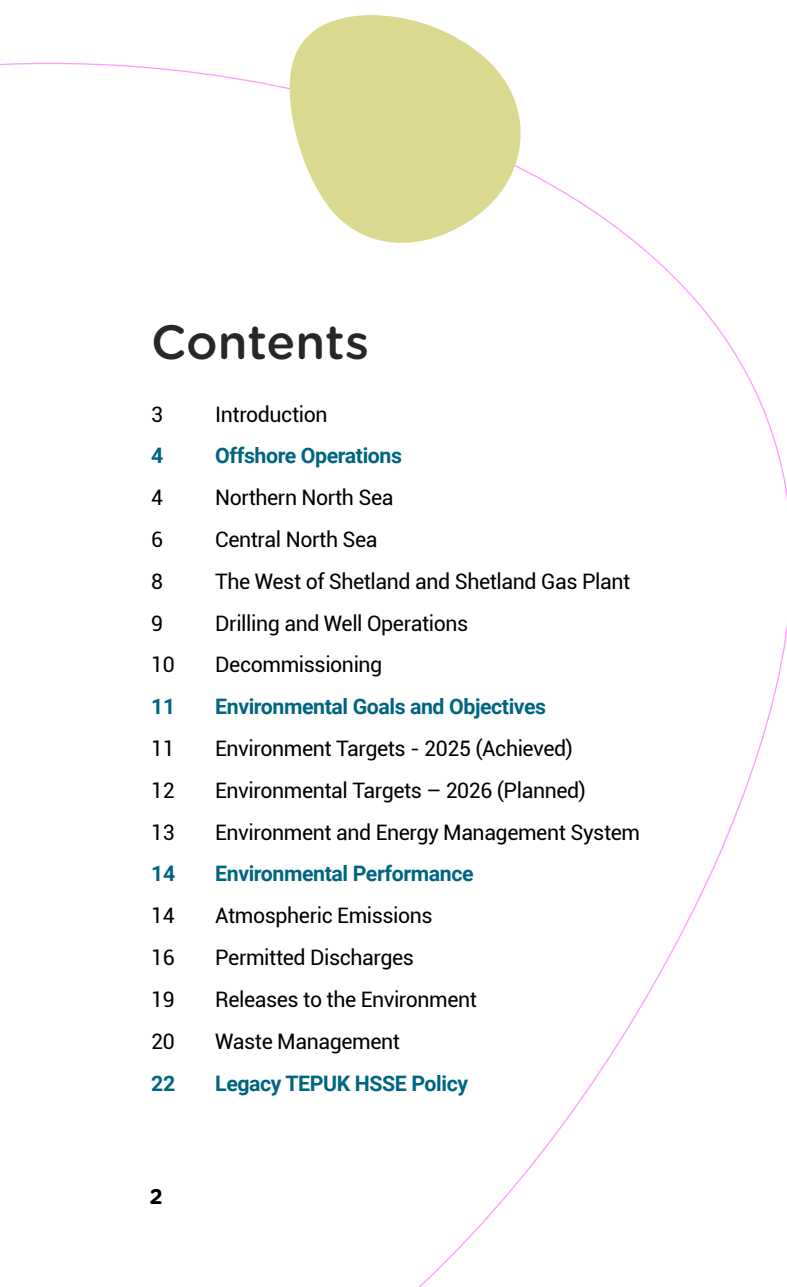


Annual Environmental Statement 2025





Contents

3	Introduction
4	Offshore Operations
4	Northern North Sea
6	Central North Sea
8	The West of Shetland and Shetland Gas Plant
9	Drilling and Well Operations
10	Decommissioning
11	Environmental Goals and Objectives
11	Environment Targets - 2025 (Achieved)
12	Environment Targets – 2026 (Planned)
13	Environment and Energy Management System
14	Environmental Performance
14	Atmospheric Emissions
16	Permitted Discharges
19	Releases to the Environment
20	Waste Management
22	Legacy TEPUK HSSE Policy

Foreword

This statement reviews the 2025 environmental performance of the TotalEnergies E&P UK assets and reflects the actions taken to reduce environmental impacts while continuing to supply the energy the UK relies on. On the 30th March 2026, TotalEnergies E&P UK (TEPUK) and NEO NEXT Energy merged to form NEO NEXT+ Energy Limited ("NEO NEXT+"). In this report we refer to the TEPUK assets as 'legacy TEPUK'.

Notable achievements in 2025 include a 60% reduction in methane emissions versus 2020. Methane management was strengthened through expanded permanent monitoring and the implementation of continuous detection, alongside fugitive surveys and aerial measurement campaigns. These measures improved how quickly and accurately emissions were identified, quantified and addressed, and supported successful reconciliation of methane data under the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) – achieving Gold Standard in both 2024 and 2025.

Legacy TEPUK also maintained ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 certification in 2025, reflecting robust environmental and energy management systems and a commitment to continual improvement.

Our senior leadership is committed to strong environmental governance, emissions monitoring and continuous improvement. Environmental performance is regularly reviewed at senior management meetings to ensure timely decisions, clear accountability and effective resourcing. Environmental key performance indicators (KPIs) were also embedded in the company's annual performance targets.

Progress is accelerated by collaboration. In 2025, legacy TEPUK contributed to UK industry guidance, including work on methane aerial measurement and net-zero culture initiatives, and shared lessons learned across the North Sea and internationally.

This progress was made possible by our people. Their expertise and commitment underpinned legacy TEPUK's 2025 performance.

