

Annual Public Statement of Environmental Performance 2025



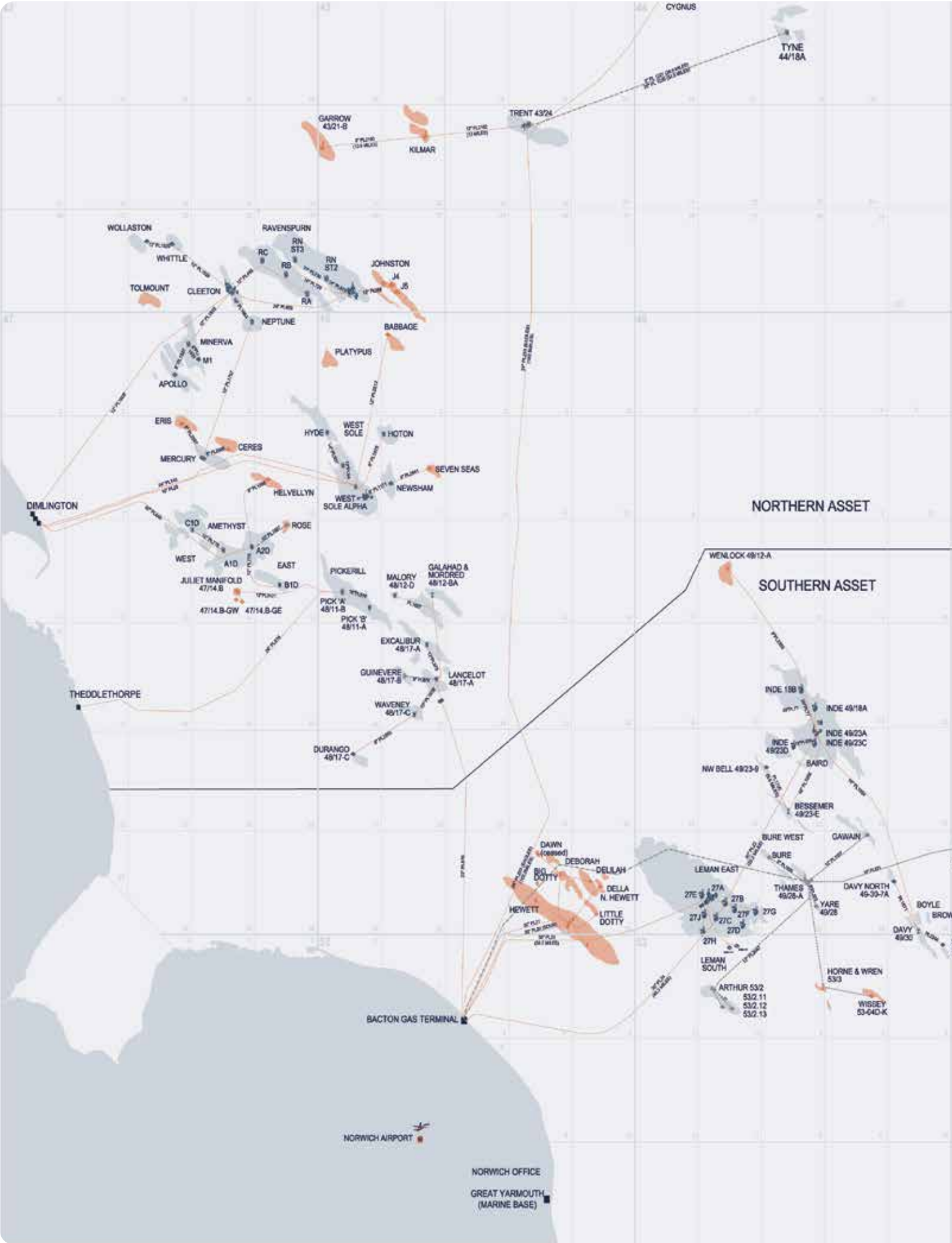
P E R E N C O





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Introduction

The governance structure of our sustainability strategy is multi-level and ensures consistent engagement across our four sustainability pillars.

Perenco UK Southern North Sea

Perenco UK Limited Southern North Sea ‘PUK SNS’ has operated in the Southern North Sea since 2003 and processes up to 15% of the UK’s national gas production.

PUK SNS owns and operates the largest infrastructure within the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (UKCS), acquiring assets in 2003 and 2012 from BP and from ExxonMobil in 2007. Today PUK SNS assets comprises 39 offshore platforms, around 200 platform wells (over 100 of which are producing on a typical day), 14 subsea wells, and a network of more

than 2,400 km of pipelines connected to its two onshore gas terminals at Bacton on the Norfolk coast and at Dimlington near Humberside, Yorkshire.

This report forms PUK SNS’s 2025 Public Statement, as required under OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 and outlines the offshore environmental performance for UKCS operations during 2025.

Bacton and Dimlington onshore gas terminal operations are excluded from this report as they fall outside of the requirement.

01.

Safety as the foundation of our operational excellence

Safe workforce and operations

Ensuring the quality and safety of our facilities

02.

Climate commitments and environmental responsibility

Perenco Climate and Energy Transition Plan

Supporting a fair energy transition

Environmental responsibility

03.

Social

Workforce development

Our corporate social responsibility approach

Perenco Foundation

Local value creation

04.

Governance, ethics and transparency

Perenco values

Compliance and business ethics

Sustainability governance

Economic contribution

Local sourcing

Production hub profiles

	Location	Discovery date	Infrastructure	Export	
Cleeton		Located within UKCS Blocks 42/29, 47/3, 47/4, 47/5, 47/9, 42/28 & 42/30.	1976	The Cleeton Hub is comprised of the manned Cleeton installation, satellite installations Ravenspurn South Alpha, Bravo and Charlie, Neptune, Minerva and subsea developments Whittle, Wollaston, Apollo, Mercury and the third-party Eris & Ceres tie backs.	Processed gas and condensate produced through Cleeton and associated infrastructure is exported via 36-inch PL447 to the Dimlington Gas Terminal.
Indefatigable (INDE)		Located within UKCS Blocks 49/18, 49/23 & 49/30.	1966	The Inde Hub is comprised of the Inde 23A installation, satellite installations Inde 18A, 18B, 23C, 23D, Davy, Bessemer and subsea developments North West Bell, Davy North and East. The Bessemer installation is no longer in production, however, receives and exports gas from the North West Bell subsea well. The Davy platform and subsea infrastructure have been shut in since 2020.	Gas and condensate produced through the Inde Hub is received on Inde 23A and exported to the Bacton Gas Terminal via Leman 27B via PL22.
Lancelot area pipeline system (LAPS)		Located within UKCS Blocks 48/17 & 48/12.	1986	The LAPS Hub is comprised of 4 satellite installations Lancelot, Excalibur, Waveney, Malory and the Durango subsea well. Durango is a third-party tie back to the Waveney installation and has been shut in since 2019.	Comingled gas and condensate are exported from the Lancelot installation to the Bacton Gas Terminal via PL876.

