



CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited

Environmental Statement 2025

Executive Summary

CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited's (CPEL) 2025 Environmental Statement presents our environmental performance and the strategic measures we're taking to minimise our impact on the environment. We recognise that effective environmental stewardship across all aspects of our operations is essential to responsible and sustainable business practice.

Throughout 2025, we continued to focus on driving improvement across our environmental performance. Highlights include:

- Achieving a 30% reduction in scope 1 GHG emissions when compared to 2018 levels.
- Continued delivery of produced water performance improvement scopes.
- Delivery of the E-Rep's Initiative Improvement Plan.
- Refreshing all platform ERAPs and delivering NSTA Stewardship and ESOS obligations.
- Sending ~1.25% of production waste to landfill, with almost 99% of all production waste managed outside of landfill.

These improvements were only possible due to the hard work, commitment, and engagement of our people who consistently strive to deliver success.

As we look ahead to 2026, we remain focused on advancing our decarbonisation ambitions, further reducing spill frequency and volume, and delivering the challenging environmental performance targets we have set ourselves.

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Introduction

CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNOOC International, the international division of CNOOC Limited. The CNOOC Group is the largest producer of offshore crude oil and natural gas in China and one of the largest independent oil and gas exploration and production companies in the world. The Group mainly engages in exploration, development, production, and sale of crude oil and natural gas.

CPEL is a leading upstream business in the UK North Sea and operator of the Buzzard, Golden Eagle, and Scott assets. Our strategy is to maximise the value of our UK portfolio and we are committed to delivering on the North Sea Transition Deal emissions reduction targets.

This statement refers to CPEL's UK operations only.

Environmental Management System

CPEL's Environmental Management System (EMS) is aligned with requirements of ISO 14001:2015. The EMS is independently verified against the Oslo/Paris Convention (OSPAR) Recommendation 2003/5, to promote the use and implementation of Environmental Management Systems on the UKCS.

An OSPAR verification opinion statement with zero comments was reported to the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment & Decommissioning (OPRED) in April 2025.

The robust and mature environmental element of our integrated Management System identifies and monitors our significant environmental aspects, impacts, and risks. Our environmental goals and objectives aim to drive continuous improvement in performance towards zero waste to landfill, zero significant spills to sea, and minimising planned chemical and oil discharges to sea. Performance is communicated through monthly local and corporate reports. Our offshore E-Reps are engaged and active across all three operated CPEL assets to identify and implement sustainability initiatives from waste reduction to energy and water savings.

Environment Representatives (E-Reps)

CPEL's E-Reps continue to provide valuable support to offshore workforce engagement activities including:

- Review, update and roll-out of procedures and environmental initiatives.
- Area inspections including wildlife observations and reporting.
- Supporting environmental audits, inspections, and field evaluations.
- Reduction of waste, including the 'zero waste to landfill' initiative.
- Spill reduction, OPEP awareness drills, and environmental hazard identification programmes.
- Identification and trialling of new environmental training options.

Health, safety, environment & social responsibility

The policy shown below details the beliefs, values, and principles governing the management of health, safety, environment & social responsibility within CPEL.



Our commitment to

Health, Environment, Safety & Social Responsibility

This Policy Commitment underpins the requirements outlined in the Corporate Policy Framework and applies to all activities carried out by and under the control of CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited, its branches and subsidiaries (CPEL).

Within CPEL, the Board of Directors owns and takes responsibility for our overall HSE&SR performance working with our executive leadership and functional teams. We believe that management and staff commitment to HSE&SR is essential to ensuring a healthy, safe and environmentally acceptable operating environment.

We see our people are our most important asset and we will not compromise our HSE&SR standards to achieve other corporate goals, in so far as it is reasonably practicable. As such, we value the experience, professionalism and integrity of our workforce, and the commitment, leadership and accountability of all personnel for our HSE&SR performance.

We integrate HSE&SR planning and management into our day-to-day activities, defining individual responsibilities, authority and accountability. By providing adequate control of HS&E risks arising from our work activities, we strive to prevent accidents, injuries and cases of work related ill health, damage to equipment and the environment.