Introduction

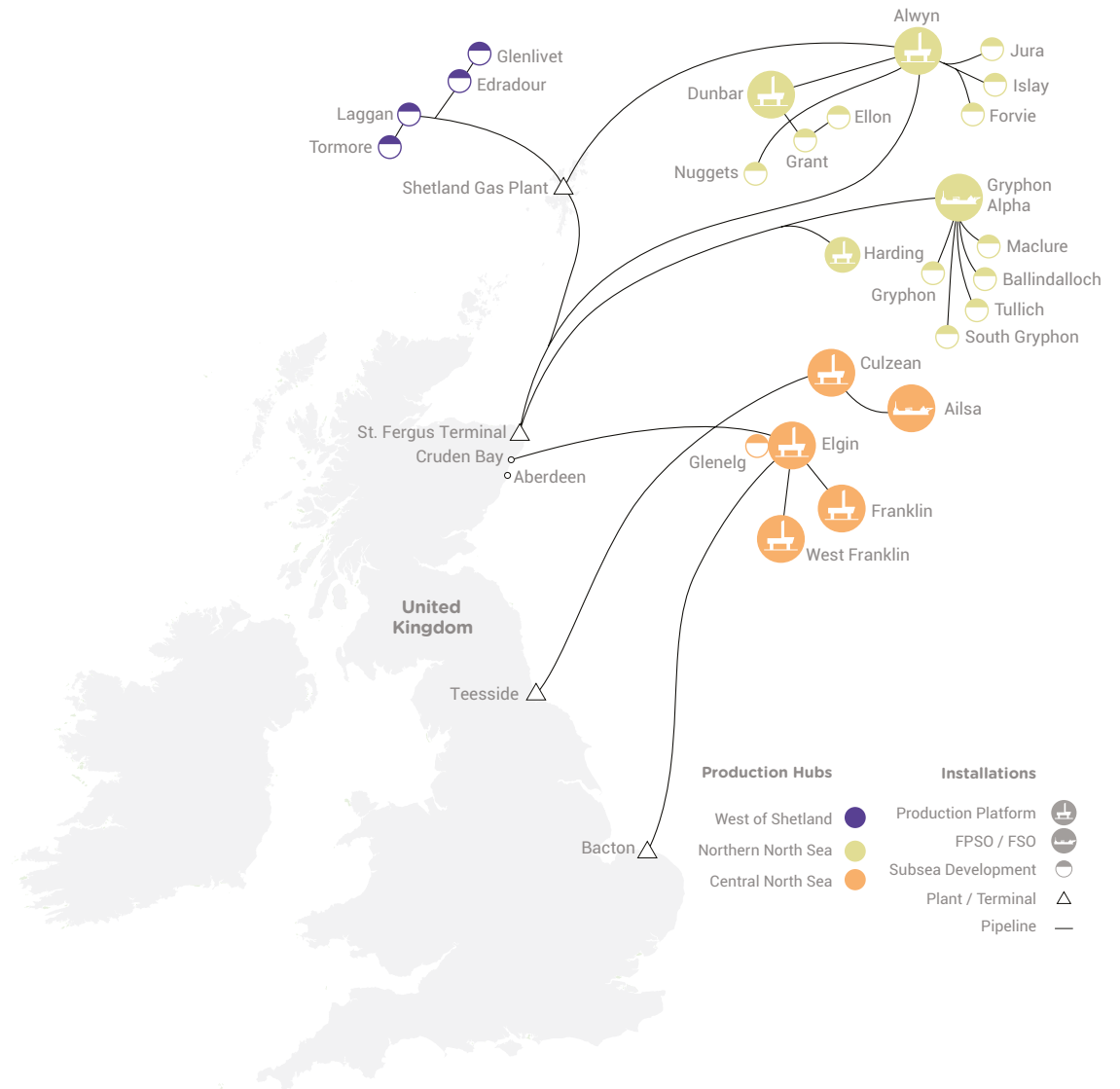
On 30 March 2026, TEPUK merged with NEO NEXT Energy to form NEO NEXT+.

This Environmental Public Statement reports performance for the 2025 reporting year, when assets and operations were managed by legacy TEPUK. The statement presents the environmental performance of legacy TEPUK's operated facilities, including drilling and well intervention activities on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) (**Figure 1**), and has been prepared in accordance with OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5.

The data provided in this report has been previously reported to the UK environmental regulator Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) via the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) for offshore operations.

Note: Gryphon Alpha ceased production in 2024 and sailed away in October 2025. Consequently, Gryphon Alpha data is reported up to October 2025 only. The Shetland Gas Plant was sold in March 2026.

Figure 1: Legacy TEPUK's Production Hubs in the UK North Sea in 2025



Offshore Operations

Northern North Sea

Legacy TEPUK's Northern North Sea (NNS) comprises Alwyn, Dunbar and Gryphon Alpha installations. The Alwyn hub lies 160 kilometres (km) east of the Shetland Islands and 440km north-east of Aberdeen in Block 3/9a. Gryphon Alpha, which was towed away for decommissioning in October 2025, was located 169 km south-east of Shetland Islands and 320km north-east of Aberdeen in Block 9/18.

Alwyn

Our Alwyn North field lies at the heart of this area and first produced oil and gas in 1987. Alwyn North is the hub of the Alwyn Area and the support centre for the neighbouring Dunbar, Ellon, Grant, Nuggets, Forvie North, Jura and Islay fields.

The field comprises two bridge-linked platforms in a water depth of 126 metres (m). North Alwyn A (NAA) provides drilling and accommodation facilities, while North Alwyn B (NAB) provides processing facilities. NAB supplies water and power to Dunbar and chemicals to subsea fields via a network of subsea cables and pipelines.

Alwyn has facilities for the re-injection of produced water. NAB receives untreated oil and gas from all subsea field risers and from the platform drilled wells from NAA. Production is then processed and exported to shore. Oil from NAB is exported to the Sullom Voe Oil Terminal in Shetland via the Ninian Central Platform. Gas from NAB is exported to the St Fergus Gas Terminal.

Forvie North is a gas condensate development which started production in January 2006. It comprises subsea production facilities and a 32km pipeline tied back to the NAB platform.

Jura is a subsea gas condensate development located 30km south of Alwyn. The development is located in 113m water depth and consists of a two-well subsea tie- back to the Forvie manifold via a 3km bundle assembly. First gas was achieved in May 2008.

Islay is a gas and condensate field located just over 30km to the south of Alwyn. The development consists of a single well tied back with a 6km gas and condensate pipeline to the Forvie subsea manifold with gas and condensate transported via the existing pipeline to NAB. First production from this field was achieved in 2012.

Nuggets is a subsea field development of five gas-bearing accumulations located 20km south of Dunbar. Brought into production over 2002-2003, the gas from Nuggets is piped back to Alwyn via a 39.95km subsea pipeline. The Nuggets field ceased production at the end of 2025.



Northern North Sea (contd.)

Dunbar

The Dunbar field is situated 22km south of Alwyn and first produced oil and gas in 1994. Dunbar comprises a platform together with well and accommodation facilities. Produced oil, gas and water from the Dunbar, Ellon and Grant wells are pumped back to the NAB via a subsea multiphase pipeline. The platform has facilities for drill cuttings re-injection and produced water re-injection.

Ellon (a subsea oil development) and Grant (a subsea gas condensate development) are located around 9km east of Dunbar and linked to the platform by flowlines and control umbilicals. Ellon started production in 1994 and Grant followed in 1998. Chemicals and power to the Forvie, Jura, Ellon and Grant fields are supplied by Dunbar.

Gryphon

The Gryphon Alpha floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel was located in UKCS Block 9/18. Gryphon ceased production on 31st December 2024, and was towed away on 15 October 2025.



Dunbar

Central North Sea

Legacy TEPUK's Central North Sea (CNS) hub lies 240km from the Aberdeen coastline in Blocks 22/25, 22/30, 29/5, 29/4 and comprises the Elgin, Franklin, West Franklin, Culzean and Ailsa installations. It is unique due to the high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) nature of the fields it produces from.



Elgin/Franklin Complex

Elgin Franklin came into production in 2001 and it is one of the largest HPHT installations in the world. Elgin consists of central processing facilities located on a Process, Utilities and Quarters (PUQ) platform bridge-linked to two wellhead platforms (WHP); Elgin WHP A and Elgin WHP B. The PUQ is, in effect, a gas refinery with a sophisticated process plant onboard to produce commercial quality gas. Gas from Elgin Franklin is exported to the Bacton terminal in Norfolk via the 468km Shearwater Elgin Area Line (SEAL) pipeline.

Liquids from Elgin Franklin are exported to Cruden Bay on the northeast coast of Scotland via the Graben Area Export Line (GAEL) pipeline and Forties Pipeline System (FPS). Liquids are piped onwards to Kinneil for tanker export.



Franklin WHP and West Franklin WHP are normally unattended satellite platforms that tie back to the Elgin PUQ. Franklin is a satellite field situated approximately 5.5km south south-east of Elgin in Block 29/5b in a similar water depth. The West Franklin WHP lies approximately 6km south-east of the Elgin PUQ.