	Location	Discovery date	Infrastructure	Export	
Leman		Located within UKCS Block 49/27 & 53/02.	1966	The Leman Hub is comprised of the manned 27B installation and satellite installations 27A, 27C, 27D, 27E, 27F, 27G, 27H, 27J and the Leman South East and West subsea development. The Leman South West subsea well has been shut in since 2020.	Gas and condensate produced through the Leman Hub is comingled with Inde production and exported to the Bacton Gas Terminal via PL23.
Ravenspurn North		Located within UKCS Blocks 43/26, 43/27 & 42/30.	1983	The Ravenspurn North Hub is comprised of the Ravenspurn North manned installation, ST2 and ST3 satellite installations and the Johnston Subsea Development.	Processed gas and condensate from the Ravenspurn North and Johnston fields is exported via PL669 to the Cleeton Development, where it is comingled prior to export to Dimlington Gas Terminal.
Trent		Located within UKCS Block 43/24.	1991	Trent	Trent has not operated since 2021. As of the 16th March 2026, Trent is no longer under Perenco Management and is due to be decommissioned.
West Sole		Located within UKCS Blocks 48/6, 47/5 & 48/7.	1965	The West Sole Hub is comprised of the NUI West Sole Alpha installation, satellite installations West Sole Bravo and Charlie, Hyde and Hoton and subsea tie back Newsham and the Seven Seas third-party tie back.	Processed gas and condensate produced through the West Sole Hub is exported onshore via PL145 and PL28 to Dimlington Gas Terminal.



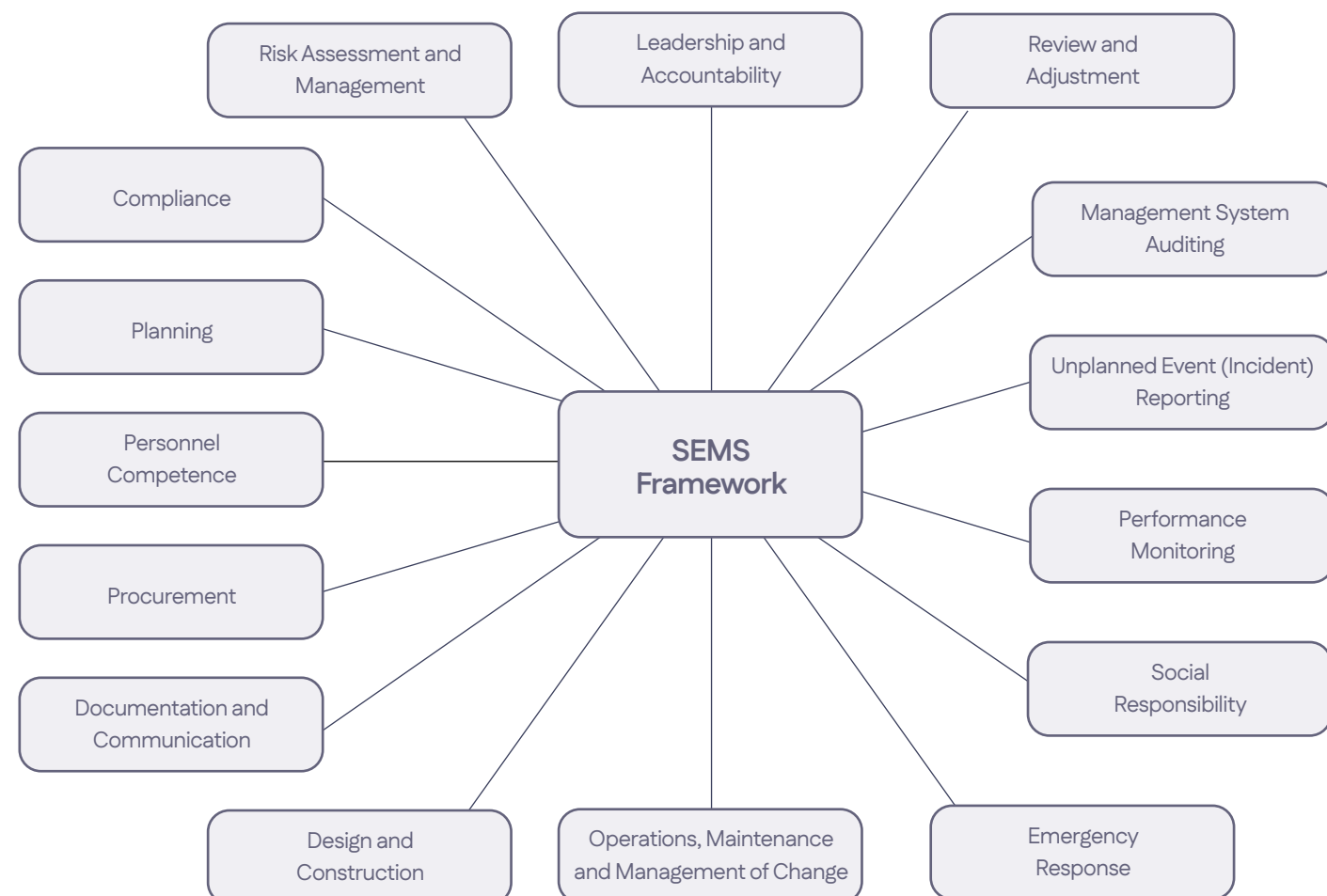
Environmental management system

PUK SNS implements an integrated Safety and Environmental Management System (SEMS) certified to ISO 14001:2015. Operating within SEMS ensures that activities are undertaken in accordance with PUK SNS policies and comply with all relevant statutory provisions.

SEMS comprises 15 key components which together provide a framework for safe, environmentally

responsible and reliable operations. Each of the components set out standards, which must be complied with, a set of actions to be implemented, along with supporting information to provide guidance on implementation.

Following a tri-annual recertification audit in September 2024 the PUK SNS SEMS remains accredited to the ISO 14001:2015 standard.



Perenco UK SNS environmental policy

PUK SNS is committed to applying effective environmental management controls across all onshore and offshore operations to monitor, minimise and mitigate our environmental impacts, prevent pollution, and protect the environment, local communities and stakeholders. PUK SNS will improve environmental performance through:

01.



Leadership and commitment from top management to promote environmental protection.

05.



Commitment of our staff, contractors and third parties to environmental procedures.

02.