We meet all applicable regulatory requirements, as well as other compliance requirements to which we subscribe, and strive to deliver continuous improvement in our HSE&SR performance.

Occupational Health and Personal Safety

CPEL consult with our people on matters affecting their health and safety working conditions, plant and equipment, and provide appropriate HSE&SR information, instruction, training and supervision to employees and contractors.

We strive to optimise the safety of all our worksites by contracting those contractors who can demonstrate that they have suitable HS&E performance and management systems in place. In addition, we ensure that emergency response capability is in place and periodically test for all our operations and facilities.

We ensure all workers are competent to carry out their tasks, in so far as they can impact on the

health and safety of themselves and those around them, or the environment.

CPEL maintains safe and healthy working conditions, by providing and maintaining safe plant and equipment, and ensuring that the use and handling of substances is carried out safely.

Process Safety

CPEL applies the principles of Process Safety Management to maintain the integrity of our operations.

We ensure that risks associated with major accident hazards, arising out of our offshore operations, are identified and controlled.

Environmental Management

CPEL is committed to integrating responsible environmental management into all aspects of its operations.

Our EMS provides the framework for setting and reviewing environmental targets and objectives, and the process by which the EMS is documented, implemented and maintained. Our actions will support the prevention of pollution and the reduction of waste generation.

Energy and Emissions Management

CPEL measures, monitors and controls our energy consuming and emissions producing practices with the aim of creating a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, specifically CO₂, methane, N₂O and HFCs.

Our Net Zero business plan aligns with CNOOC's principles of green development and supports the North Sea Transition Deal's Decarbonisation targets on the UK's roadmap to emissions neutrality by 2050.

Social Responsibility

We are committed to behaving ethically and contributing to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as the local community within the sphere of our activities.

At regular intervals the Board of Directors reviews and revises this policy, as necessary. The Directors of the company each individually and collectively share the commitment and will seek to act as Directors in accordance with the above principles.

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Revision 14.0
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Pan, Yiyong
Managing Director UK



Environment, Social & Governance

Environment, Social & Governance (ESG) is incorporated into CPEL's integrated management system which aligns with ISO14001.

CPEL's Board is the principal decision-making body for ESG matters and the Board regularly receives updates on health, safety, and environmental protection performance throughout each year. The Board assesses and determines the company's ESG-related opportunities and risks (including climate-related risks), and ensures that the company has an appropriate and effective ESG risk management and internal control system in place.

The Board supports CPEL's HSE & Decarbonisation and Community Investment Committees to develop and implement the company's long-term strategy, business plans and investment decisions, and sustainable development goals, while providing updates and making recommendations as required.

CPEL formally reviews its annual health, safety, social, security, and environmental performance, while setting new objectives for each year. CPEL shares ESG performance and risk data to CNOOC International and CNOOC Group on an annual basis.

Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use

Our 2025 target was a continued reduction in greenhouse gas emissions towards a reduction of 10%, set against a 2018 baseline. A carbon inventory is produced each year to illustrate CPEL's emissions footprint taking an operational control approach. The accounting methodology used follows the standard approach detailed in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, WBCSD, 2004 and is aligned with International Standard Organisation (ISO) 14064-1:2018.

Our 2025 performance recorded total emissions of 581,230 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent from scope 1 (direct) and scope 2 (purchased electricity) sources, a reduction of 30% against our 2018 baseline. The reduction is due to the implementation of operational efficiencies which have reduced energy use and gas flaring and offshore production shutdowns which reduce fuel consumption.

Scope 3 (indirect) sources are also monitored but we're not yet able to report on all categories that may be relevant and therefore have omitted them from this report to allow for clearer comparison year on year.

EMS integration continued throughout 2025 and an energy saving action plan was submitted in compliance with the ESOS regulations.

CPEL has continued to identify, evaluate, and implement Emission Reduction Action Plans (ERAPs) for each operated offshore asset. Emission reduction opportunities which have already been implemented are validated to determine their effectiveness.

