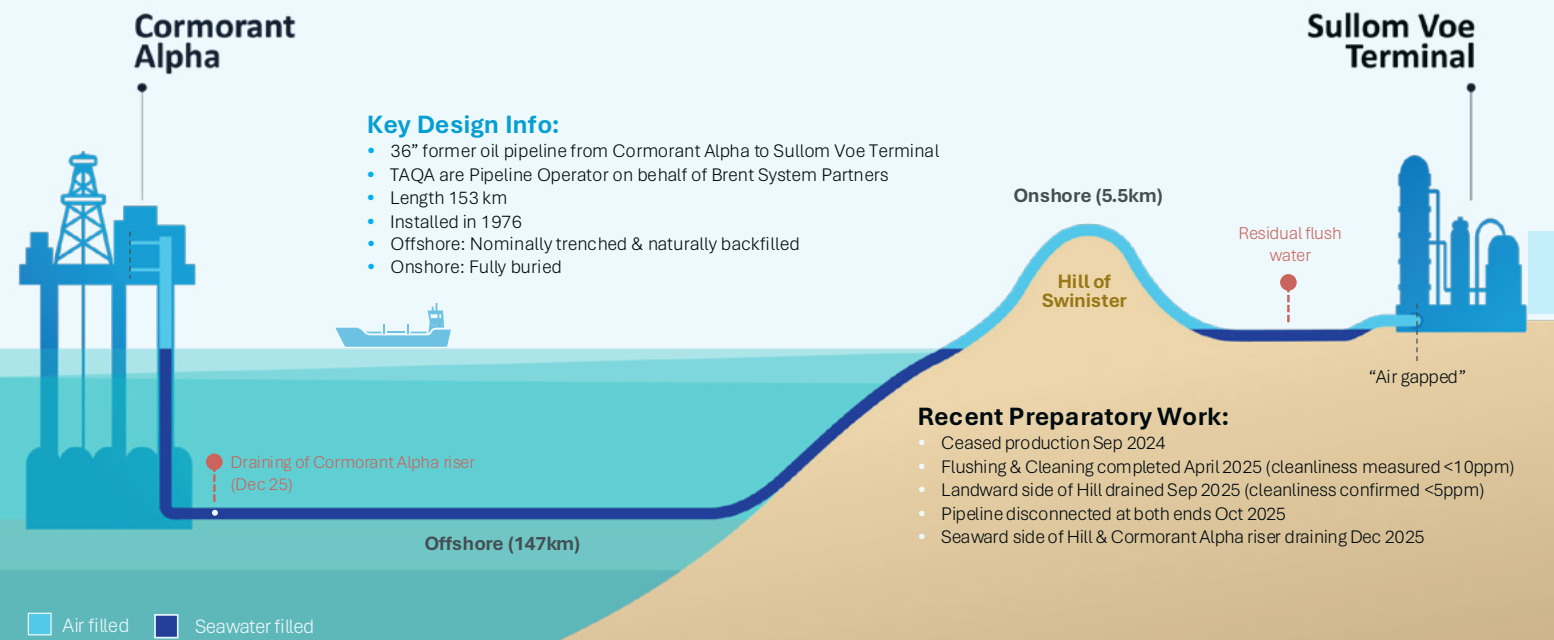
The Brent System Pipeline (PL04) is a 36-inch carbon steel export pipeline extending approximately 153 km from the Cormorant Alpha platform to Sullom Voe Terminal, comprising approximately 147 km offshore and 5.5 km onshore.

The pipeline was installed in 1976 and is operated by TAQA on behalf of the Brent System Partners. Production from Cormorant Alpha ceased on 10 September 2024, resulting in the cessation of all oil exports to Sullom Voe Terminal via the Brent System. Prior to cessation, the Brent System Pipeline transported approximately 13,000 barrels of oil per day from nine North Sea fields, representing on average around 20% of the oil processed at Sullom Voe Terminal.

The pipeline was subsequently pigged and flushed (using a mechanical device and fluids to remove residual contents), with activities completed in April 2025 and residual hydrocarbon content reduced to less than 10 ppm (parts per million). The landward section of the onshore pipeline section was drained in September 2025, with residual hydrocarbon content confirmed at less than 5 ppm. The pipeline was disconnected and isolated at both ends in October 2025, and drainage of the seaward section of the offshore pipeline section was completed in December 2025. The offshore section of the pipeline remains seawater-filled, while the onshore section is predominantly air-filled, with residual flush water retained at the pipeline low point located toward Sullom Voe Terminal.

153KM

Pipeline length from Cormorant Alpha to Sullom Voe Terminal



TAQA UK HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ELEMENTS & EXPECTATIONS

LEADERSHIP

- 01. Leadership Involvement and Responsibility
- 02. Compliance with Legislation and Standards
- 03. Employee Competence
- 04. Workforce Engagement
- 05. Communication with Stakeholders

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

- 06. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- 07. Documentation, Records and Knowledge

RISK MANAGEMENT

- 08. Operating Manuals and Procedures
- 09. Process and Operational Status Monitoring and Handover
- 10. Management of Operational Interfaces
- 11. Technical Standards
- 12. Management of Change and Project Management
- 13. Operational Readiness and Process Start-up
- 14. Emergency Preparedness
- 15. Inspection and Maintenance
- 16. Management of Safety Critical Devices
- 17. Work Control, Permit to Work and Task Risk Management
- 18. Contractor Management

REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

- 19. Incident Reporting and Investigation
- 20. Audit, Assurance and Management Review

COMMITMENT TO OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

TAQA’S GLOBAL HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TAQA is committed to the pursuit and attainment of excellent health, safety, security and environmental performance. It pledges to respect the natural environment, and to work to achieve its goals of ensuring that no harm comes to people; to provide a safe, secure workplace; and to carry out its activities with minimal impact on the environment. To meet this commitment, TAQA has established an HSSE policy that describes its core principles for HSSE management.

To implement the HSSE management system, TAQA utilises 14 elements from the commitment to operational excellence. The elements correspond to the “Plan-Do-Check-Act” elements of the International Standards Organisation (ISO) standards for health, safety, environment and quality management systems.

THE GLOBAL HSSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENSURES THAT WITHIN ALL OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS, TAQA WILL AS A MINIMUM:

- 01 Ensure all TAQA leaders demonstrate leadership and commitment to Commitment to Operational Excellence (COE) throughout the organisation.
- 02 Work constructively to seek to influence proposed laws and regulations, and consult on emerging issues.
- 03 Provide assurance that personnel are competent to safely perform their designated work roles, consistently and reliably to, at least, a minimum defined standard of performance. To do this they must possess the required underpinning working knowledge, understanding, skill and attitude to routinely perform their tasks and activities.
- 04 Identify key stakeholder groups and develop and maintain a good working relationship with them, understanding and addressing their issues and concerns.
- 05 Perform comprehensive hazard identification and risk assessments, identify control measures, develop and implement plans to manage significant risks to an acceptable level.
- 06 Identify, maintain and safeguard important information. Ensure personnel can readily access and retrieve information. Promote and encourage constructive dialogue within the organisation to share industry recommended practices and acquired knowledge.
- 07 Design, construct, install, commission, operate, maintain, assure and decommission all TAQA assets in a healthy, safe, secure, environmentally sound, reliable and efficient manner.
- 08 Prevent incidents by identifying and minimising workplace and personal health risks. Promote and reinforce all safe behaviours.
- 09 Identify all necessary actions to be taken to protect people, the environment, TAQA's assets and reputation in the event of a crisis and/or an emergency.
- 10 Maintain operations stability and integrity throughout the lifecycle of facility by use of clearly defined and documented operational, maintenance, inspection and corrosion control programs. Seek improvements in process and equipment reliability by systematically eliminating defects and sources of loss. Assessment of the degree to which expectations are met is essential to improve operations and integrity and maintain accountability and reliability.
- 11 Ensure that risks and exposures from proposed changes are identified, evaluated and managed to remain within pre-set (design) acceptance criteria.
- 12 Ensure contractors and suppliers perform in a manner that is consistent and compatible with TAQA policies and business performance standards. Ensure contracted services and procured materials meet the requirements and expectations of TAQA standards.
- 13 Report and investigate all incidents. Learn from incidents and use the information to take corrective action and prevent recurrence.
- 14 Confirm that TAQA processes are implemented and assess whether they are working effectively. Measure progress and continually improve towards meeting TAQA HSSE objectives, targets and key performance indicators.