Continual improvement of our ISO14001 accredited environmental management system.

06.



Innovation to improve performance, extend field life and evaluate opportunities to participate in the future Energy Transition.

03.



Compliance with all applicable environmental legislation.

07.



Investigation and reporting of incidents thoroughly to prevent reoccurrence.

04.



Communication of our Environmental Policy and Objectives.

08.



Achieve annual environmental performance targets.



Operations and environmental improvements

In 2025, PUK SNS sustained a high level of offshore activity, including decommissioning and well intervention campaigns.

Decommissioning

OBANA, a new Heavy Lift Jack-Up vessel (HLJV), was commissioned by Petrodec UK Ltd (Petrodec) in August 2025. In the last 5 months of 2025, the OBANA removed the Galahad Monopod and Amethyst C1D, with Perenco as the Well and Installation Operator and Duty Holder, and the Amethyst A2D jacket, with Petrodec as the Well and Installation Operator and Duty Holder.

Davy North and Davy East subsea wells were plugged and abandoned to Abandonment Phase 3 (AB3), and the wellhead protection structure was removed using

the HAEVA jack-up barge (JUB) and a dive support vessel (DSV). Six exploration and appraisal wells were plugged and abandoned to AB3 using the Kingsborg, a multi-service vessel. This work was completed with Perenco UK Limited as Licensee and Well Operator.

Ongoing heavy lift decommissioning projects are being planned for 2026, including Amethyst B1D and A1D, Pickerill A and B and Leman 27J jackets and Ravenspurn GCD Topside skidding. Another E&A campaign and two subsea wells will be P&A's to AB3, and their wellhead protection structure will also be removed at Leman Southwest and Durango.



Galahad topside landed on grillage



C1D jacket lifting operation



Lifting of Lancelot 48/17B-3 conductor

Environmental performance

PUK SNS monitors the atmospheric emissions, discharge of produced water and chemicals, disposal of waste and hydrocarbon and chemical spills to measure the Environmental Performance across PUK SNS assets through 2025.

Atmospheric emissions

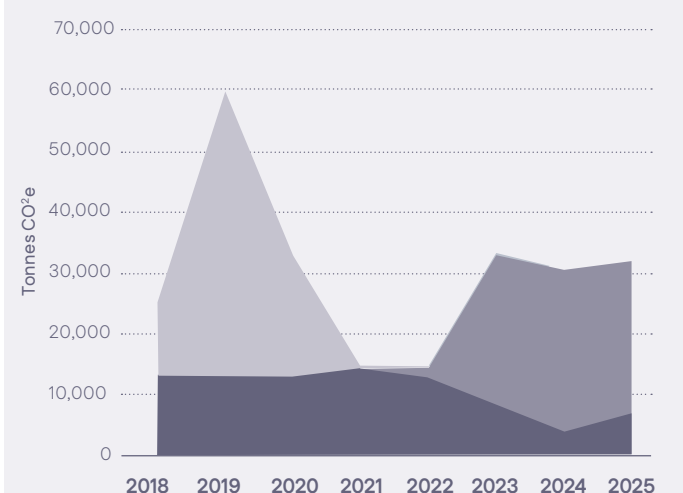
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions (Emissions trading scheme)

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Figure 1. 2018-2025 Verified Emissions by ETS Installation



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Trent	11,989	46,995	20,087	348	229	263	8	0
Leman 27B	0	0	0	0	1,680	24,186	26,585	24,998
Cleeton	13,029	13,090	13,087	14,240	12,688	8,705	3,912	6,926



Intensity ratio

Since 2019, PUK SNS has been required to publish detailed CO₂e emissions data in the Director's Report submitted to Companies House, as defined by the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) guidelines. As part of this report, PUK SNS have established an intensity ratio of SECR defined emissions converted to CO₂e/exported gas (expressed as barrels of oil equivalent (boe)), in line with industry standards. The PUK SNS 2018 Base Year intensity ratio was 14.43 kg CO₂e/boe. The PUK SNS intensity ratio increased from 11.78 kg/boe in 2024 to 13.65kg/boe in 2025. Despite a year-on-year reduction in absolute emissions, emissions intensity increased as a result of a 14% decrease in production volumes, driven by natural reservoir reduction and multiple well shut-ins across the reporting period. As a consequence, fixed operational emissions were distributed over lower production levels, and several successful well intervention projects, resulting in increased overall efficiencies and reduction of the intensity ratio. The intensity ratio will continue to be used as a measure of performance against CO₂e emissions.

Note: Both Onshore and Offshore PUK SNS operations fall within the SECR scope and the intensity ratio reflects the performance of the whole of PUK SNS.

Venting

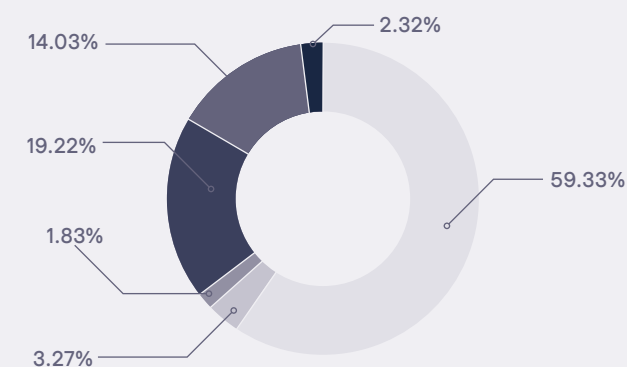
Emissions through cold venting in 2025 were ca. 10,266 tCO₂e, an increase of 2,330 tCO₂e from 2024 (ca. 7,936 tCO₂e). However, Overall, tCO₂e emissions in 2025 remain far lower than 2023 totals (~48% lower).

The increase in 2025 can be attributed to Neptune, Minerva, and RS all having their pipelines vented down in preparation for the annual shutdown in 2025 and venting of the Attic C7 annulus periodically throughout the year to prevent over pressurization of the well.

PUK plans to continue to reduce cold venting further in 2026.

Figure 2. Tonnes of gas cold vented by hub in 2025

	tonnes	%
West Sole	10.00	2.32
Cleeton	255.92	59.33
Inde	14.11	3.27
LAPS	7.88	1.83
Leman	82.91	19.22
Ravenspurn North	60.52	14.03





Waste

Operational and project waste

PUK SNS successfully diverted 99.99% of its waste from landfill in 2025. As shown in Figure 3, of the 2,198 tonnes of waste processed, around 2,102 tonnes of operational and project waste had been recycled.

As shown in Figure 4 there was no asset, MODU or rig that relied solely on landfill. This was achieved by working closely with our principal waste management contractor, and proactively managing the wastes generated by application of the waste hierarchy.