Emissions inventory

	Year	Data	Unit
UK energy use	2025	647,056	Offshore electricity MWh
		1,750	Purchased electricity MWh
		2,252	MWh natural gas
		17	Solar PV MWh
		127,415	Heat generated offshore MWh
GHG emissions (total scope 1 and 2)	2018	832,221	Tonnes CO2e
	2019	775,439	Tonnes CO2e
	2020	792,080	Tonnes CO2e
	2021	738,257	Tonnes CO2e
	2022	729,376	Tonnes CO2e
	2023	654,614	Tonnes CO2e
	2024	657,951	Tonnes CO2e
	2025	581,230	Tonnes CO2e
Intensity ratio Carbon intensity	2025	37.05	Kg CO2e / barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

The accuracy of emissions monitoring and measurement is continually improving. Previously reported figures may be updated year on year where accuracy has improved post publishing.

Community investment

CPEL strives to be an employer of choice and create a culture which fosters employee development and enables people to reach their full potential. Employee led Sports & Social Clubs, Community Investment Committee, HSE Focal Points, Offshore Welfare Focal Points, and the Employee Forum are empowered to promote and support causes that our people care about, create change, and make a positive impact on their employee experience.

CNOOC's community investment strategy has three pillars: supporting safe and thriving communities, advancing education (with a focus on STEM), and environmental stewardship. Through meaningful donations, sponsorships, volunteering, and matched funding for employee donations, we support projects that provide long-term, sustainable results and have a positive impact across communities where we operate.

Examples of projects supported during 2025 include:

- CPEL's long term support has engaged more than 23,300 young people in TechFest's programme of STEM activities.
- A donation to Childline to help recruit and train more of the volunteers needed to deliver vital support services for children.
- Continued support for environmental educational programmes through the River Dee Trust in Aberdeenshire and the Iver Environment Centre in Uxbridge.
- Sponsorship of Clan Cancer Support's Book Bench Trail, with the bench sculptures being auctioned to raise funds for cancer support services.

Asset operations

CPEL's three UK operated assets:



Buzzard

Buzzard is located approx. 100 kilometres north-east of Aberdeen (Block 20/06a) and produced first oil in 2007.

Buzzard is one of the UK's highest-producing fields, providing safe and secure energy for the UK.



Golden Eagle

Golden Eagle is located approx. 111 kilometres north-east of Aberdeen (Block 20/1S) and produced first oil in 2014.

Golden Eagle has an exceptional safety record spanning its operational life and achieved 11 years without a lost time injury in September 2025.



Scott

Scott is located approx. 185 kilometres north-east of Aberdeen (Block 15/22) and commenced production in 1993.

The Scott, Telford, and Rochelle fields are tied into the platform. The Scott and Telford fields continue to produce through Scott, while the Rochelle field reached COP in 2019.

Plug and abandonment operations



Well-Safe Defender

The Well-Safe Defender semi-submersible drilling rig was contracted to plug and abandon two Rochelle wells during 2025.