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENT



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ISO 14001

TAQA UK operates an Environmental Management System (EMS) which is set out in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001. In 2025, TAQA UK continued utilisation of the ISO 14001:2015 standard.

ISO is a non-governmental network of global national standards institutes. ISO 14001 is the main management systems specification document in the ISO 14000 series containing the essential elements that must be satisfied by an organisation seeking registration or certification for its EMS.

The EMS provides a systematic approach to help control processes or activities which may have a potential environmental impact by means of procedures, instructions, training and education. It's designed to minimise the impact to the environment from TAQA UK's day-to-day operations, decommissioning activities, ensure compliance with legal obligations and support the business in the event of any emergency scenarios.

**THE KEY COMPONENTS OF TAQA
UK’S ISO 14001 CERTIFIED EMS ARE:**

ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT

Structure of organisation, which also includes the scope of the EMS. Identifies processes, roles and responsibilities.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT & REVIEW

Leadership commitment, including the HSSE policy. Management reviews are crucial to the cycle for continuous improvement. Regular management review meetings ensure that environmental improvements continue to be recognised.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Identification of applicable legal regulations is an integral part of the EMS. Confirmation of operations to legal, statutory and regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Elements or activities that may result in a positive or negative impact on the environment and how to control them.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PROGRAMMES

TAQA UK’s ‘objectives and targets list’ with respect to environmental performance is reviewed annually then translated into plans and programmes to ensure effective and successful implementation.

TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE

Periodic training and awareness are cornerstones of TAQA UK’s Learning and Development Programme.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

All EMS documentation is systematically managed to ensure it’s up to date, accurate and traceable.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL

TAQA UK’s procedures and work instructions are set up to minimise and control the impact of environmental aspects.

COMMUNICATION

Effective external and internal communication of environmental issues by TAQA UK contributes to the success of the EMS. This is carried out internally through regular meetings and offshore visits and externally with authorities and third parties.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Location level response plans are in place and are designed to effectively manage a wide variety of emergency scenarios. Necessary resources are available and exercises carried out to measure effectiveness – including oil spill response and control.

MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT

All incident reports, such as near misses, incidents and accidents are systematically recorded, root causes identified and preventative/corrective actions are tracked.

AUDITING

Regular auditing ensures the continued effectiveness of the EMS. All internal audits are performed according to TAQA UK’s audit procedure, with results discussed in cross-functional meetings and corrective actions tracked for progress.

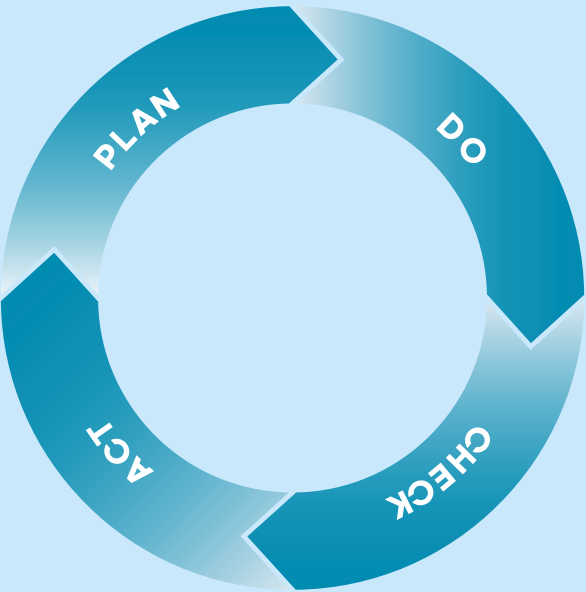


PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT

The ISO 14001 philosophy is based on the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) management model. In continuously going through each individual step, environmental management can result in improved environmental performance. The use of the PDCA cycle helps in keeping the environmental management system a continuous process instead of an individual event.

- PLAN:** tools for identification of targets in environmental performance.
- DO:** tools for achieving goals of environmental management.
- CHECK:** tools for checking the effectiveness of environmental management.
- ACT:** tools for taking effective adjusting measures in environmental management.

TAQA successfully attained re-certification to ISO 14001 in January 2025, supported by an onshore audit undertaken during the same period. Furthermore, two independent ISO 14001 surveillance audits were completed offshore in 2025, encompassing the East Brae and Cormorant Alpha installations. These audits covered all elements of the ISO 14001 standard. All audits were positive with only a small number of non-conformances and opportunities for improvement being identified. Where possible action was taken immediately to rectify issues, and subsequent actions are in place for the remaining findings.



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

In 2025 TAQA UK maintained a strong focus on safe, efficient and sustainable operations, with continued emphasis on decommissioning activities.

This included Plug and Abandonment (P&A), De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D), removals and responsible waste disposal. This operational focus translated into measurable environmental performance improvements during the year. For example, total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were reduced by 48%, Oil Pollution Prevention Control (OPPC) permitted discharges to sea decreased by a further 40%, and 79% of all operational waste was either reused or recycled.

48%

Reduction in total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

79%

of all operational waste being either reused or recycled

40%

Reduction in Oil Pollution Prevention Control (OPPC) permitted discharges to sea

ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

Atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK’s offshore activities arise primarily from the combustion of fuel gas and diesel for power generation and flaring, which is an integral part of a platform’s safety system.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order (2020) is the statutory mechanism used to regulate and reduce CO₂ emissions to atmosphere in the UK. All TAQA UK assets are in scope of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) until the permits are surrendered and are required to obtain and surrender allowances to cover the annual greenhouse gas emissions.

The North Cormorant and East Brae ETS permits were surrendered in January 2025 and June 2025, respectively. The major combustion processes on TAQA UK platforms resulting in the production of CO₂ are gas turbines which are used for power generation. Flaring and diesel usage are also contributors.

Table 1 shows the actual (full year) quantity of CO₂ emitted against the total ETS allowance.