Figure 3. Fate of operational and project wastes by waste classification

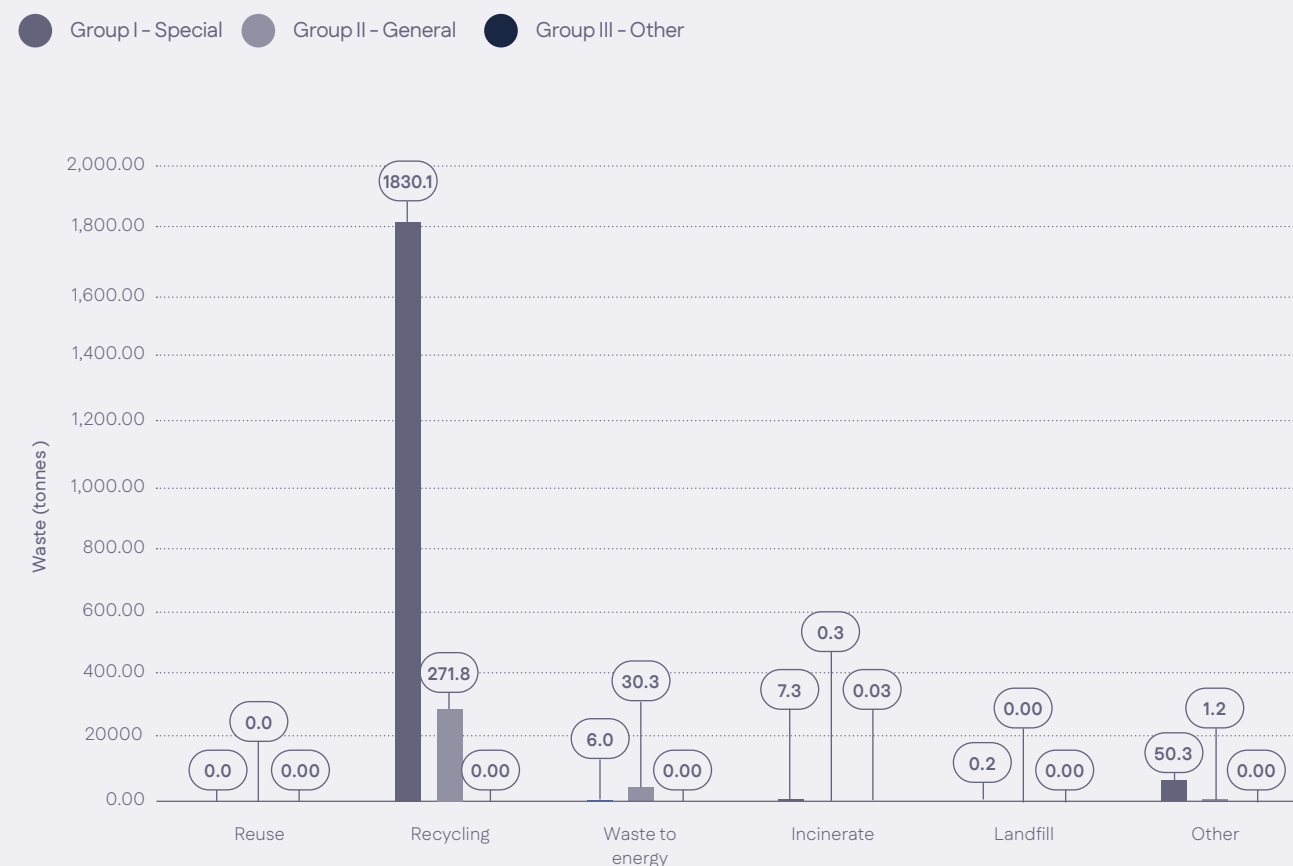
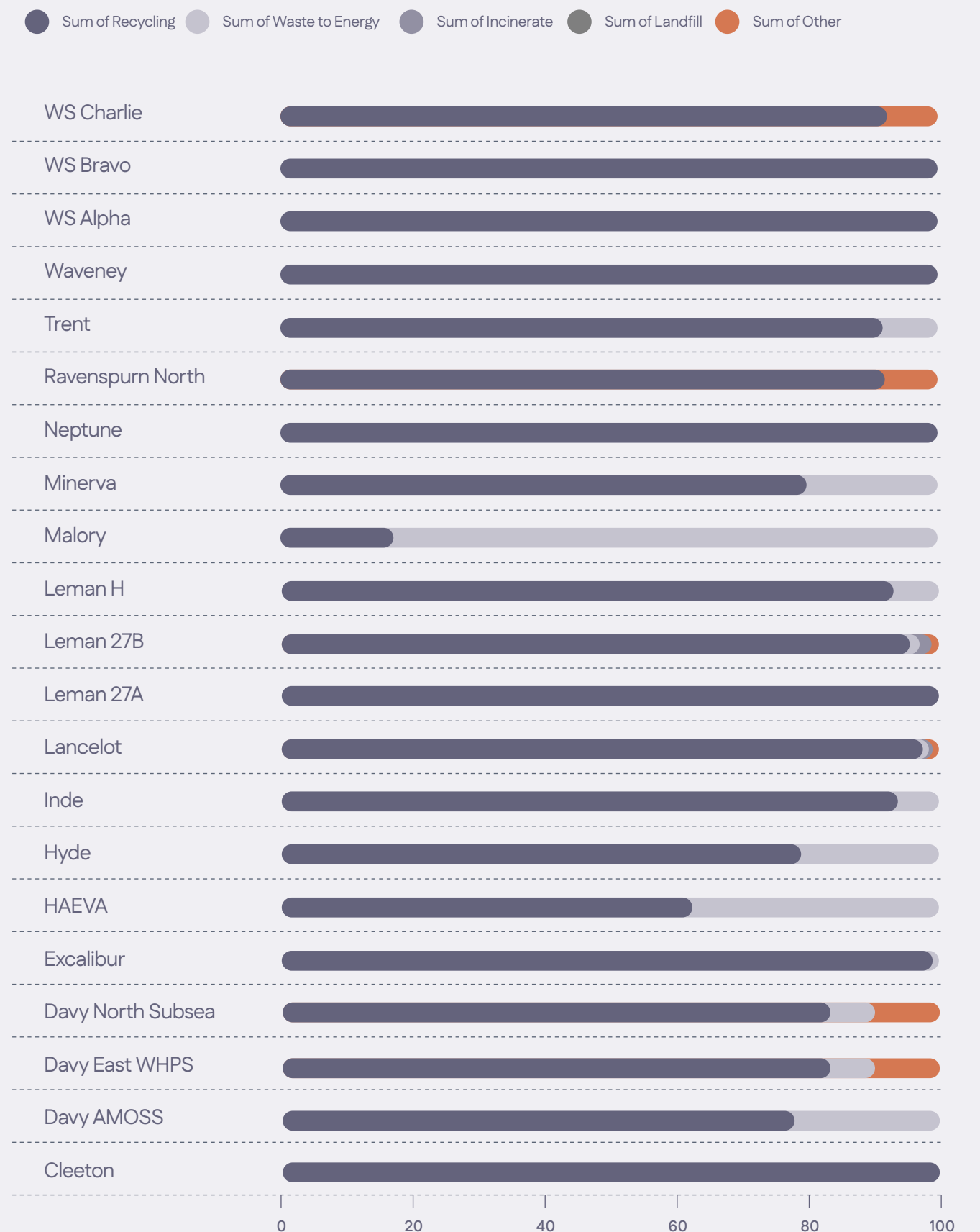