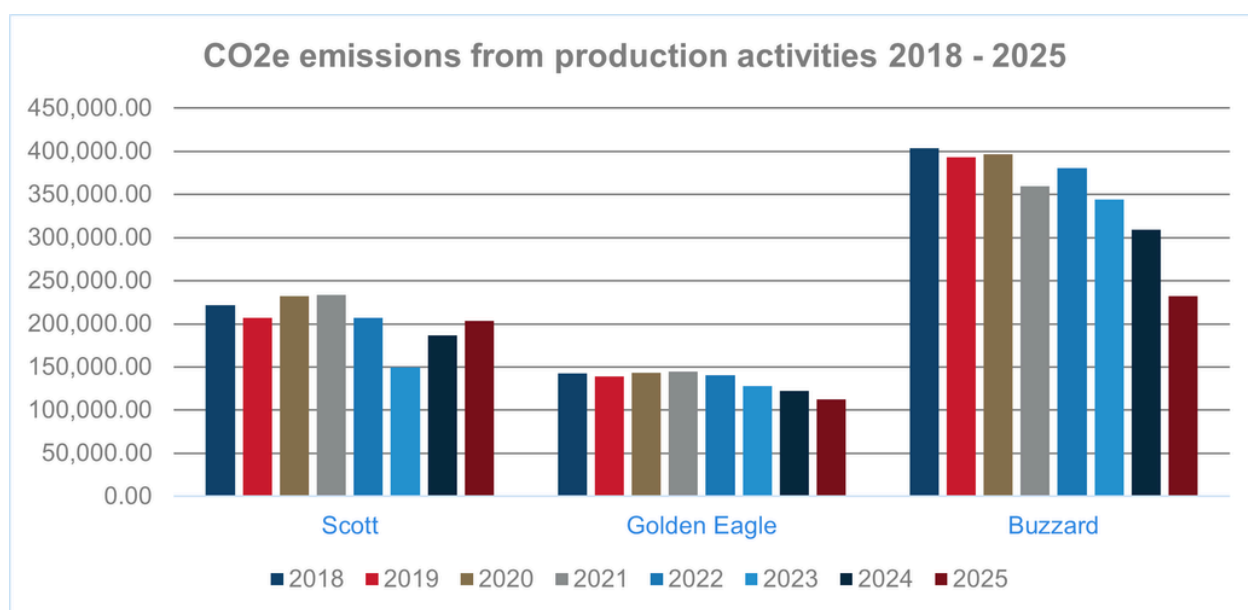
Atmospheric emissions

Production GHG emissions as CO₂ equivalent

The chart below represents a significant downward trend in combined CO_{2e} emissions from 831,664 tonnes in 2018 to 580,818 tonnes in 2025. This is an overall decrease of 30% on the 2018 baseline emissions from offshore installations, and supports the NSTD target of a 10% reduction on the 2018 baseline by 2025.

2025 power generation CO₂ emissions related to fuel gas consumption were down 30% on the 2018 baseline. However this was offset by the doubling of diesel fuel related CO₂ emissions. This was due to TAR periods, coupled with power generation availability on the Scott installation and an extended shutdown on Buzzard.

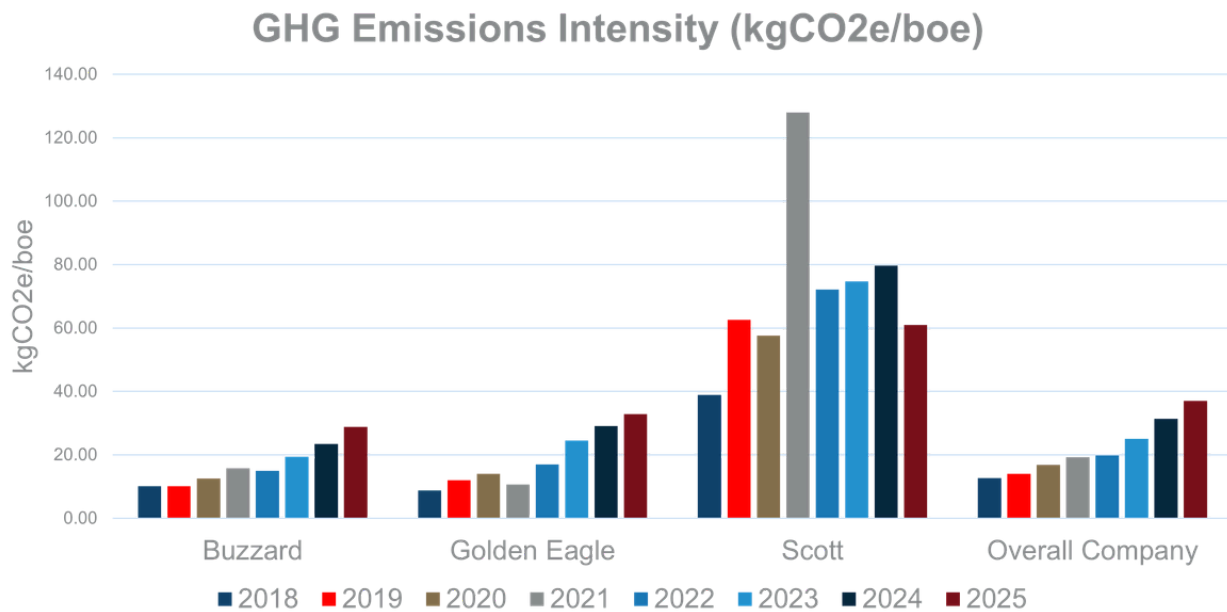
Flaring related CO₂ emissions have reduced 58% compared to 2018 due to the asset teams' significant efforts to implement good flare management practices and modify practices and equipment to route more gas back to the process.