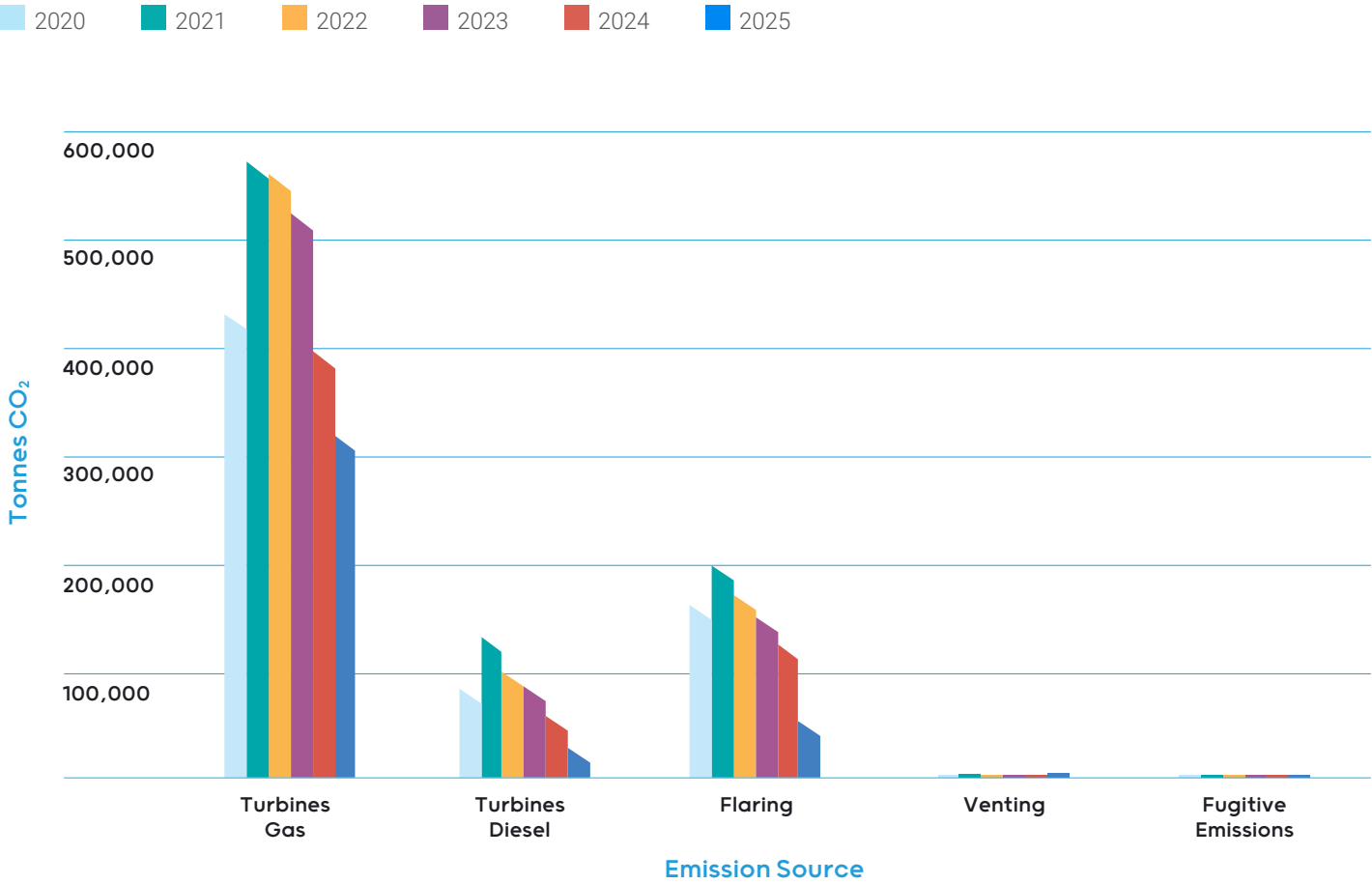
TABLE 1

2025 VS 2024 FULL YEAR CO₂ EMISSIONS
VERSUS ETS ALLOWANCES

	2024 SUMMARY	2025 SUMMARY
Total Emissions	590,296	307,551
ETS Allowances	160,752	64,584
Surplus/Deficit	-429,544	-242,967

In **Figure 1** the largest proportion (70%) of CO₂ emissions are derived from gas turbine usage. CO₂ emissions from gas turbines increased year-on-year between 2018-2021, declined 2022-2024 and again in 2025, where there was a significant reduction of 282,745 tonnes of CO₂ compared to 2024 (48%). CO₂ emissions in 2025 were also reduced when compared to 2024 for Diesel Turbines (40%) and Flaring (62%). Venting emission sources increased in 2025 by 9%, with Brae Alpha continuing to be the primary source of overall venting. The increase reflects a range of operational factors, including unlit flaring and gas handling changes, alongside higher produced water volumes.

FIGURE 1
TAQA UK’S 2025 CO₂ EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

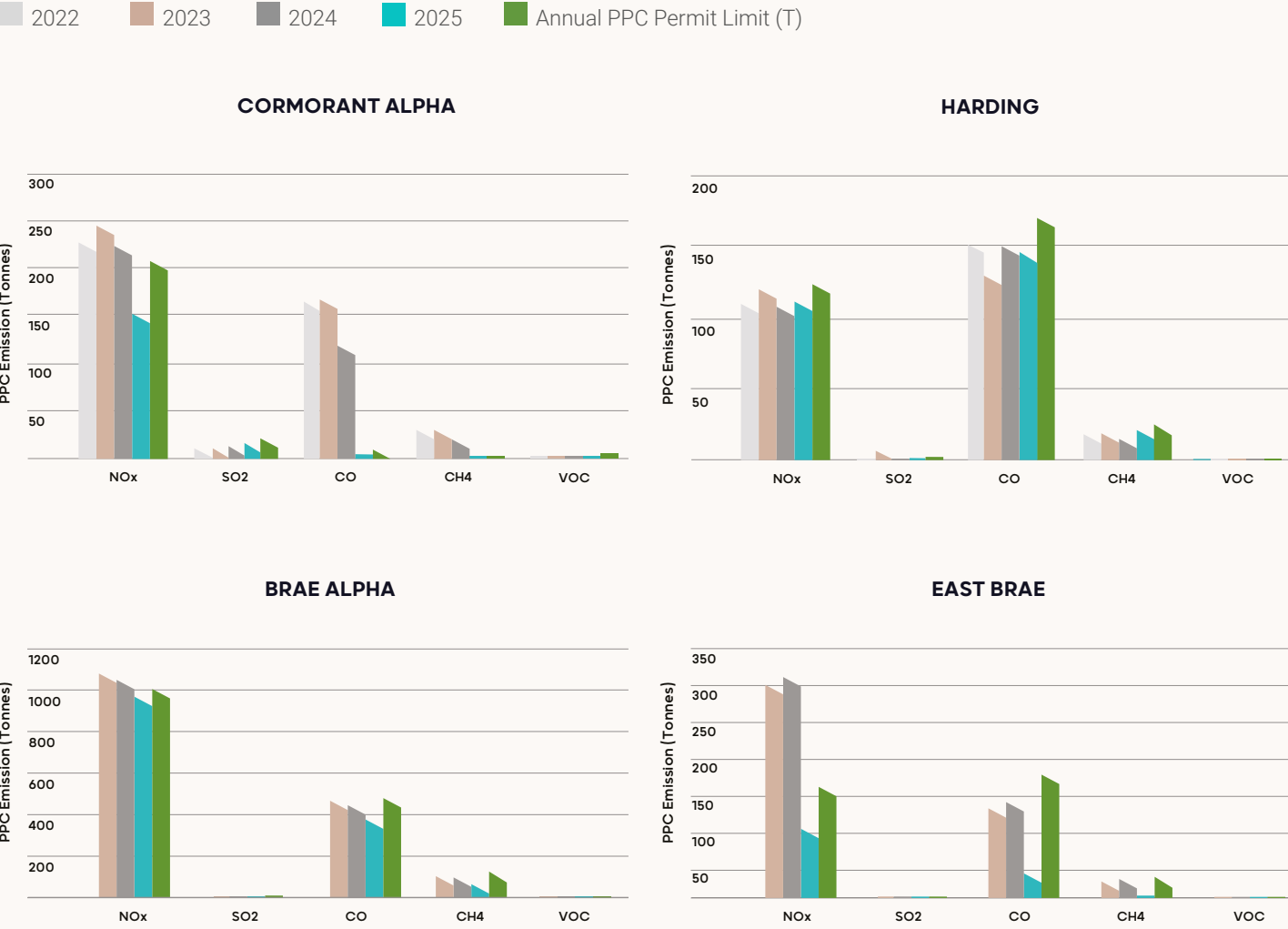


OTHER ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

The main combustion emission from TAQA UK’s operations is CO₂, however emissions of nitrous oxide (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are also produced as part of TAQA UK’s production activities. Non-CO₂ atmospheric emissions from TAQA UK’s installations are regulated via the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations which cover combustion plant emissions, including gas/diesel turbines.