Figure 4. Fate of wastes generated by asset, MODU and rig



Chemical use and discharge

The use and discharge of offshore chemicals is subject to control under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended). Only chemicals that have been registered by the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) may be used.

The Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS) applies to offshore chemicals, under which they will undergo a hazard assessment and assigned a colour banding or category (dependant on applicable assessment) based on their environmental hazard potential.

As shown in Table 1, PUK strive to reduce environmental risk through chemical use. In 2025 across all activities, PUK used a total of 375.2 tonnes of chemicals, and discharged 150.5 tonnes (40.1% of the total use) to the marine environment as reported on EEMS.



Only 4.44% of chemicals discharged by PUK SNS in 2025 were classified within the high risk OCNS categories (A, B, Purple and Orange). 72.10% of all chemicals discharged by PUK SNS in 2025 posed little or no risk (PLONOR) to the marine environment.

Table 1. 2025 chemical use and discharge quantities according to offshore chemical notification scheme (OCNS) categories for all activities

Assessment		Total usage (kg)	Total discharge (kg)
Non-charm model chemical categorisation	A High hazard	0	0
	B	0	6,679.00
	C	58,614.92	10,701.13
	D	0	0
	E Poses little or no risk	154,360.57	108,764.80
Charm model chemical categorisation	Purple High risk	0	0
	Orange	0	0
	Blue	0	0
	White	0	0
	Silver	26,015.51	0
	Gold Low risk	136,229.99	24,318.25

Production chemicals

PUK SNS used a total of around 255 tonnes of chemicals in 2025 for production operations, a 21% decrease from 2024 (ca. 307 tonnes). Around 4.86% of the total use was discharged to sea (ca. 12.4 tonnes) in line with permit conditions. The usage of chemicals over the last five years has seen an overall downward trend. This is due to a combination of factors:

- A reduction of continuous dosing of chemicals and a movement towards batch dosing methodology for chemicals used for hydrate control and corrosion inhibition.
- Decommissioning and the simplification of platforms leading to subsequent reductions in chemical use.

As shown in Figures 7 and 8, over 90% of the chemicals used, and 100% of chemicals discharged during 2025 for production activities are classed as having a lower environmental risk (C, D, E, White, Silver, Gold). Higher percentage of OCNS Group C Chemical's discharged attributed to mandatory Hydraulic Fluid discharges. Note, the majority of production chemicals used (E, Gold) for operations are discharged downhole.



“The usage of chemicals over the last five years has seen an overall downward trend.”

Figure 7. Production chemicals used (%) by OCNS categories

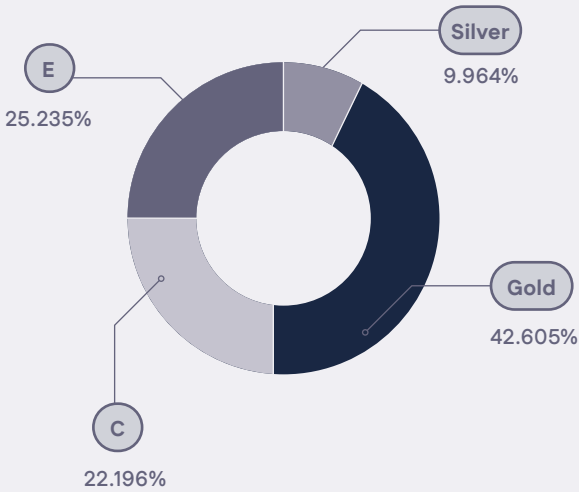
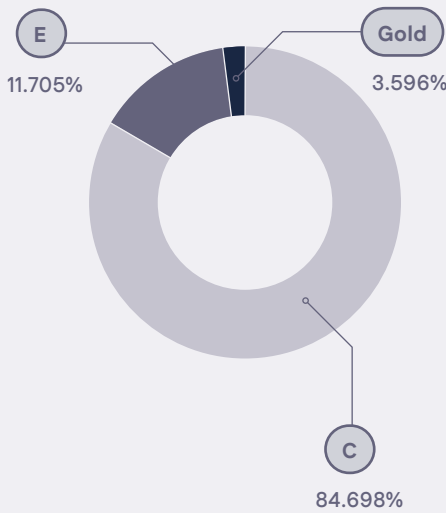


Figure 7. Production chemicals discharged (%) by OCNS categories





“
40 times less chemicals
were used for
decommissioning and
project activities during
2025 than in 2024
”



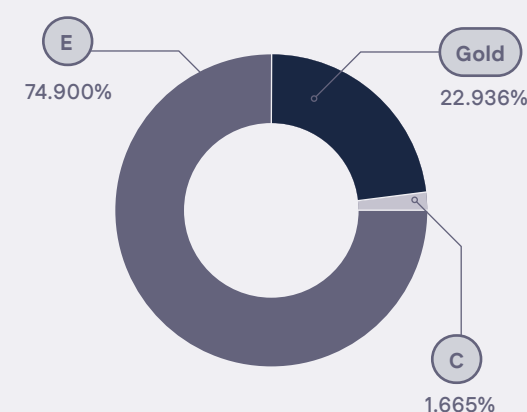
Decommissioning and project chemicals

A total of around 120.15 tonnes of chemicals were used for decommissioning and project activities during 2025, around 40 times less than the 2024 use (ca. 5,064,569.5 tonnes).

During 2025, well intervention campaigns were completed on Hoton, Ravenspurn North ST3, Ravenspurn North ST2, Davy East, Davy North and Leman 27H.