The Elgin/Franklin complex enables gas and condensate production from four HPHT fields from the Central Graben area: Elgin, Franklin, West Franklin and Glenelg. All fields are producing via wells drilled from the four wellhead platforms of the complex.

Central North Sea (contd.)



Culzean

Culzean

The Culzean field, located in Block 22/25a of the Central North Sea, is situated 235km from the Scottish coastline and approximately 20km from the UK/Norway median line. It was initially developed via six production wells drilled by a heavy-duty jack-up drilling rig, with first production in July 2019. During 2025, a further production well came online and is currently producing bringing the total number of production wells to seven.

The field facilities comprise of a WHP bridge-linked to a central processing facility (CPF) platform, that is in turn bridge-linked to a utility and living quarters (ULQ) platform.

A 50km 22" pipeline connects the Culzean facilities to a tie-in point on the main Central Area Transmission System (CATS) pipeline. The CATS terminal further processes the gas to meet National Grid specifications at the Teesside Terminal.

Ailsa

The Ailsa floating storage and offloading (FSO) vessel sits approximately 4km from Culzean and receives processed condensate via a pipeline from the CPF for onward transport via tanker. The purpose-built facility was completed in 2018 and is moored using an internal turret that allows the vessel to freely weathervane.



Ailsa

The West of Shetland and Shetland Gas Plant

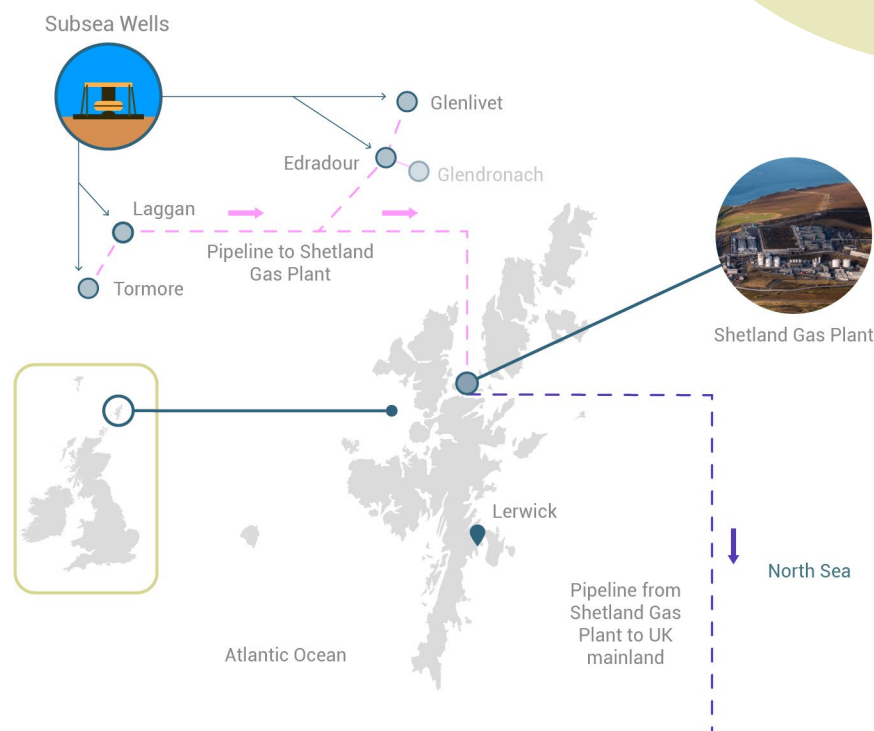
The West of Shetland (WOS) operations (Figure 2) include the Laggan and Tormore fields and Edradour and Glenlivet fields. The Laggan and Tormore fields are situated 125km north-west of the Shetland Islands, approximately 600m below sea level and the Edradour and Glenlivet fields are situated approximately 70km north-west of the Shetland Islands at a depth of 300m - 430m.

Edradour and Glenlivet tie into the Laggan and Tormore pipelines (two 18" in parallel production pipelines). The Laggan Tormore import pipelines are the longest subsea tie backs in the UK. These pipelines connect to the Shetland Gas Plant (SGP), located approximately 28 miles north of Lerwick on the Shetland Isles. The gas condensate is processed at SGP for export to the St. Fergus Gas Terminal, on the northeast coast of Scotland, via the Shetland Island Regional Gas Export pipeline, a 234km long export pipeline which connects to the existing Frigg UK Area pipeline.

The environmental management system in place at SGP ensures that strict environmental monitoring and performance standards can be achieved. This is regulated by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). **Environmental performance data for SGP is not included in this report.**

In 2024 TotalEnergies agreed to sell its entire interest in WOS. The deal was completed in March 2026.

Figure 2: West of Shetland (WOS) operations



Drilling and Well Operations

In 2025 legacy TEPUK delivered a programme of drilling and well intervention operations, which were completed successfully and safely across NNS and CNS assets.



A mobile jack-up drilling rig at Elgin

Alwyn

On Alwyn and Dunbar:

- Dunbar D30 well reinstated to production, resulting in a significant increase in production
- Injection valve changeout on Alwyn reinjection well to ensure continued reinjection of produced water

Elgin

On Elgin:

- 22/30-B1 well suspension which commenced in 2024 was completed in 2025
- Well perforation operations

Culzean

On Culzean:

22/25a-C8Z well was successfully drilled and completed during 2025, starting production through Culzean at the end of the year.