Figure 2 shows the non-CO₂ atmospheric emissions for TAQA UK’s operated assets. All four platforms which hold Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) permits were within the permitted allowances. These emissions are permitted through the TAQA UK PPC permits which are asset specific. The East Brae and Cormorant Alpha PPC permits were surrendered in June 2025 and December 2025, respectively. The North Cormorant PPC permit was surrendered at the start of January 2025 therefore there is no 2025 data for North Cormorant.

FIGURE 2
TAQA UK’S ACTUAL NON- CO₂ ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS VERSUS PERMIT ALLOWANCE



PRODUCED WATER

Produced water is created during the extraction of oil and gas from subsurface. The produced water may contain water which has come directly from the reservoir, water injected into the formation to aid the extraction of oil or gas and any chemicals added during the production/treatment process. Oil reservoirs typically produce more water during extraction compared to gas reservoirs and as the reservoirs mature the proportion of water increases. The produced water is separated from the hydrocarbons; therefore, it can contain dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons.

The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC) (as amended) regulate all oil discharges to sea and require that all these discharges must be permitted by OPRED. OPRED place strict limitations on both the concentration and quantity of oil discharged within the produced water to protect the marine environment.

The three producing TAQA installations report a total of four individual discharge streams –two on Harding, one on East Brae and one on Brae Alpha – all of which must meet the legal monthly oil in water discharge average of 30mg/l. The exception to this is the second discharge stream on Harding which comprises of displacement water discharged from the Buffer Cell (during oil production, water is displaced through the Buffer Cell and discharged to sea in compliance with a legislative limit of 40mg/l).

Reporting discharge streams on an individual basis ensures that a constant focus can be maintained on the quality of each discharge stream via the required sample regime. If any deterioration in quality is observed, then subtle process adjustments can be made (e.g., skimming produced water flash drums or changing vessel liquid interface levels) to minimise the overall quantity of dispersed oil being discharged to sea.

Figure 3 shows that TAQA UK’s internal targets for average oil in produced water (OIPW) concentration were within internal targets for the four discharge streams associated with life permits. The discharge streams which exceeded TAQA UK’s internal targets were Harding’s Produced Water Flash Drum (PWFD) and East Brae streams. Overall, TAQA UK was 6% below the annual permitted total for oil in produced water discharged in tonnes.

6%

Below the annual permitted total tonnage of oil in produced water discharged.

FIGURE 3
2025 ACTUAL OIPW VS TAQA
TARGET OIPW CONCENTRATIONS

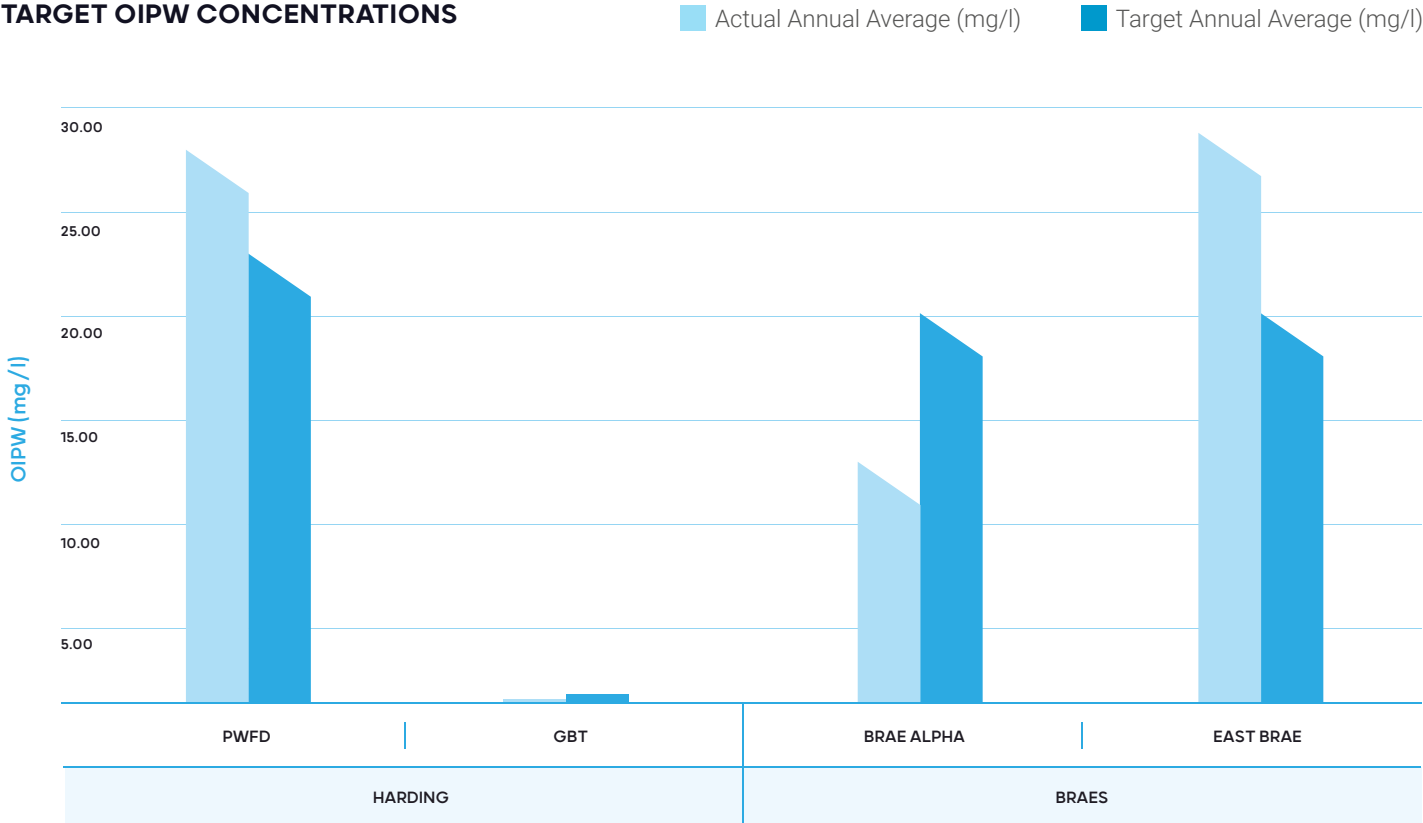


Figure 4 compares the volume of produced water discharged versus TAQA UK’s internal target for each asset. The internal target was achieved for three of the four discharge streams. The discharge stream which exceeded TAQA UK’s internal targets was Brae Alpha.

Overall, TAQA UK’s assets discharged 3,025,650 m³ of produced water during 2025. The total volume of produced

water discharged during 2025 was 40% lower than the volume discharged during 2024. This is due to the decrease in production on assets where P&A operations occurred. The reduction in oil discharged to sea (illustrated in Figure 5) is also linked to P&A operations and East Brae ceasing production during 2025.