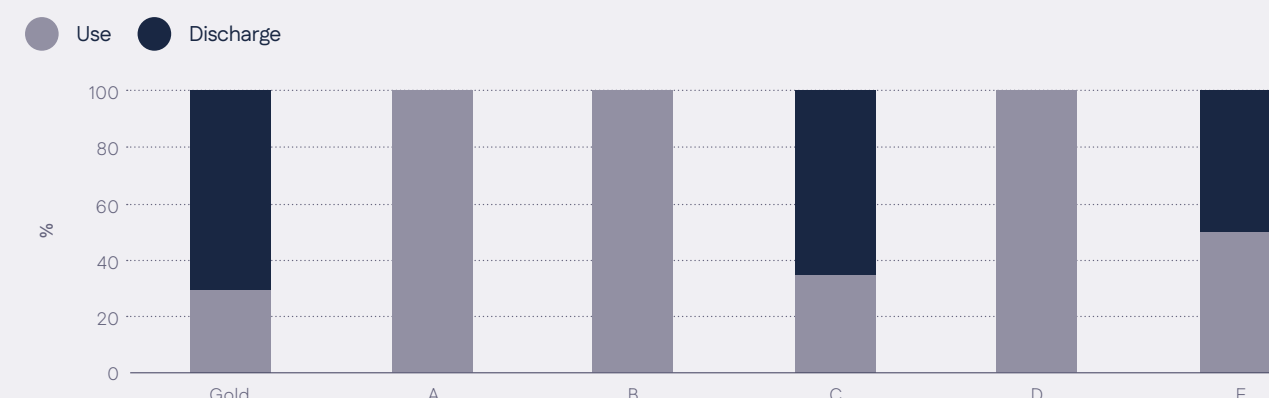
Decommissioning work involving chemical use and discharge was undertaken on Galahad and Amythest. For Decommissioning and Well Intervention activities, around 95.95% of the total 2025 use was discharged to sea (ca. 114.71 tonnes) in line with permit conditions and the outstanding 4.05% remaining downhole or exported to shore. Two-thirds of all 2025 decommissioning and project chemical use posed little or no risk (PLONOR) to the marine environment.

Figure 9. Chemicals used by OCNS categories



As shown in Figure 9, 4.84% chemicals discharged in 2025 for decommissioning and project work were classified within the high risk OCNS categories (A, B, Purple and Orange). The discharged amount of high risk OCNS chemicals was a sole discharge of Hydraulic Fluid (ONCS B) on PL2344.

Figure 10. Percentage of chemicals used vs discharged by OCNS categories



Oil in produced water

The discharge of oil is subject to control under the Oil Pollution Prevention and Control (OPPC) Regulations 2005 (as amended). PUK SNS had 11 active Oil Discharge Permits during 2025 including Leman 27B, Indefatigable 23A, Lancelot, Malory, Excalibur, Hyde, Cleeton and Ravenspurn North. Oil in Produced Water (OiPW) was discharged overboard from 3 operational assets: Hyde, Indefatigable 23A, Ravenspurn North.

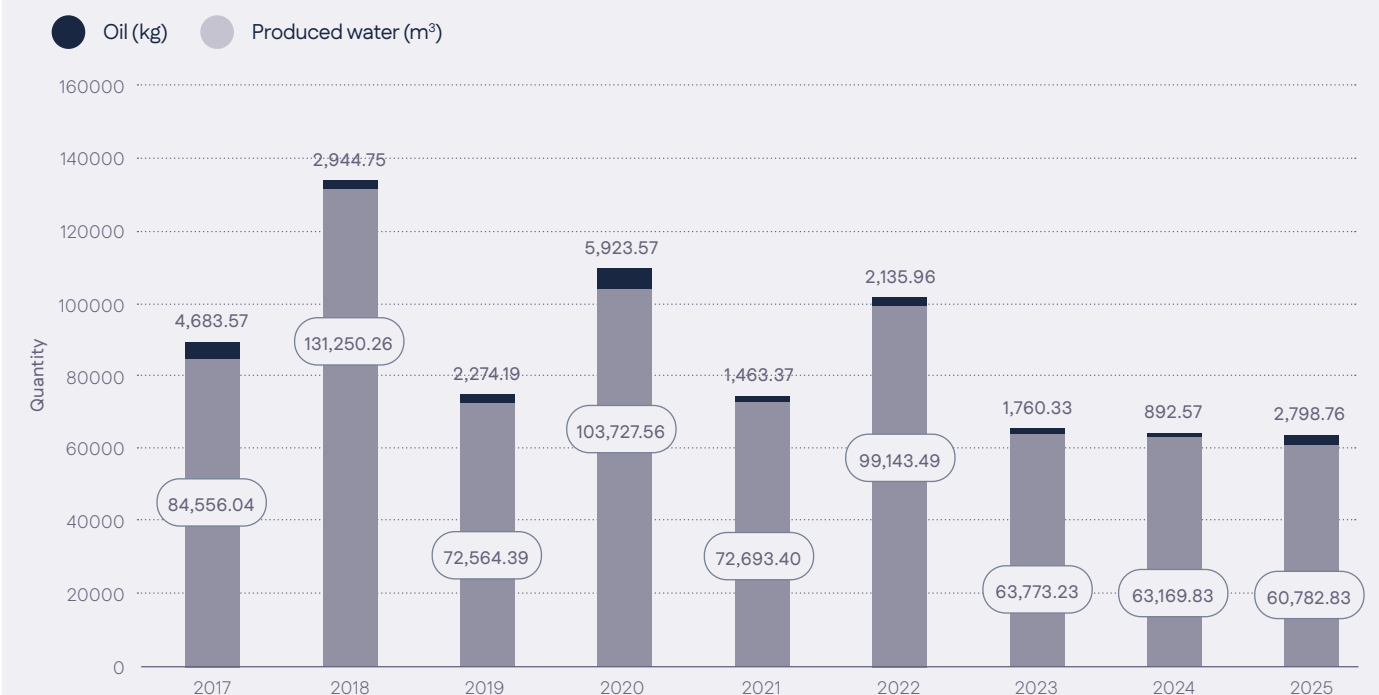
Produced water from the remaining 8 installations was either discharged downhole or exported onshore for processing.

Figure 11 shows that produced water volumes continued to decline in 2025, reflecting ongoing optimisation across the SNS portfolio. Although the total oil discharged increased compared with the exceptionally low value achieved in 2024, overall discharge levels remain lower than historical figures.

The volume of produced water discharged from each asset during 2025 is presented in Figure 12 with the monthly average concentration of OiPW against the regulatory consented limit (30 mg/L).



Figure 11. Annual produced water and oil discharged 2017-2025





INDE 23A– EXCEEDANCES

Note 1: Between April and May 2025, produced-water samples showed elevated OiW levels, which were traced to MEG carryover affecting CETCO filtration efficiency; immediate mitigation actions were taken, including isolating outlets and pausing CETCO operations.