GHG emissions from CNOOC's offshore installations by tonnes CO₂ equivalent, between 2018 and 2025.

The first revisions of the Asset Emissions Reduction Action Plans (ERAPs) were published in 2022. These plans identify possible routes to reducing GHG emissions in line with regulatory and stakeholder requirements. These were reviewed and revised in 2025, validating implemented opportunities and refreshing the list of potential opportunities.

Note, CO₂ equivalent refers to converting all relevant Kyoto GHGs to CO_{2e} using their Global warming potential (GWP). The inventory includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs (PFCs and SF₆ not considered relevant to CPEL offshore operations).



GHG emissions intensity in kgCO_{2e} per barrel of oil equivalent.

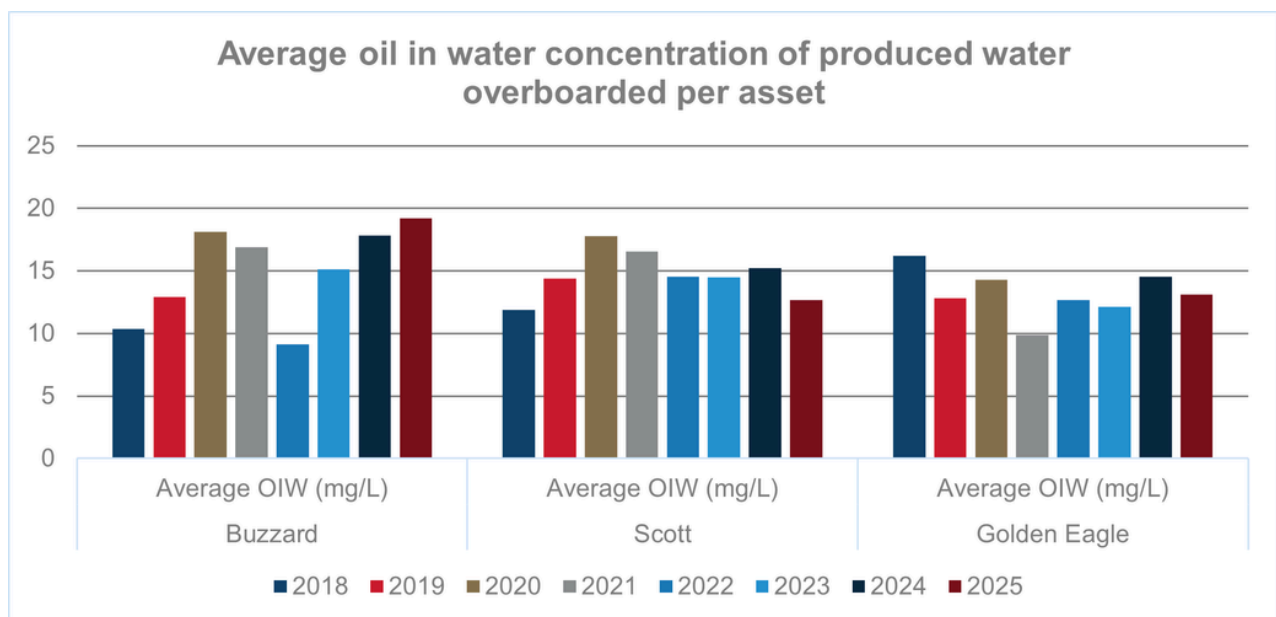
GHG intensity is a ratio of GHG (as CO_{2e}) divided by production as barrels of oil equivalent (boe). This metric is commonly used to compare performance between assets, though doing this can be misleading and must be put in context of the asset, the basin, and the product type.

Overall GHG intensity is increasing. This is to be expected as assets mature beyond production plateau, requiring the same or more power for less production. In general, as reservoirs are depleted, they produce more water associated with the hydrocarbons and need to inject more water to maintain reservoir pressure. All fluid handling has a power requirement, and that power generation has associated emissions. Overall offshore GHG intensity in 2025 was 37 kgCO_{2e}/boe.