FIGURE 4
TAQA UK’S 2025 ACTUAL VERSUS PRODUCED WATER DISCHARGE

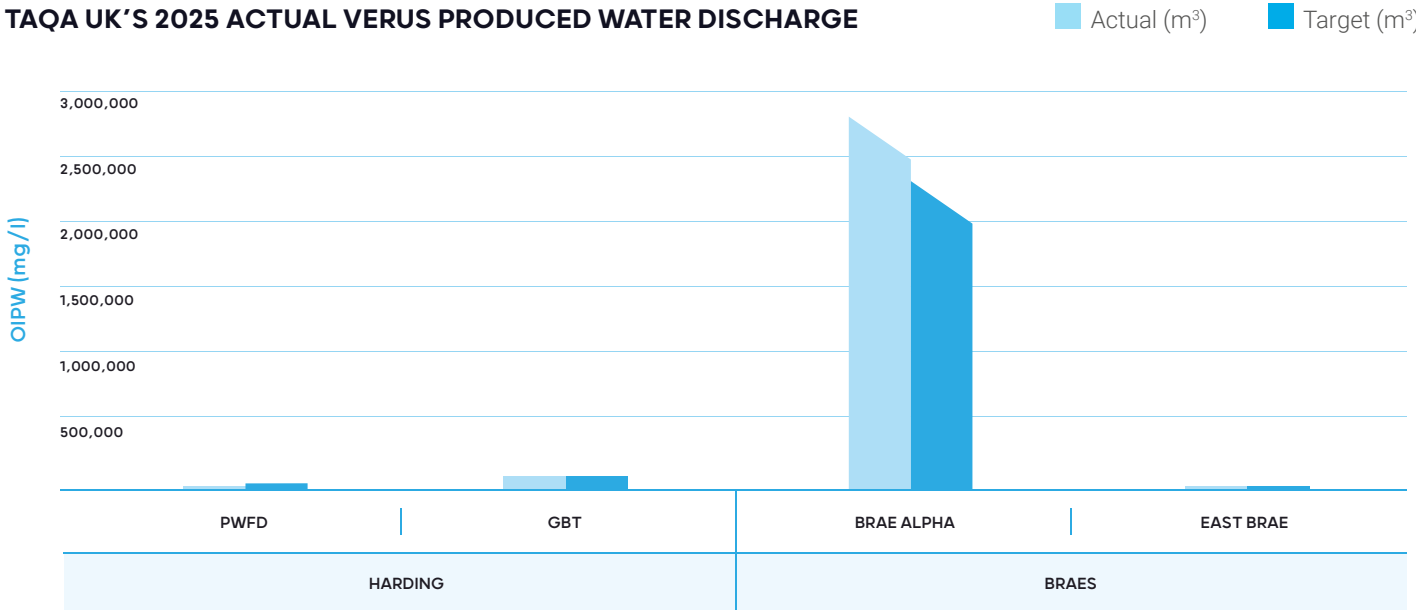
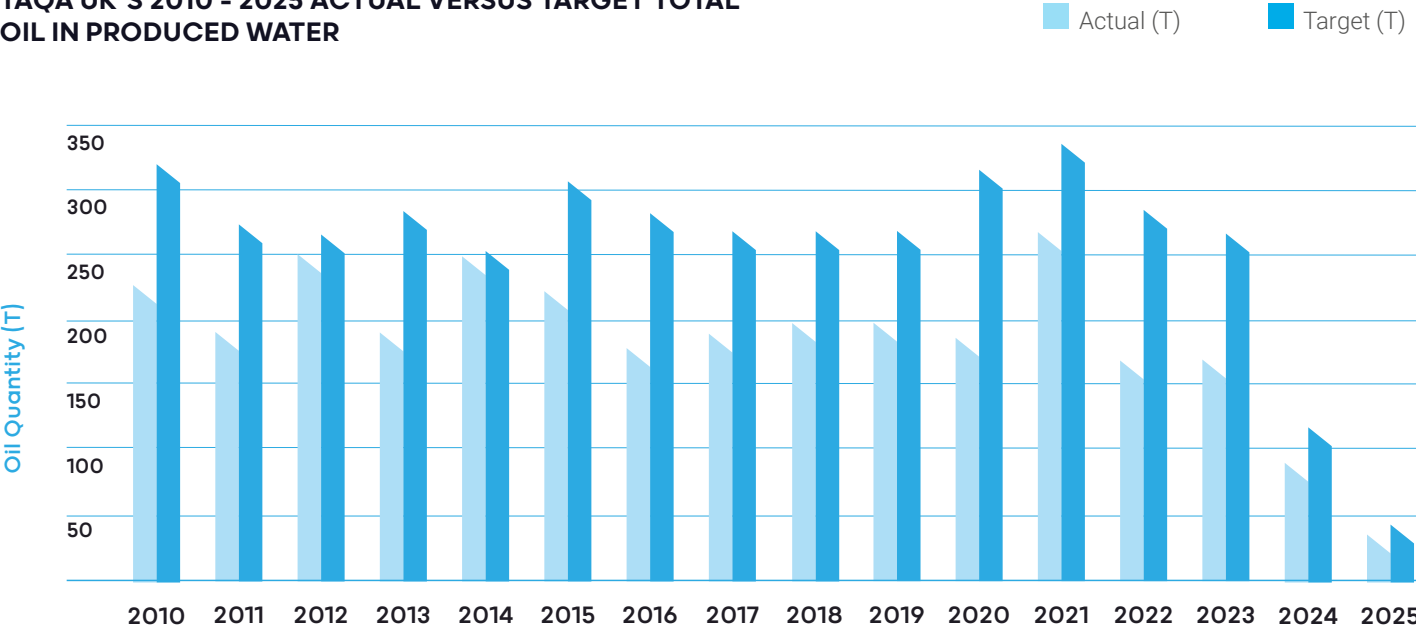


Figure 5 shows the actual quantity of oil discharged to sea via produced water for all TAQA UK’s platforms during 2025 compared to permitted targets. A total of 35.6 tonnes of dispersed oil was

discharged to sea, which is 6% below permitted levels. There was a significant decrease (60%) in the quantity of oil discharged to sea during 2025 when compared to 2024 (54 tonnes less).

FIGURE 5
TAQA UK’S 2010 - 2025 ACTUAL VERSUS TARGET TOTAL
OIL IN PRODUCED WATER



In addition to the platform production produced water discharge streams there were eight term-based permits in place during 2025. These term-based permits covered various work scopes including the Pelican, Braemar and Devenick disconnections, Eider decommissioning activities and P&A activities on Brae Alpha, Hudson,

UMC and Cormorant Alpha.

A combined quantity of 1.15 tonnes of oil was discharged from the eight term-based permits. All discharges made were within permitted conditions and all permits expired during 2025.



4,314 TONNES
of waste produced was either
reused or recycled

WASTE

The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Garbage) Regulations 1998 prohibits overboard discharge of offshore waste. All waste is therefore segregated offshore and disposed of onshore via an array of routes including reuse, recycling, waste-to-energy (WtE), landfill and incineration.

A variety of solid and liquid hazardous wastes are produced from TAQA UK’s offshore operations, including process vessel solids, waste chemicals, tank washings, waste oil, paper, scrap metal, glass and wood. To ensure legal compliance, all TAQA UK’s platforms actively segregate their waste streams which reduces contamination of disposal routes and minimises environmental impact by reusing, recycling and using waste in waste-to-energy plants (where possible), following the waste hierarchy, as shown in **Figure 6**.

In 2025, a total of 51.7 tonnes of decommissioning waste was generated, arising solely from activities at the Eider and Brae Bravo assets. No decommissioning waste was produced at any other locations. Waste-to-Energy was the primary management route, accounting for 32.4 tonnes (63%). A further 15.4 tonnes (30%) was recycled, and at Brae Bravo, 4.0 tonnes (7%) of waste required specialist incineration. No decommissioning waste was sent to landfill during the year.