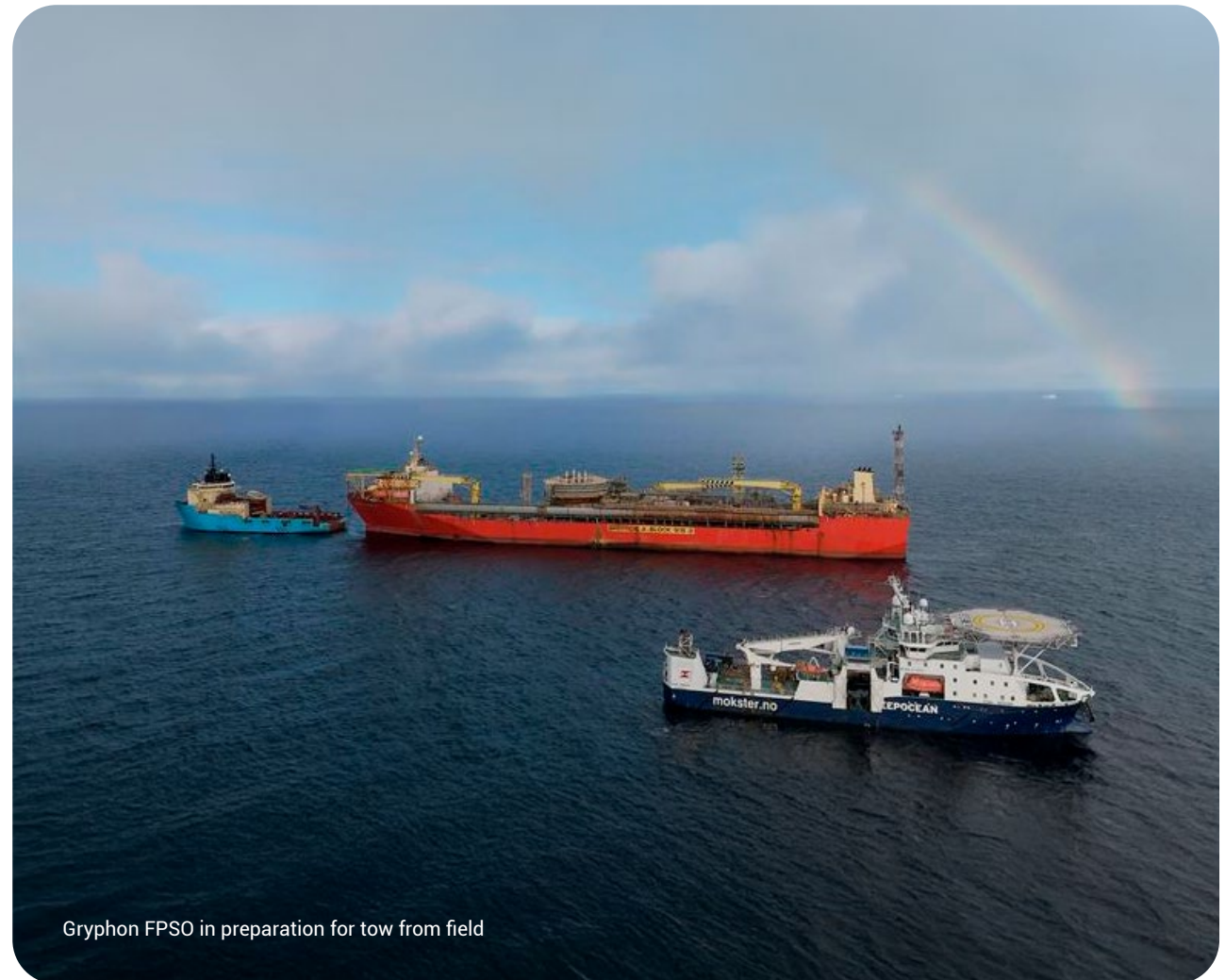
Decommissioning

The Gryphon Alpha floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel was located in UKCS Block 9/18. Gryphon ceased production on 31st December 2024.

During 2025, a programme of make-safe and removal activities was successfully undertaken to prepare the asset for sailaway. Key activities included the following:

- The FPSO topsides were drained, flushed, and purged to remove hydrocarbons and ensure the facility was left in a safe condition
- Subsea facilities were flushed clean to remove residual fluids
- Subsea trees were disconnected from flowlines and umbilicals, enabling safe separation of the subsea production system
- Moorings, anchors, risers, and midwater arches were disconnected and recovered, completing the disconnection of the FPSO from the field infrastructure

Following completion of the above activities, the Gryphon FPSO was towed away from UKCS Block 9/18 on 15 October 2025.



Gryphon FPSO in preparation for tow from field

Environmental Targets and Objectives



Environmental Targets – 2025 (Achieved)

Aspect	Objectives	Targets	Programmes
Atmospheric Emissions	Implementation of Stationary Combustion Predictive Emissions Monitoring System (PEMS) on legacy TEPUK sites.	Implemented on all legacy TEPUK sites by end of 2025.	PEMS systems implemented on stationary combustion systems on all legacy TEPUK sites.
	Carry out site level methane measurement campaigns using an Airborne Ultralight Spectrometer for Environmental Applications (AUSEA) sensor including optimisation of process and reconciliation.	Campaigns and reconciliation carried out in accordance with OGMP (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership) gold standard requirements.	Campaigns completed and reconciliation in line with requirements.
	Implement fixed methane detection and flare cameras in 2025 to improve methane quantification and reduce methane emissions.	Project to be completed by end of 2025.	Methane detectors and flare flame detection cameras installed and operational on all legacy TEPUK sites as of October 2025.
Biodiversity/ Environmental Protection	Roll out and implement legacy TEPUK Biodiversity Action Plan.	Awareness campaigns on all legacy TEPUK sites.	The Biodiversity Action Plan was published in 2024. During 2025 species identification guides were issued for all assets and monitoring of species commenced.
Chemical Management	Rolling annual chemical reviews to identify replacement chemicals with lower environmental impact.	Assess feasibility of replacement of production chemicals that have a substitution warning with a suitable alternative.	Elgin and Culzean corrosion inhibitors have been replaced with alternatives that do not have a Substitution warning.
Produced Water Management	Reduce discharge of Alwyn and Culzean produced water.	Ensure reinjection of Alwyn and Culzean produced water. Reduce Oil in Water (OIW) content by improving the performance of the Alwyn separation process.	Culzean produced water reinjection system was brought online in mid-February 2025. Some equipment issues have been identified and are being addressed to recommence reinjection. Alwyn OIW content was among the lowest for the last years. Furthermore, reinjection efficiency exceeding 97% was attained in 2025, resulting in a further reduction of environmental impact from produced water discharges.



Environmental Targets – 2026 (Planned)

Aspect	Objectives
Atmospheric Emissions	Update business processes to embed the methane monitoring equipment installed in 2025 into normal operations to ensure monitoring and optimisation.
Chemical Management	Continue to replace products which have Substitution Warning with safer alternatives, optimise chemical usage offshore.
Produced Water Management	Finalise the Culzean baseline and Alwyn Phase III Risk-Based Approach (RBA) surveys and submit the reports to Regulator.





Environment and Energy Management System

Legacy TEPUK is certified to the international standard for Environment Management System ISO 14001:2015 and Energy Management System ISO 50001:2018.

The standards specify the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving environment and energy management systems following a systematic approach to enhance and drive continual improvement throughout the organisation.

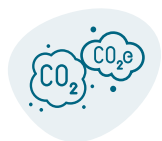
Consistent with legacy TEPUK's Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment (HSSE) Policy, the intended outcomes of the organisation's environment and energy management systems include:

- Enhancement of environment and energy performance
- Fulfilment of compliance obligations
- Achievement of environment and energy management objectives

The scope of both ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 50001:2018 certification includes all legacy TEPUK's operational assets and onshore support functions.



Environmental Performance



Atmospheric Emissions

Atmospheric emissions are generated from several sources on our installations. The sources are detailed below and are required to support the processes related to exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

These sources are:

- Combustion of fuels (gaseous and liquid) in turbines and engines that are used for power generation and compression
- Flaring, which is an integral part of the installation safety systems
- Venting of both hydrocarbon and inert gases from the process plant
- Venting of sour gas which is removed from the product to ensure pipeline entry specification is achieved

Legacy TEPUK is required to report its production operation combustion emissions (fuel gas, liquid fuel and flare gas) annually under the UK Emissions Trading System scheme (UKETS). This data is independently verified. All atmospheric emissions, from both combusted and vented sources for all legacy TEPUK operations are required to be reported to OPRED via EEMS on an annual basis.

To help us understand the overall environmental impact of our activities and to drive improvement in line with our targets, we measure our emissions to the atmosphere and then convert this data into a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is both reported externally, and monitored and analysed internally. In 2025, we continue to conduct Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) workshops to identify new opportunities to reduce emissions, while previously committed projects are being implemented.

We continue to perform regular site-level aerial methane measurement campaigns. In 2024 and 2025 we have also performed fugitive methane emissions quantification surveys on several sites. In addition to spot measurements through surveys, continuous methane monitoring systems have been installed to immediately detect abnormal methane emissions.

The atmospheric legislation applicable to the UK aims to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Legacy TEPUK has developed an ambitious emissions



reduction strategy to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in support of the legislation and the carbon neutrality ambition set by the UK Government in 2019. Legacy TEPUK's strategy includes reduction through equipment optimisation, digitalisation, introduction of new technologies and implementation of alternative power sources (for example Culzean offshore floating wind turbine pilot project). This strategy has been developed in line with our ISO 50001:2018 certified Energy Management System.