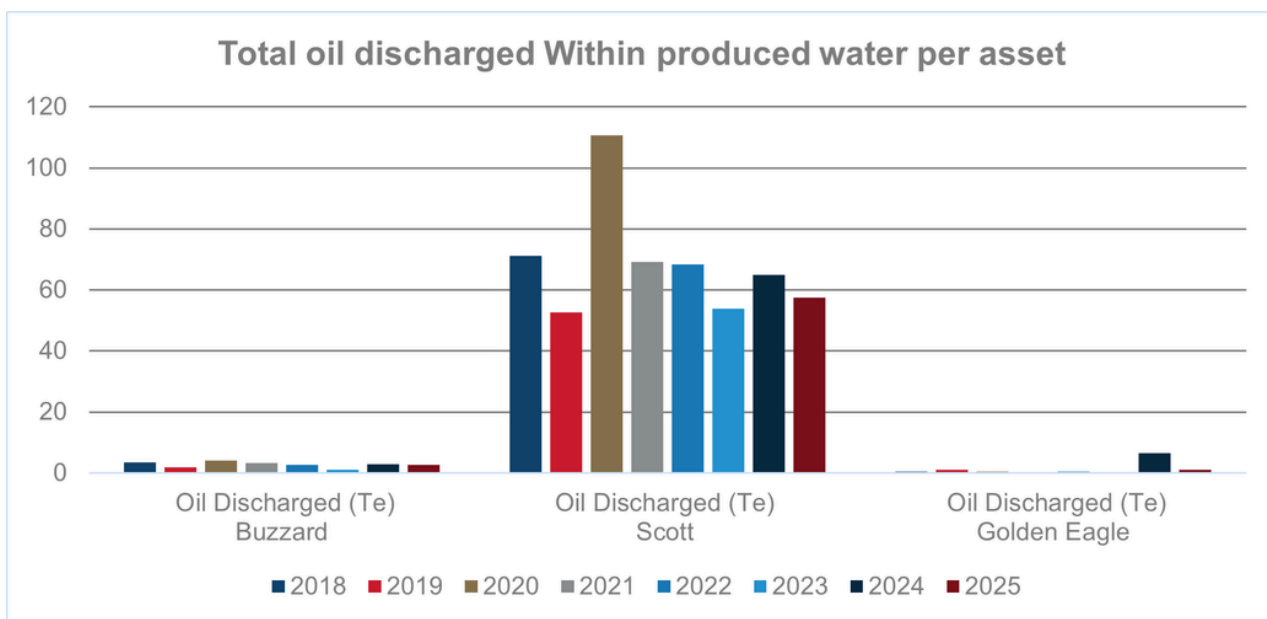
Oil in produced water discharge (permitted discharges)

The mass of oil discharged decreased from 74 tonnes in 2024 to 61 tonnes in 2025. Total water volume discharged decreased across the three platforms in 2025. This was due to TARs and extended shutdowns in 2025 compared to more stable production operations during 2024.

Water re-injection to maintain reservoir pressure increased on Golden Eagle in 2025 corresponding with the maturing of this field. There was a decrease in the volume of water re-injected on Buzzard due to a TAR and extended shutdown in the later months of 2025. Produced water re-injection is an important process as it maintains reservoir pressure for improved production and reduces overboard discharge of oil and chemicals in produced water. This is especially noticeable on Buzzard and Golden Eagle where produced water re-injection uptime is high resulting in very low produced water discharges. The Scott platform does not have produced water re-injection capability and their focus is on maintaining good average oil in produced water concentrations.



Average oil in water concentration of produced water overboarded per asset.



Total oil discharged per asset.