FIGURE 6
TAQA UK’S WASTE DISPOSAL HIERARCHY



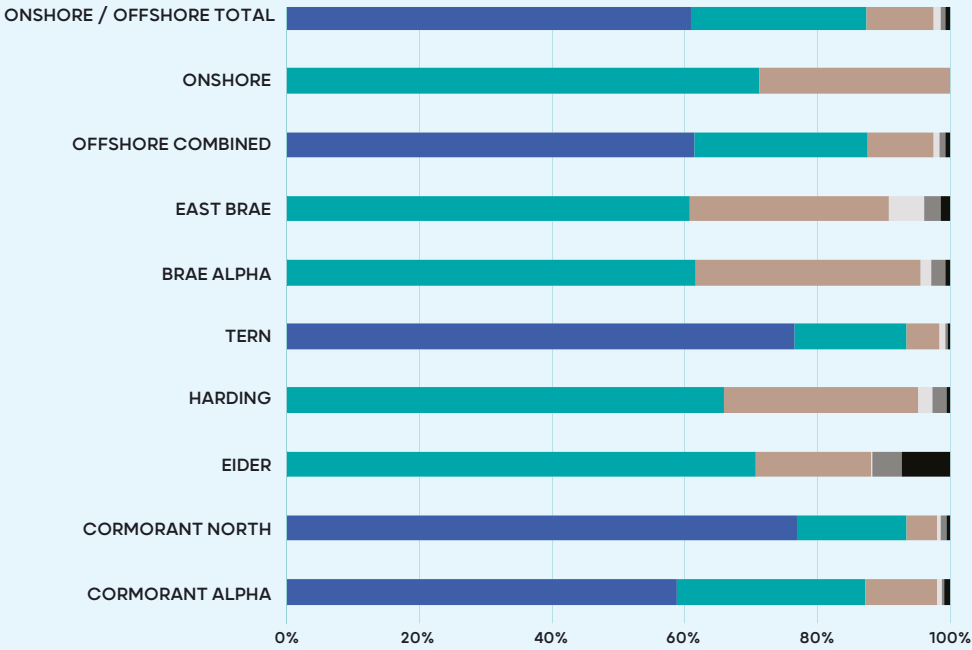
Figure 7 details the method of disposal for TAQA UK’s operational waste produced during 2025.

A total of 5,455 tonnes of waste was produced from operational activities, of which 79% or 4314 tonnes of all waste produced was either reused or recycled. A significant component of the total waste reused was from P&A activities across the TAQA UK assets (54%), including well conductors and tubing, and re-use of well equipment. The topside platform make safe De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D) works contributed 6% of all waste, and this was mainly wet bulk wastes from process and vessel cleaning and drain down.

During 2025, 1% of operational waste was disposed of by landfill. TAQA UK’s continued focus on minimising waste landfilled resulted in a significant quantity of waste being sent for WtE rather than landfill. As a result, the tonnage of operational waste landfilled in 2025 was 49 tonnes. A total of 453 tonnes of waste was disposed of by WtE in 2025 which accounted for 8% of all operational waste. The remaining 640 tonnes of waste produced by operational activities during 2025 was either sent for incineration (450 tonnes) or treatment (190 tonnes), which is recorded under the ‘Other’ disposal method category.

FIGURE 7
TAQA UK’S 2025
OPERATIONAL WASTE
DISPOSAL ROUTE
COMPARISON (TONNES)

- Reuse
- Recycling
- Waste to Energy
- Incinerate
- Landfill
- Other



CHEMICALS

Chemical use and discharge is regulated under the Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002 (as amended) (OCR). A permit must be obtained from OPRED prior to the use and discharge of chemicals associated with production, abandonment, well interventions and pipeline operations offshore.

These permits describe the selection, deployment, discharge route and environmental impact assessment for chemicals that are either used continuously or on a batch (ad-hoc) basis.

A key objective of the OCR Regulations is “to identify chemicals that might be considered hazardous and to ensure wherever possible their substitution by less hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals”.

Classification of chemicals is undertaken via the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS). This scheme assigns a substance a risk/hazard category. This is either a colour or letter (dependent on the method used to model the risk), based on the varying levels of hazard/risk to the receiving environment associated with its discharge (see Table 2).

Table 2 shows the relative quantities of chemicals used and discharged in 2025, according to their classification under the OCNS. The quantities of chemicals used (6,161 tonnes) and discharged (3,525 tonnes) cover all production activities, well intervention, decommissioning and pipeline operations. There was a decrease of 11% (691 tonnes) of chemicals used overall. The quantity of chemicals discharged also decreased in 2025 by 63% (2,219 tonnes) when compared to 2024 data. Chemicals used and discharged continued on assets which ceased production during 2025 due to the well intervention (predominantly plug and abandonment) campaigns on various assets. This is expected to continue during 2026 as TAQA UK progresses with the D&D of assets.

A substitution warning is assigned to an offshore chemical if it is considered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and

Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) to be harmful to the environment, i.e., the chemical or one of its components fails to meet set criteria with respect to biodegradation, bioaccumulation potential or toxicity.

It should be noted that of the 1,306 tonnes of chemicals discharged during 2025, 97% of this was a discharge of either the lowest risk CHARM (Chemical Hazard Assessment and Risk Management) category Gold, or the Non-CHARM lowest risk category E. This is a 1% increase of chemical discharged for these categories when compared to 2024. Of all chemicals discharged to sea, only 6% had a substitution warning and of this grouping of chemicals, 75% were classified as Gold (lowest risk) on the CHARM classification system.

TABLE 2
2025 CHEMICAL USAGE AND DISCHARGE QUANTITIES ACCORDING TO OCNS CATEGORY

CHEMICAL RANKING	TOTAL USED (KG)	TOTAL DISCHARGED (KG)
A	402.8	407.04
B	0	0
C	14,771.23	15,101.40
D	4,283.11	4,291.67
E	4,509,733.1	531,748.61
White	0	0
Silver	10,803.09	13,636.09
Gold	730,651.93	573,901.00
Total (kg)	5,270,645.3	1,139,085.81

FIGURE 8
TAQA UK’S 2025 CHEMICAL USAGE AND DISCHARGE

■ Total Used (Tonnes)
■ Total Discharged (Tonnes)

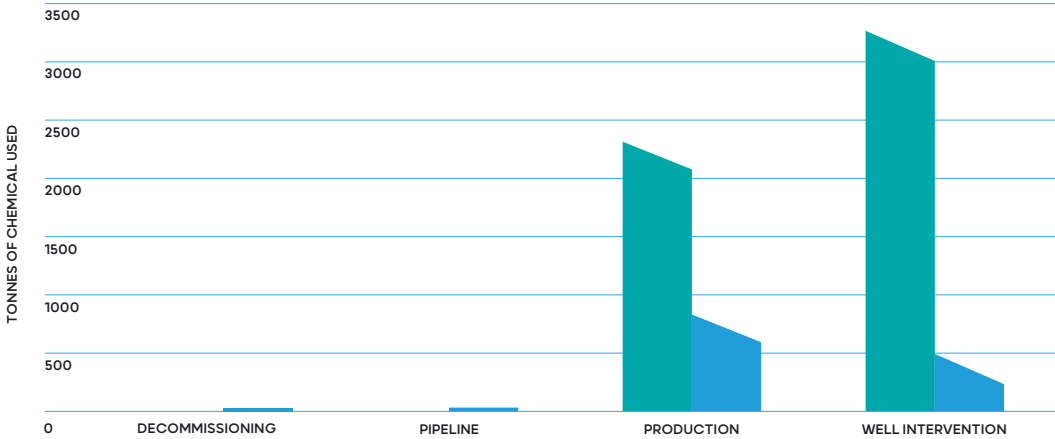


Figure 8 shows TAQA UK’s chemical use and discharge for each usage and discharge type. Total chemical usage decreased from 6,161 tonnes in 2024 to 5,470 tonnes in 2025, primarily due to reduced use of well intervention chemicals. Well intervention remained the dominant activity, with 3,137 tonnes used, accounting for approximately 57% of total chemical usage. Production activities used 2,315 tonnes, while pipeline activities represented a relatively minor contribution at 17.9 tonnes. No chemicals were

used for decommissioning activities during the year, with any discharges made under decommissioning permits limited to historical chemicals previously used for production operations.