Atmospheric Emissions (contd.)

Figure 3 illustrates the CO₂e emissions to atmosphere from legacy TEPUK offshore production and drilling and well intervention activities over the last four years (excluding logistics). It clearly demonstrates the reductions achieved year on year. **Figure 4** shows CO₂e emissions from each TEPUK operated facility in 2025.

In 2025, Carbon Footprint Reduction (CFR) projects included Elgin vent re-route to flaring, as part of Flare Gas Recovery System to be completed in 2026, and Ailsa vent reductions. Improvement in fuel gas consumption is further achieved in 2025 since Elgin switched to Single Generator operations in late 2024. Small amount of emissions was attributed to Gryphon after CoP, due to make-safe and removal of the FPSO.

Figure 3: CO₂e emissions (tonnes) from legacy TEPUK operated facilities between 2022–2025. Note: Fuel consumption includes gas and diesel used on platforms and drilling rigs.

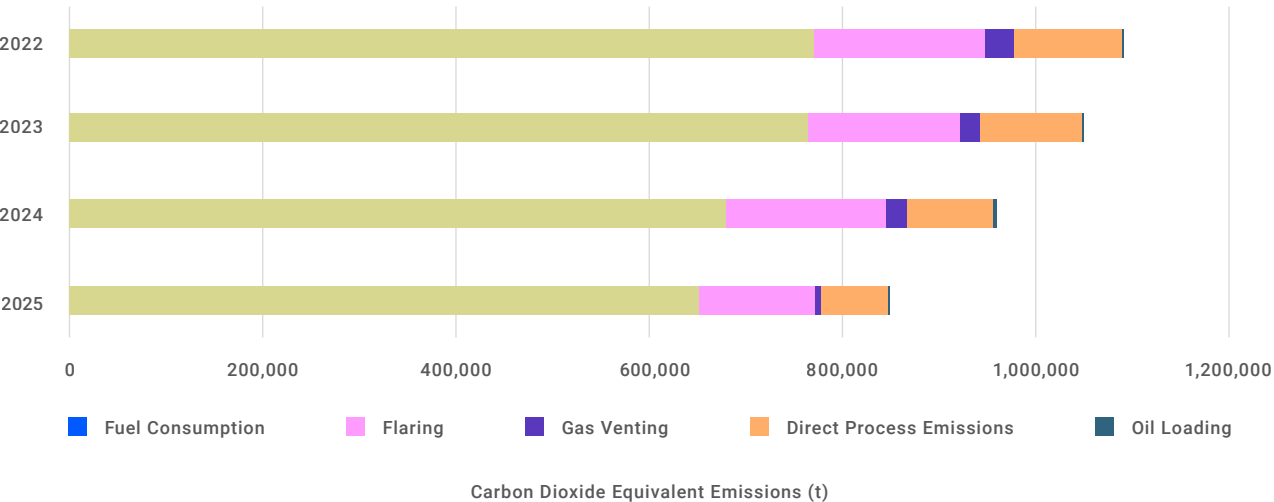
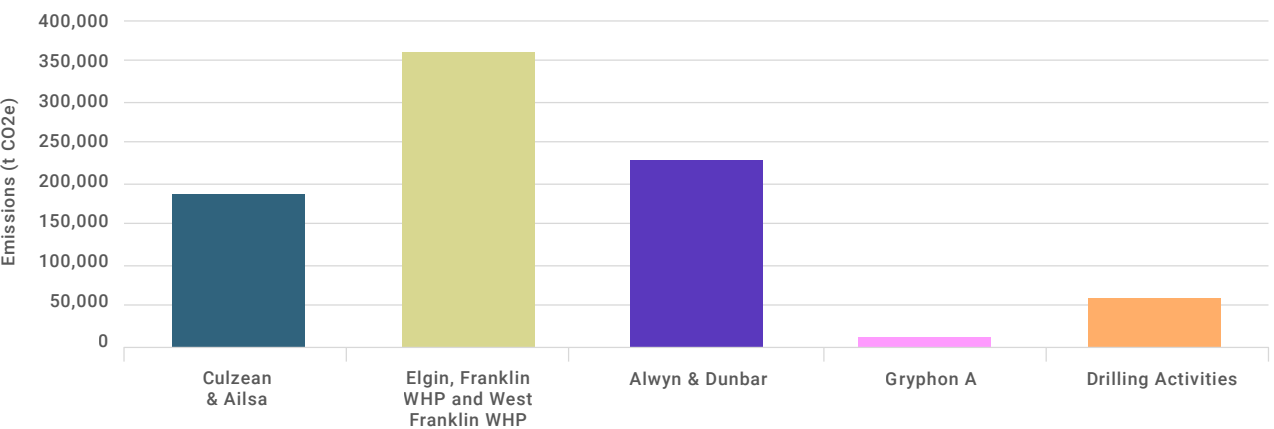


Figure 4: CO₂e emissions (tonnes) from each legacy TEPUK offshore operated facility in 2025.





Permitted Discharges

Oil in Produced Water

Produced water is extracted from the reservoir along with oil and gas, which after processing contains trace amounts of oil. The produced water is either reinjected or discharged to sea in accordance with the environmental permit regulated under The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005.

Figure 5 illustrates the total quantity of produced water discharged to sea and the average oil in water content for the last four years. The significant reduction in total volume of produced water to sea in 2025 is achieved due to the Alwyn Produced Water Re-injection (PWRI) system to the Alwyn PWRI being fully operational in 2025 and cessation of production and associated discharges from Gryphon FPSO.

Figure 5 Total quantity of produced water discharged to sea and the average oil in water content from legacy TEPUK operated facilities between 2022–2025.