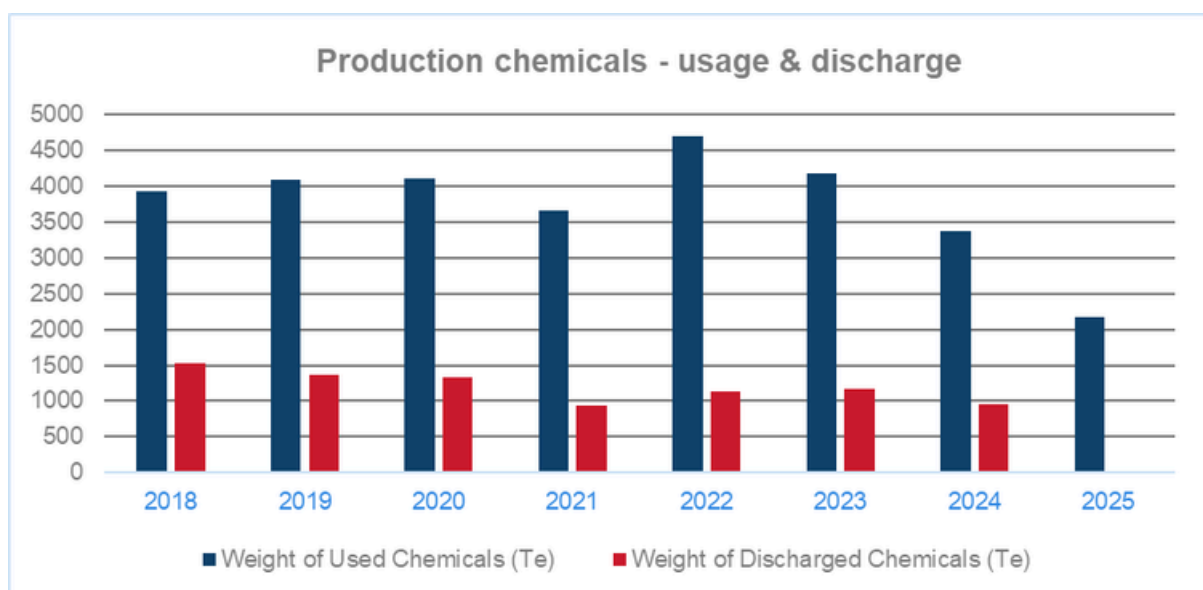
Chemicals

Production chemicals

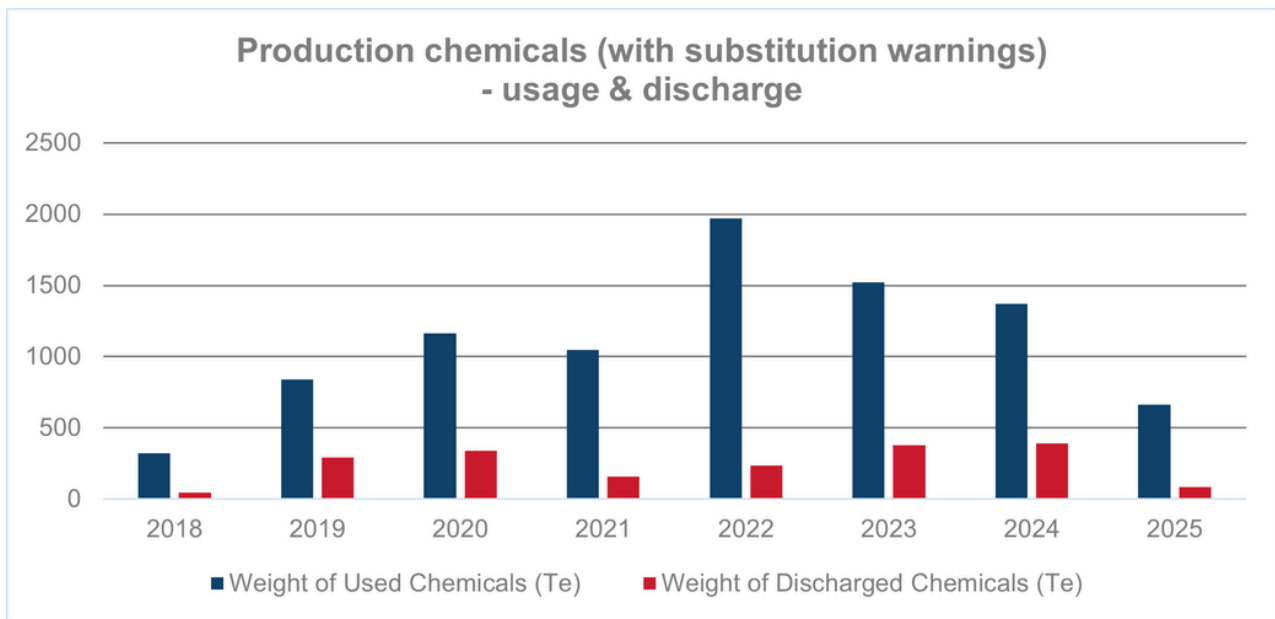
The total volume of chemicals used in 2025 decreased from 3,375 tonnes used in 2024 to 2,164 tonnes.