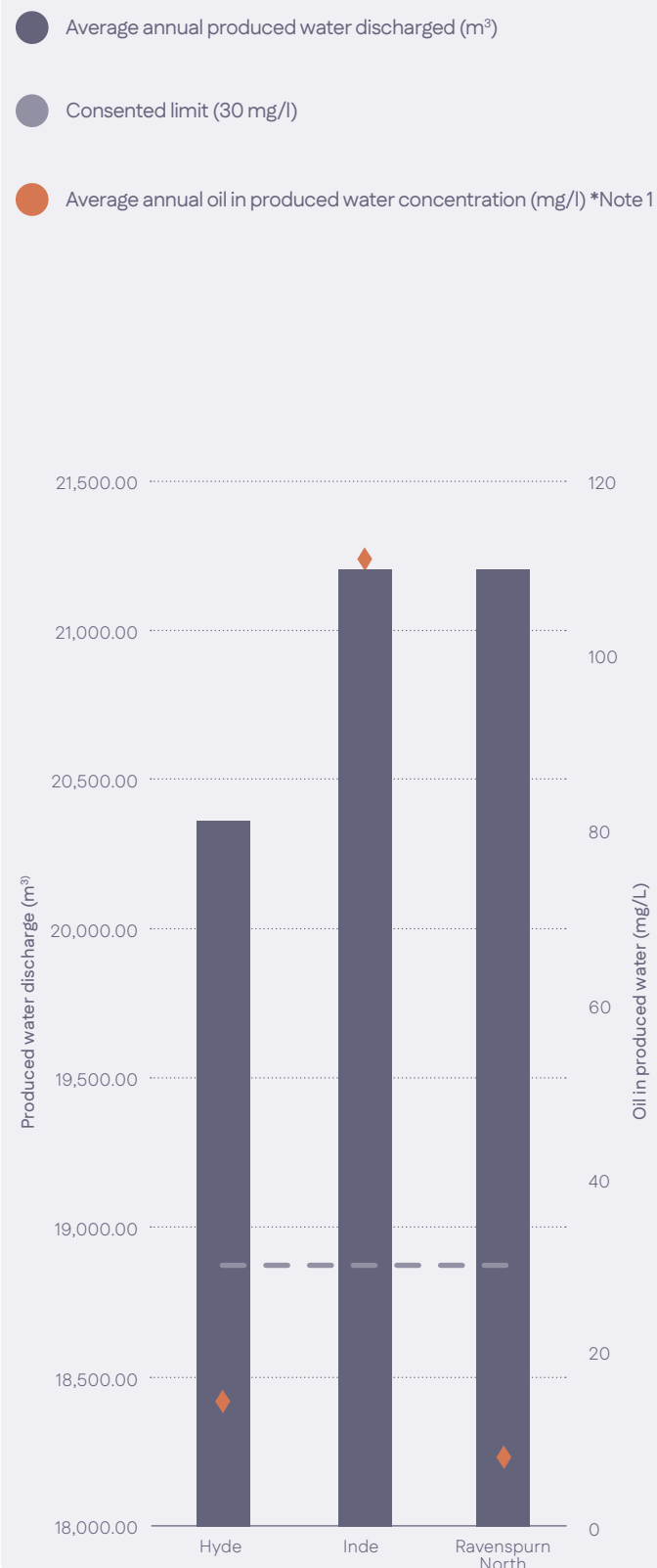
Through the following months, the team executed extensive flushing, cleaning, filter changes, and system investigations while maintaining zero overboard discharge, and by November the system was successfully recommissioned with results consistently within specification. Although a high OiW value was recorded in December, this is believed to be linked to earlier system challenges, and further investigation is underway as part of our ongoing commitment to maintaining stable system performance.

LANCELOT – FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS

Lancelot has historically discharged produced water alongside OiPW from the platform. Since July 2023, produced water has been re-routed for export. In August 2024, PUK SNS opened the production separator during the shutdown in an effort to remove solids – however due to access issues further works are required. During 2025, further investigations were enrolled, however work is still ongoing. PUK do not plan to discharge from Lancelot, with produced water routing to Bacton for the foreseeable future. In addition, PUK plan to simplify the topsides at Lancelot, removing the separator and overboard discharge in the future.



Figure 12. The volume of Produced Water discharged from each asset during 2023

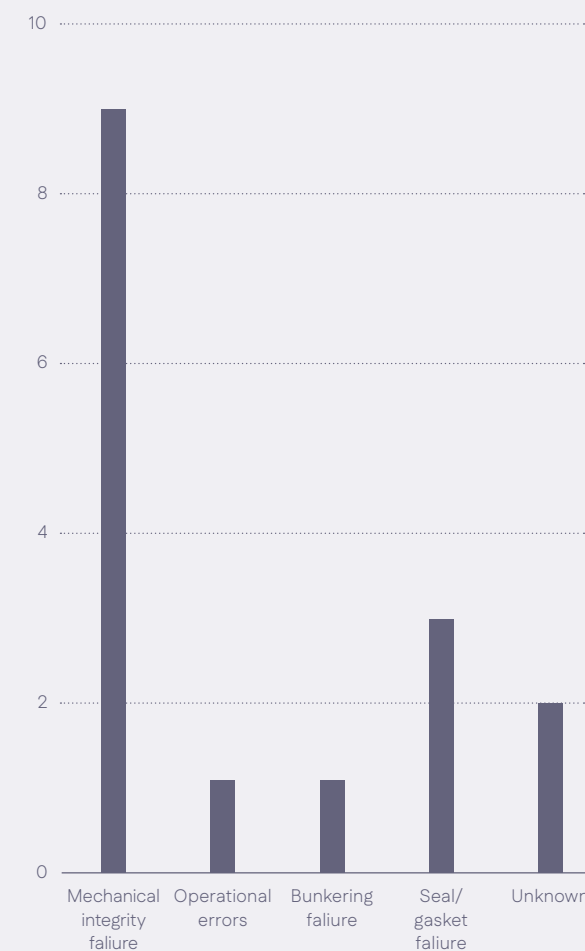


Accidental releases

PUK SNS investigate all accidental hydrocarbon and chemical releases to ascertain the cause and prevent reoccurrence, and report these via a PON1 notification, in accordance with The Oil Pollution Prevention and Control (OPPC) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