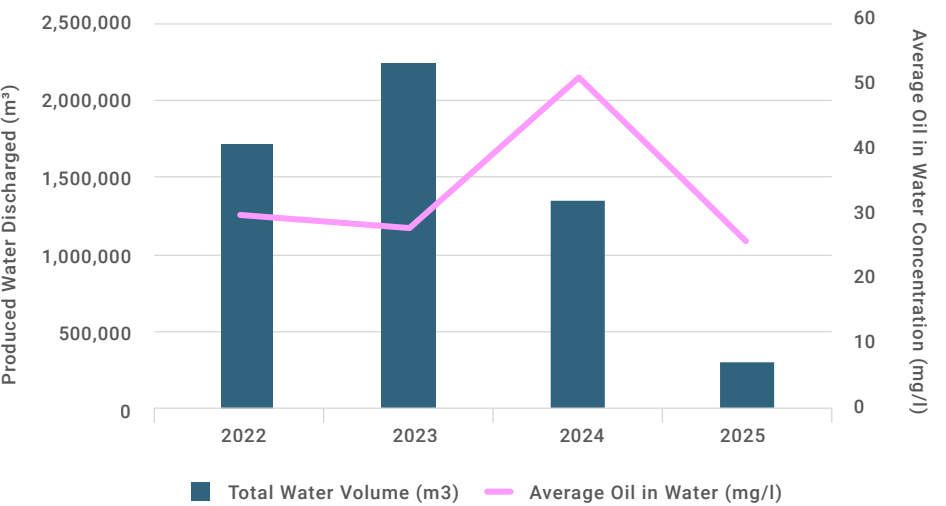
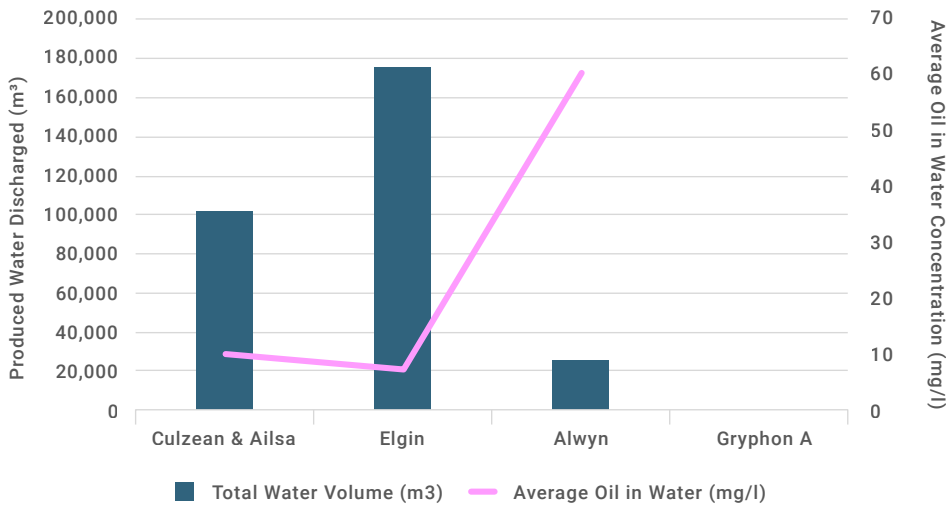


Figure 6 shows that Alwyn had the highest average oil in water concentration and lowest discharge volume for 2025 compared to the other sites where produced water discharge and/or reinjection takes place. There were operational improvements and tests performed on Alwyn with aim to improve oil in water (OIW) concentration. This resulted in reduction of average OIW content from 158 mg/l in 2024 to 60 mg/l in 2025. The impact of produced water discharges was further mitigated by more than 97% of the produced water reinjected into the reservoir.

Figure 6: Total quantity of produced water discharged to sea and the average oil in water content from each legacy TEPUK operated facility in 2025.

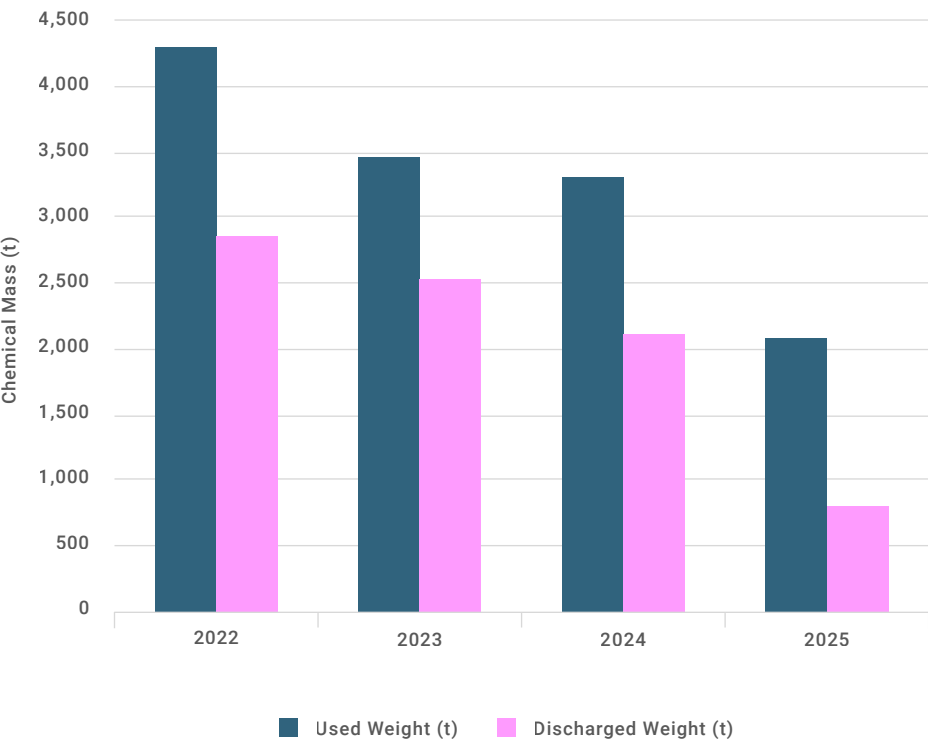


Chemical Use and Discharge

Legacy TEPUK assets use and discharge chemicals as part of the offshore exploration and production process. The use and discharge of chemicals is regulated under the Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended). Most used products are classed by OSPAR as Posing Little Or No Risk to the environment (PLONOR).

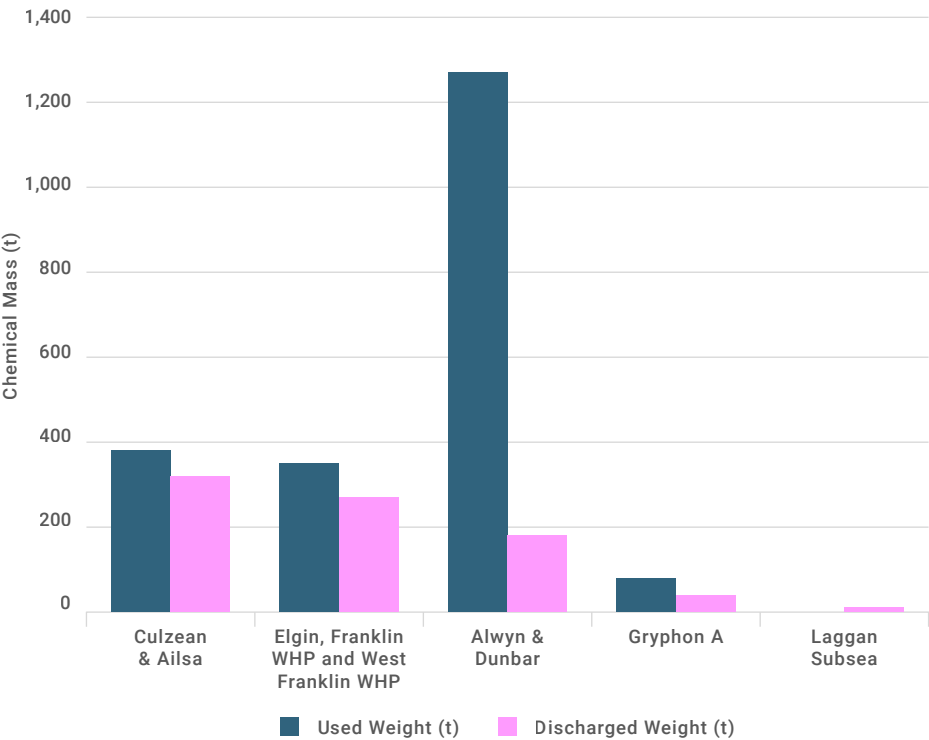
Figure 7 shows the total production chemicals used and discharged by legacy TEPUK operated facilities between 2022–2025, where reductions in both usage and discharge year on year is demonstrated.

Figure 7: Total production chemicals used and discharged (t) for legacy TEPUK operating facilities between 2022–2025.