Total chemical discharges amounted to 1,306 tonnes and were distributed across production (723 tonnes), well intervention (416 tonnes), pipeline (84 tonnes), and decommissioning activities (83 tonnes).

ACCIDENTAL SPILLS

All offshore operations must be covered by an approved Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). These plans describe the procedures and notifications that must be undertaken in the event of a release. They are regularly tested and exercised by offshore and onshore response teams to ensure they are robust and fit for purpose. All unplanned discharges to sea of oil and chemicals, regardless of volume, must be reported to relevant authorities (OPRED, Marine Directorate, Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA) and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)) via a Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1).

At TAQA UK, there are a variety of systems and procedures in place to mitigate against and reduce the potential of unplanned releases to sea. If a loss of containment does occur, whether it reaches the sea or is recovered at the location, it is captured in the company's incident reporting database. The release is then subject to investigation to identify the root cause.

Table 3 shows the number of Petroleum Operations Notices (PON1s) submitted by TAQA UK during 2025, detailing corresponding total oil or chemical quantities. A total of 14 PON1s detailing the corresponding oil or chemical quantities were submitted for TAQA UK’s operations in 2025. Of these spills, seven were of oil and totalled 2.95 tonnes. Chemical spills accounted for 0.27 tonnes of non-permitted discharge recorded during 2025.

Following abandonment of the Hudson B7z well, the post P&A monitoring with the ROV identified Oil-Based Mud (OBM) releasing from the well, with no visible sheen observed at the sea

surface. The release was attributed to migration of OBM from the well annulus through casing perforations located above the environmental plug, caused by channelling within the annular cement from the original cement placement. The Noble Patriot rig returned to Hudson B7z and set a supplementary cement plug, after which the release ceased, as confirmed by follow-up ROV monitoring. The total quantity of OBM released was estimated at 2.258 tonnes.

TABLE 3
ACCIDENTAL SPILLS TO SEA

PLATFORM	NUMBER OF PON1 NOTIFICATIONS	TOTAL VOLUME OIL/ CHEMICAL (TONNES)
Brae Alpha	0	0
East Brae	0	0
Cormorant Alpha	2	0.68
Eider	1	0.009
Harding	7	0.27
North Cormorant	0	0
Tern	0	0
Noble Patriot	4	2.26



ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Each year several key environmental objectives are set. The purpose of these objectives is to help achieve and demonstrate continual improvement in TAQA UK’s environmental performance. Each objective is made up of several individual targets.

Table 4 provides an overview of the status of TAQA UK’s 2025 objectives at year end.

TABLE 4
TAQA UK'S 2025 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

	Objective	Status
1	NNS Decommissioning and Projects	100%
2	CNS Decommissioning and Projects	100%
3	Operations Improvements	100%
4	EMS Management	100%
5	Emissions Management	100%
6	Subsea and Wells	100%

Completed/archived (>90%) Partially complete (>75%) Incomplete/ not achieved (<75%)

In summary, all objectives in 2025 were fully completed. A summary of each is provided below:

NNS Decommissioning and Projects focused on providing full environmental support to key decommissioning activities including Eider topside removal, Cormorant Alpha De-energisation and Disembarkation (D&D), attic oil recovery planning, North Cormorant preparatory work and PL4 disconnection.

CNS Decommissioning and Projects centred on the East Brae D&D programme, covering NORM surveys, permitting updates and preparation for topside removal. ETS surrender work and regulatory submissions were progressed, ensuring all CNS decommissioning environmental commitments were met.

The **Offshore Operations Improvements** centred on updating eLogbook and Power BI environmental targets and issuing waste management targets. Circular economy opportunities were reviewed, PPC stack monitoring was completed, and E Rep engagement progressed.

The **Environmental Management System** was strengthened through successful ISO 14001 recertification, the annual EMS Management Review, PESTLE updates and delivery of key reports including the public ES, SECR and stewardship submissions.

Emissions Management objectives delivered methane drone measurements on Brae Alpha and Harding, updates to emissions tracking tools, and completion of MAP/ERAP reviews including development of a decommissioning specific ERAP. ETS baseline submissions were completed in line with regulatory timelines, and the team adopted the Novisto platform to improve group wide GHG reporting efficiency and data quality.

Subsea and Wells activities included supporting MODU and Platform P&A work scopes across multiple wells and tiebacks, ensuring all environmental permits requirements were fully met. The team completed formal environmental compliance audits, executed subsea disconnect campaigns in line with regulatory expectations and advanced future decommissioning readiness through detailed DP/EA evaluations, development of materials inventories and strengthened waste management planning.

In 2026, TAQA UK is again continuing its efforts on focused objectives in six key areas:

01.
NNS Decommissioning and Projects
02.
CNS Decommissioning and Projects
03.
Subsea Systems and Wells Decommissioning
04.
Operations Improvements
05.
EMS Management
06.
Emissions Management

SECTION 4.0

DECOMMISSIONING



During 2025, progress was made on decommissioning scopes and the associated Decommissioning Programmes (DPs) in the Northern North Sea (NNS) and Central North Sea (CNS).

This included supporting:

Make safe De-energisation and Disembarkation

Subsea field and pipeline disconnections

Well Plug & Abandonment

Engineering, Preparations, Removal & Disposal project topside removal and execute preparations

Transfrontier shipment of waste consents

Disposal yard assurance, waste reporting and repatriation of waste to the UK.

NNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities included environmental permit support through PLANC (Permits, Licences, Authorisations, Notifications and Consents) management, along with continued regulator and stakeholder engagements:

D&D Projects

- OPRED engagement and over 10 permit approvals across two assets
- Offshore bird deterrent surveys to identify equipment and mitigation measures for installing prior to disembarkation
- Active Waste Management Plan (AWMP) support during de-oiling and removal of residual chemicals
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) surveys to inform residual NORM levels for onshore treatment

Subsea

- Subsea flushing and disconnects project support
- Environmental permit approvals, including variations
- Subsea materials inventory verification and categorisation

PL04 (Brent System Pipeline)

- Supporting stakeholder engagement and comparative workshops
- Assisting de-oiling strategies and permitting
- Hazardous materials inventory development

P&A

- Development and submission of topsides permits for Brae Alpha and Harding
- Development and submission of Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) permits
- MODU loss of containment audits conducted

EPRD (Topside & Jacket Removals)

- Transfrontier Shipment of waste (TFS) regulator engagements, focusing on NORM waste disposal and repatriation
- Approval of Eider removal (topside and jacket cuts) permits
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and Norwegian Environment Agency (NEA) approval of the Eider topside TFS consent, see image
- AWMP support and dismantling yard assurance
- Cormorant Alpha EPRD early preparation works permit support including new Decom applications for conductor cuts, see image



▲ Eider topside removal and TFS movement to Norway for disposal



CNS OVERVIEW

Decommissioning activities included environmental permit support through PLANC, continued regulator, and stakeholder engagements and close out of decommissioning projects:

East Brae D&D

- Offshore bird deterrent survey to identify equipment and mitigation measures for installing prior to East Brae disembarkation
- AWMP support during de-oiling and removal of residual chemicals
- NORM Survey on East Brae to inform residual NORM levels for onshore treatment, see image of East Brae process

Subsea

- Subsea flushing and disconnects project support
- Active waste management plan support including removal of Braemar and Devenick subsea roof panels, see image

Harding

- Refine Waste inventory and NORM estimates
- EPRD tendering scope input

P&A

- Brae Alpha permit preparations and submission
- Brae Apha loss of containment audits
- Harding Rig Return to Service project support

Topside and Jacket Removals

- Prepare and submit East Brae TFS following HSE and NORM management assurance activities, see image of Aker Stord
- Brae Bravo TFS consent close out following Brae Bravo NORM waste TFS repatriation to England
- Brae Alpha EPRD project ITT support and early work planning

please change highlighted text to the following and also make it the second bullet point:

Noble Patriot subsea wells P&A completed for the UMC and Hudson fields, with the Otter field also commenced



▲ Cormorant Alpha Well Conductors and Legs, showing leg cut working platforms



▲ Braemar and Devenick subsea roof panels following removal during Central North Sea Subsea Disconnections, awaiting cleaning at the scrap merchant, Peterhead, Scotland

SECTION 5.0

ONSHORE INITIATIVES



ONSHORE INITIATIVES

TAQA UK's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme reflects our commitment to operating responsibly and creating positive, lasting impact beyond our core business activities. By working in partnership with trusted local organisations, we aim to deliver meaningful outcomes that support biodiversity, increase environmental awareness, inspire young people and strengthen community resilience.