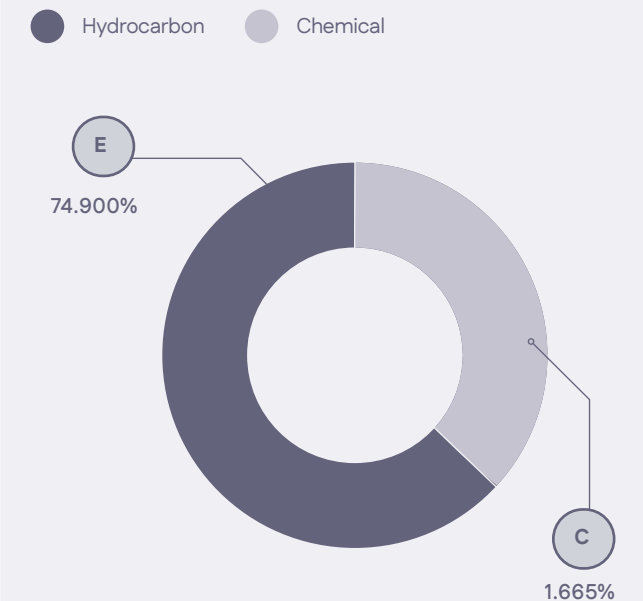
Sixteen accidental releases from PUK SNS assets were reported during 2025, with 6 hydrocarbon and 10 chemical releases, an increase from 2024. Figures 13 and 14 categorise the types of releases in 2025.

Figure 13. Reported sources of accidental releases during 2025 by Category



*Of the 2 Unknown PON1 sources, both were investigated by Perenco and concluded that no route cause could be identified. Both leak incidents were of chemical nature and had no further issues after inspection.

Figure 14. Number of PUK SNS PON1 releases



Performance against environmental objectives

PUK SNS Senior Management annually reviews existing and agrees new environmental objectives in line with SEMS to help drive continual improvement

	Business objective	Overall Objective	Aspect	Progress
2025	Extending the field life whilst Maximising Economic Recovery in line with the UK Net Zero Strategy; whilst minimising our impact on the environment.	Maintain ISO14001 certification and compliance.	Environmental Management System (EMS) effectiveness and continuous improvement	Continued focus from Group and Senior Leadership for the certification and continued compliance with a wider IMS; • ISO 45001 achieved in June 2025 • ISO 14001 recertification achieved in October 2024 with continued focus in 2025.
		Build an active community of E-Reps, trained and focused on driving continuous improvement in environmental awareness and good practice with PUK-SNS operations.	Employee engagement and competence in environmental stewardship	All assets are now equipped with BEST trained E-Reps, who assist and conduct regular audits of there respective sites.
		Support gas production and decommissioning by ensuring that environmental regulatory requirements are anticipated sufficiently in advance to cause no delay to operational delivery and project execution.	Proactive regulatory compliance and risk management for operations	Additional personnel recruited in both Environmental and Decommissioning team to ensure that environmental regulatory requirements are met with the necessary resources. Orbis Energy is now supporting on an internal auditing programme to reduce resourcing pressure and ensuring adequate auditing schedule.
		Understand the impact of the upcoming Finch legal ruling on Environmental Assessments and adapt our processes accordingly.	Adaptation of evolving Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes	Environmental team have attended industry sessions regarding the Finch Ruling and have reviewed impact on upcoming projects, and applied where required.

	Business objective	Overall Objective	Aspect	Progress
2025	Extending the field life whilst Maximising Economic Recovery in line with the UK Net Zero Strategy; whilst minimising our impact on the environment.	Delivery of ERAP objective: Electrification of gas fired compression train.	Air Emissions	Perenco are in the feasibility and conceptual engineering phase for the replacement of 1x gas fired compression train at the Dimlington Terminal before going to pre-FEED.
		Delivery of ERAP objective: Replacement of 2 x offshore attended installation gas fired power generators.	Air Emissions	Perenco are in the feasibility and conceptual engineering phase for powering 2 attended installations and associated NUI platforms with power supplied via subsea cable before going to pre-FEED.
2026	Extending the field life whilst Maximising Economic Recovery in line with the UK Net Zero Strategy; whilst minimising our impact on the environment.	Maintain ISO14001 certification and compliance.	Environmental Management System (EMS) effectiveness and continuous improvement	Continued ISO 140001 certification.
		Contribute to groups targets of: 1. Flared Gas ≤ 0.15ktCO ₂ e 2. GHG Emissions ≤ 350ktCO ₂ e 3. Vented gas ≤ 30ktCO ₂ e 4. Carbon intensity ≤ 15kgCO ₂ e/boe	Flared gas, GHG emissions, vented gas, carbon intensity, and fugitive emissions reduction	Regular measurements of Flared gas, GHG emissions, vented gas, carbon intensity, fugitive emissions to monitor and investigate opportunities for additional reduction.
		Map fugitive emissions and propose a plan to reduce same as above	Initiate fugitive emissions surveys at operational locations (2024 objective still ongoing)	Conduct Level 4 fugitive emissions surveys in 2026, plan level 5 emissions survey 2027.
		Implement biodiversity guidelines	Develop a biodiversity procedure	Implementation of a biodiversity procedure.
			Develop an action plan for biodiversity net gain across onshore sites	Identify key protected areas SNS including its wetlands and develop an action plan to improve biodiversity in these areas.
			Investigate opportunities for biodiversity net gain offshore	Look into offshore bird hotels and other opportunities to support existing biodiversity in marine protected areas.
		Record volumes of fresh water consumed	Record volumes of fresh water via utility bills or water meters	Record volumes of fresh water via utility bills or water meters.



Perenco's biodiversity public commitments

The second axe of Perenco's Sustainability Strategy is defined as "Preserve people and nature", and divided into 3 sub-axes, including "Minimize our pressure on biodiversity and contribute to its restoration". To address this goal, Perenco upgraded its Group Environmental policy to incorporate a dedicated biodiversity standard.

As presented in the Biodiversity Standard, the seven principles for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) management of Perenco are:

1. Integrate Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) into governance and business processes
2. Engage with stakeholders
3. Develop appropriate BES baseline
4. Assess BES dependencies and impacts
5. Mitigate BES impacts and manage BES opportunities
6. Monitor, report and improve
7. Communicate and share

These principles are based on the IPIECA framework for management of BES across the oil and gas asset life



Regulatory frameworks and standards

Local Regulation

The local regulation shall be, at any time, respected through the process of BES management. Each subsidiary operating in different jurisdictions shall maintain an up-to-date knowledge of the relevant regulations in terms of environment and biodiversity. When national regulations, or agreement with partners, are more stringent, those shall prevail over this Company's guidance.

International Standard and Best Practices

In addition to local regulations, international standards and best practices, guidelines provide a framework for BES management. The most widely recognized international standard on

BES management is the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard n°6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources, which last version was published in 2012. It aims at promoting the protection and sustainable use of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

In parallel, different entities also developed best practices guidelines for managing BES in oil and gas operations:

- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) guidelines,
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) guidelines.



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