Alwyn and Dunbar are mature oil and gas installations that require more chemical usage in comparison to other legacy TEPUK sites. In 2025, a significant proportion of chemical usage was related to corrosion, scale treatment and the management of hydrates and hydrogen sulphide on our Northern North Sea sites, where only a small proportion of used chemicals was discharged (Figure 8).

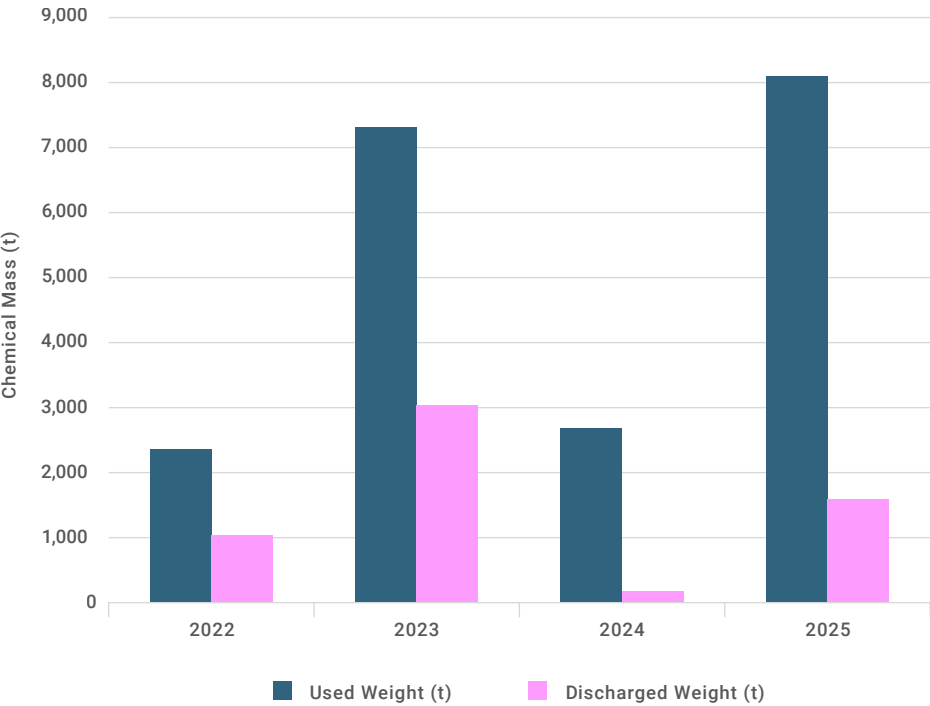
Figure 8: Total production chemicals used and discharged (t) by each legacy TEPUK operated facility in 2025.



Chemical Use and Discharge (contd.)

Figure 9 shows the mass of chemicals that were used and discharged during legacy TEPUK drilling and well intervention operation activities (Culzean infill well drilling, Elgin well suspension, etc). 6,000 t out of approximately 8,000 t of well chemicals are PLONOR (including cement, brine and weighting agents used in drilling mud, e.g. Barite).

Figure 9: Total well chemicals used and discharged (t) by legacy TEPUK facilities between 2022–2025.





Releases to the Environment

One of legacy TEPUK’s key focus areas is reducing releases to the environment as a result of our activity in the North Sea. Unplanned releases of oil and chemicals, regardless of volumes, are recorded and investigated internally and reported to the regulator.

In 2025, there were a total of eighteen unplanned releases to sea of which twelve were oil related and six were chemical related. This led to losses which amounted to a total mass of 292.5 tonnes (Table 1).

The majority of the reported losses was TEG due to an equipment failure, which has now been identified and resolved.

TEG is non-corrosive, completely water soluble and biodegradable, which along with local environmental factors, suggests there would be a negligible negative effect on the surrounding environment.

Table 1: Total number and mass (tonnes) of oil and chemical unplanned releases to sea from legacy TEPUK activities between 2022-2025.

Year	Number of Oil Spills	Mass (tonnes)	Number of Chemical Spills	Mass (tonnes)
2022	21	1.10	4	8.86
2023	5	0.13	5	2.45
2024	12	0.50	1	0.35
2025	12	0.06	6	292.44





Waste Management

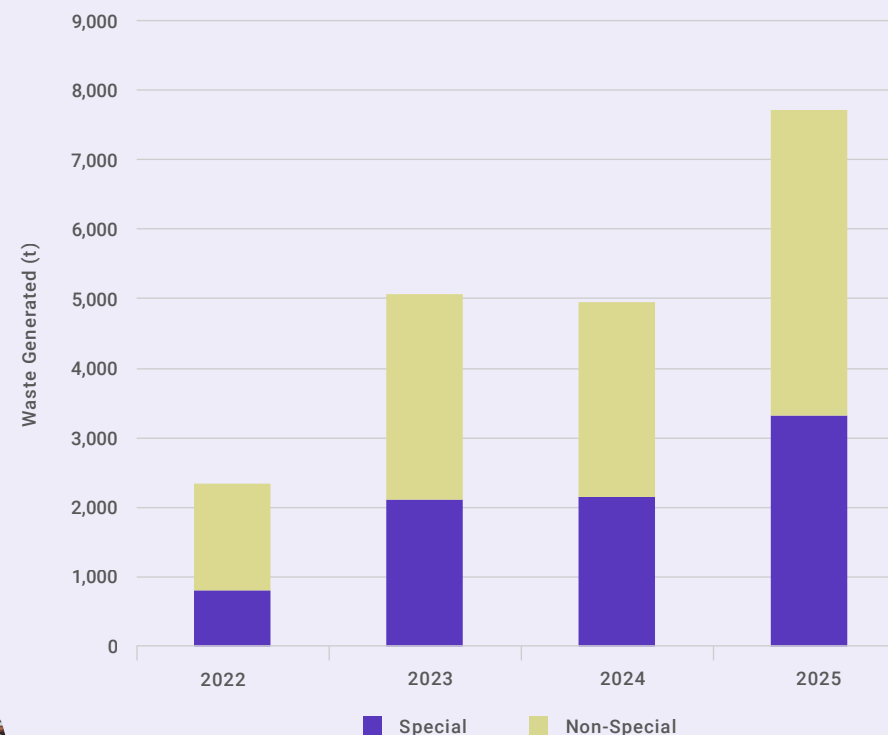
Legacy TEPUK's operations consume materials that generate special and non-special waste. Waste is managed from 'cradle to grave' following company procedures and applicable legal requirements.

Figure 10 illustrates the amount of waste (special and non-special) that was generated from our operational activities over the last four years. The majority of our general waste is routed to waste to energy with the converted energy providing power to local domestic and industrial facilities.

An increased amount of waste was generated in 2025 due to higher level of drilling and well interventions and Elgin full field summer shutdown activities. Only 3.4% of our waste went to landfill in 2025. Legacy TEPUK aims to reduce the amount of waste generated on our sites and works with waste management contractors to re-route waste to more favourable disposal options, including re-use and recycling.



Figure 10: Mass (tonnes) of special and non-special waste generated by legacy TEPUK's operating facilities between 2022–2025. Note that tank washings/sludges and drilling waste was included from 2023 onwards.



Waste Management (contd.)