NORTH EAST SCOTLAND BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP (NESBiP)

In 2025 TAQA UK supported two NESBiP projects aimed at enhancing local biodiversity. The funding provided equipment for scything workshops and the organisation of local workshops on wildflower seed collection. Wildflowers play a crucial role in our ecosystem. They offer sustenance to various species, including insects that, in turn, feed other animals and pollinate our crops. As well as helping to increase biodiversity, scything provides other benefits such as health and wellbeing through movement and strengthening community through achieving shared tasks.

RIVER DEE TRUST EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The River Dee Trust is a conservation charity that works to preserve and communicate the importance of the River Dee. Through our community investment programme, TAQA UK and others provided funding for an Education Support Officer to deliver a programme to build environmental awareness to children and young people. In 2025, the programme was delivered to 20 schools and 34 classes, including 43 riverbank visits, engaging over 1,500 pupils.

GREENPOWER EDUCATION TRUST

Greenpower Education Trust is a UK based charity which gets young people enthusiastic about science and engineering by challenging them to design, build and race an electric car. Greenpower is helping to address the Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) skills gap. TAQA UK is a long-term sponsor of the Grampian heat in the North-East of Scotland. In 2025, 36 teams consisting of around 420 young people participated across two days, with around 15 TAQA UK staff volunteering at the event.

ABERDEEN FOOTBALL CLUB COMMUNITY TRUST (AFCCT)

In 2025 TAQA UK partnered with the AFCCT for the Community Cup, which encourages primary age children to participate in community and social actions, as well as football Fair Play fixtures, to win points. Community actions can include community litter picks or visiting local care homes, while social actions range from school-based environmental projects, creating anti-bullying campaigns or even starting a new lunchtime club. As part of the programme a waste and recycling specialist delivered an interactive lesson on the importance of recycling and upcycling.



Lochside Academy Presentation



CSR Supporting Children Programme



Aberdeen Football Club Community Trust (AFCCT)

SECTION 5.0

GLOSSARY

A

ADX - Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange

AWMP - Active Waste Management Plan

AFCCT - Aberdeen Football Club
Community Trust

B

boepd - Barrels Oil Equivalent per Day

BRA - Brae Alpha Platform

BRE - East Brae Platform

C

CEFAS - Centre for Environment,
Fisheries and Agricultural Science

CH4 - Methane

CHARM - Chemical Hazard Assessment
and Risk Management

CNS - Central North Sea

CO - Carbon Monoxide

CO₂ - Carbon Dioxide

COA - Cormorant Alpha Platform

COE - Commitment to Operational
Excellence

CON - North Cormorant Platform

CoP - Cessation of Production

CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

D

D&D - De-energisation and
Disembarkation

DFPV - Drain Flush Purge and Vent

E

EIA - Eider Platform

EMS - Environmental Management System

EPRD - Engineering, preparation,
removal and disposal

ERAP - Emissions Reduction Action Plan

ETS - Emissions Trading Scheme

F

FLAGS - Far North Liquids and
Associated Gas System

G

GBT - Gravity Base Tank

H

HAR - Harding Platform

HSSE - Health, Safety, Security and
Environment

HSSEQ - Health, Safety, Security,
Environment and Quality

I

ISO 14001 - International Standards
Organisation 14001 – specifies the
requirements for an environmental
management system

J

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation
Committee

M

mboe/d - Thousand Barrels Oil
Equivalent per Day

MCA - Maritime and Coastguard Agency

MDU - Modular Drilling Unit

MODU - Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit

MI - Materials Inventory

MPP - Multi Phase Pump

N

NEA - Norwegian Environment Agency

NESBIP - North East Scotland
Biodiversity Partnership

NNS - Northern North Sea

NORM - Naturally Occurring
Radioactive Material

NOx - Oxides of Nitrogen

O

OCR - Offshore Chemicals Regulations
(2002) (as amended)

OCNS - Offshore Chemical Notification
Scheme

OIPW - Oil in Produced Water

OLS - Offshore Loading System (oil
export system installed at the Harding
Field during 2016)

OPEP - Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPPC Offshore Petroleum Activities
(Oil Pollution Prevention and Control)
Regulations (2005) (as amended)

OPRED - Offshore Petroleum Regulator
for Environment and Decommissioning

OWS - Oily Water Separator

P

P&A - Plug & Abandonment

PDCA - Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle for
environmental management and
improvement

PLANC - Permit, Licence, Application,
Notification & Consent

PON - Petroleum Operations Notice

PPC - Offshore Combustion
Installations (Pollution Prevention and
Control) Regulations (2013)

PPM - Parts per Million

PWFD - Produced Water Flash Drum

S

SAGE - Scottish Area Gas Evacuation
pipeline system

SEPA - Scottish Environment Protection
Agency

SO₂ - Sulphur Dioxide

SO_x - Sulphur Oxides

STEM - Science, Technology,
Engineering and Maths

T

TEA - Tern Platform

TFS - Transfrontier Shipment of waste

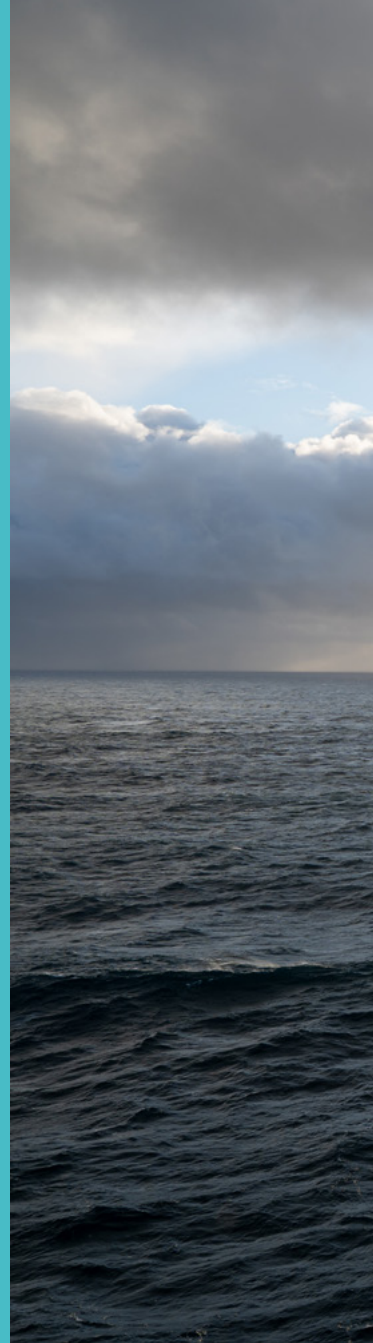
U

UKCS - United Kingdom Continental Shelf

UMC - Underwater Manifold Centre

V

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound



TAQA BRATANI LIMITED

BRIMMOND HOUSE,
PRIME FOUR BUSINESS PARK,
KINGSWELLS, ABERDEEN, AB15 8PU

+44 (0)1224 275275

UK.TAQA.COM