Special waste includes paints, contaminated drums and containers, hazardous sludges and tank washings, oily waste, chemicals aerosols, etc. Quantities of special waste generated by our offshore operating facilities and the disposal routes used in 2025 are shown in **Figure 11**.

Non-special waste includes segregated recyclables (plastics, wood, paper, cardboard), general waste, non-hazardous sludges and tank washings, scrap metal, food waste that can't be macerated offshore, etc. **Figure 12** shows the non-special waste produced by each legacy TEPUK operated offshore facility in 2025.

Table 2 shows the discharged or re-injected cuttings generated by our drilling operations between 2022 and 2025. If not skipped and shipped for onshore disposal, oil-based mud cuttings are discharged to the marine environment following treatment in compliance with approved regulatory permits. This is industry Best Available Technique (BAT) for the management of this type of waste. In 2025, oil-based cuttings were generated when Culzean infill well (22/25a-C8Z) was drilled. The cuttings solids (powder) was discharged to sea following treatment offshore in compliance with approved Chemical Permit.

Table 2: Drill cuttings discharged offshore between 2022-2025.

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water Based Drill Cuttings Discharged Overboard (t)	0	2380	0	832
Oil Based Drill Cuttings Treated & Discharged Overboard (t)	0	408	0	2576
Cuttings, Slurry, Brine and Slops Re-injected (t)	0	0	0	0

Figure 11: Mass (tonnes) of special waste generated by each legacy TEPUK operated offshore facility (including drilling rigs on hire) in 2025 and the disposal routes used. Note: "other route" is treatment.

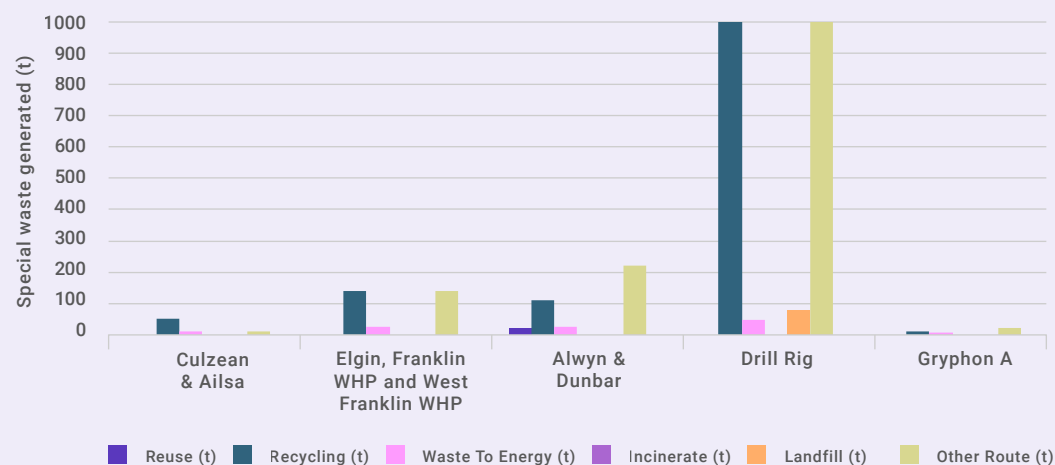
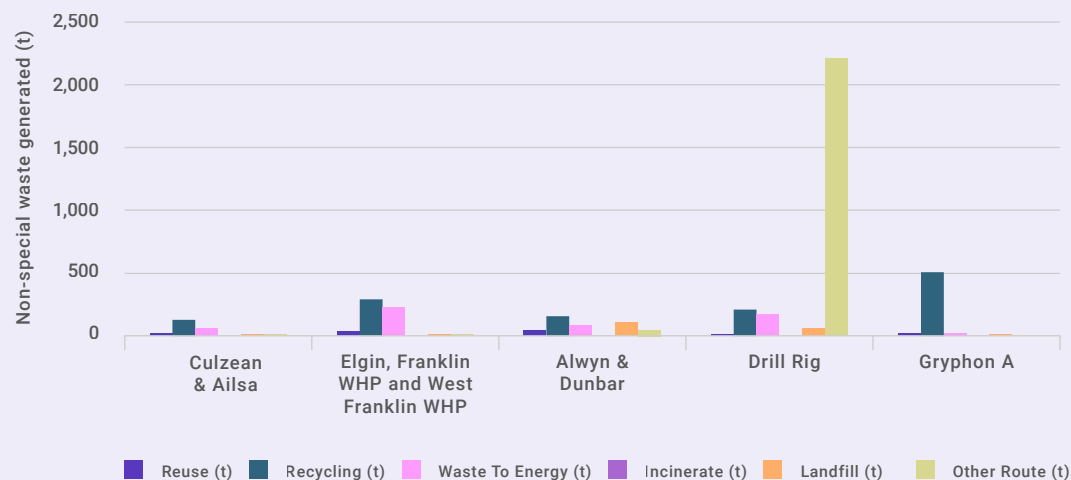


Figure 12: Mass (tonnes) of non-special waste generated by each legacy TEPUK operated offshore facility (including drilling rigs on hire) in 2025 and the disposal routes used. Note: "other route" is treatment.



Legacy TEPUK HSSE Policy

Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment Policy Statement

TotalEnergies E&P UK Limited (TEPUK), as a subsidiary of TotalEnergies SE, is committed to delivering our business objectives whilst creating a safe working environment for all; preventing major accident hazards; safeguarding the environment and preventing pollution; maximising energy efficiencies and emissions reduction; developing our business in a sustainable way and complying with laws and regulations. This commitment is visibly demonstrated through implementation and compliance with our Company Management System (CMS) and adopting the principles of continuous improvement by setting measurable objectives and targets for which performance is regularly reviewed.

It is our stated policy to:

- Continue to develop our positive HSSE culture through strong visible leadership, active involvement of the workforce and individual accountability with a spirit of co-operation. We all look out for one another, so we all go home safe every time.
- Engage in our people's health and well-being through health surveillance and well-being programmes.
- Support and train our people giving them the skills, attributes and expertise that allow them to carry out their roles to the best of their ability and ensuring their competence.
- Maintain safe and efficient operations by providing assets, facilities and equipment that have been efficiently designed, procured, inspected and maintained in accordance with company standards and procedures.
- Systematically identify for all activities, the hazards to which people, the environment and assets are exposed, evaluate the risks and define and apply the measures for eliminating or reducing them to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).
- Work with our contractors and suppliers to ensure they understand our HSSE requirements, whilst being prepared to listen to suggested improvements in areas where they have highly developed knowledge, to deliver mutually beneficial results.
- Manage energy consumption; reduce carbon emissions and reduce impact on the natural environment (water, air and soils) by minimising the production of waste, use of natural resources and impact on biodiversity.
- Meet our societal commitment by supporting neighbouring communities, ensuring policies are in place that promote fairness, equality and care within our business.
- Adopt the principles of continuous improvement by setting measurable business objectives and targets, monitoring and reviewing performance through performance review meetings, independent audits and compliance monitoring.
- Ensure our emergency response capability is suitable for responding to hazards and regularly testing the effectiveness of this response by controlled exercises.

Our approach to health, safety, security, sustainability and the environment is based on transparency and open, constructive dialogue with all stakeholders, both inside and outside our business. Every team member, at all levels, must be aware of their role and personal responsibility in preventing accidents and protecting health and the environment.

Nicolas Payer
Managing Director TEPUK

**If you have any comments, or would like further information
on our environment or energy management please contact:**

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