Chemicals which are hazardous to the marine environment are subject to substitution (SUB) warnings under the Harmonized Mandatory Control Scheme (HMCS). Usage of production chemicals with SUB warnings decreased in 2025 compared to 2024. CPEL has an ongoing commitment to reducing the overall number of SUB warning chemicals and usage and discharge volumes by our operations. Usage of chemicals with SUB warnings is closely monitored. Where suitable alternatives or opportunities to reduce usage become available, CPEL endeavours to make these improvements.

CPEL is currently exploring a replacement for the hydraulic fluid on Buzzard and Golden Eagle which should further eliminate a significant portion of our current SUB chemical use and discharge. Despite CEFAS introducing lower thresholds and new elements to certify chemicals with warning labels, CPEL's performance in this area continues to improve.



Production chemicals - usage & discharge.

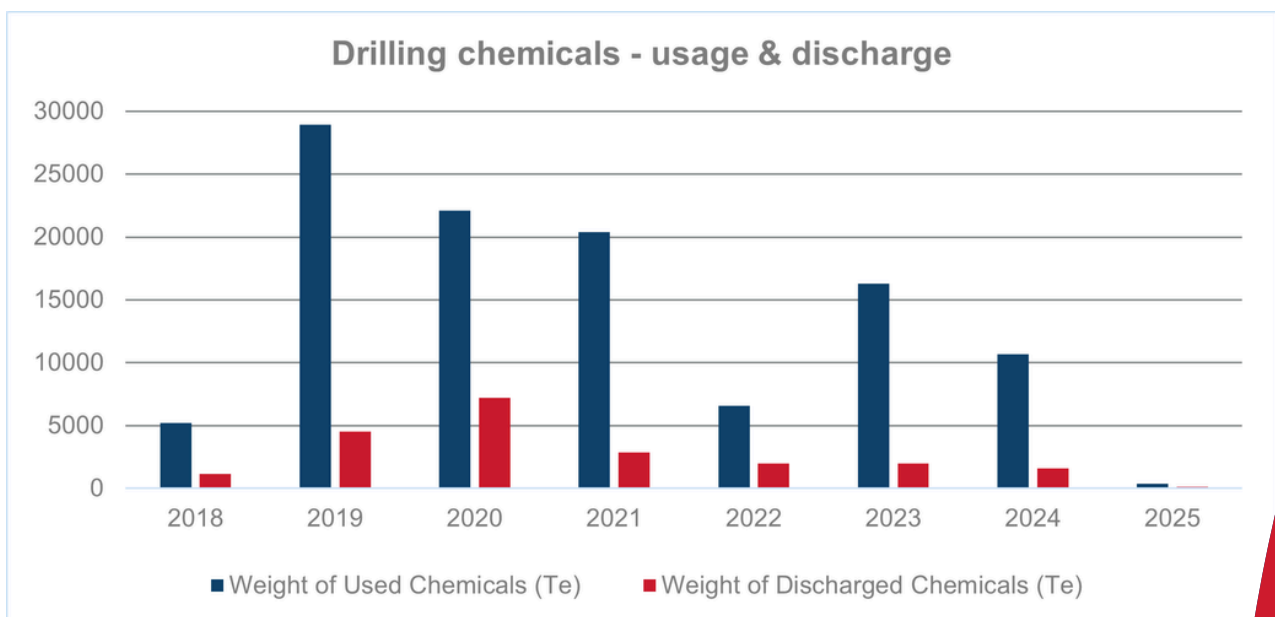


Production chemical usage (with substitution warnings) – usage & discharge.

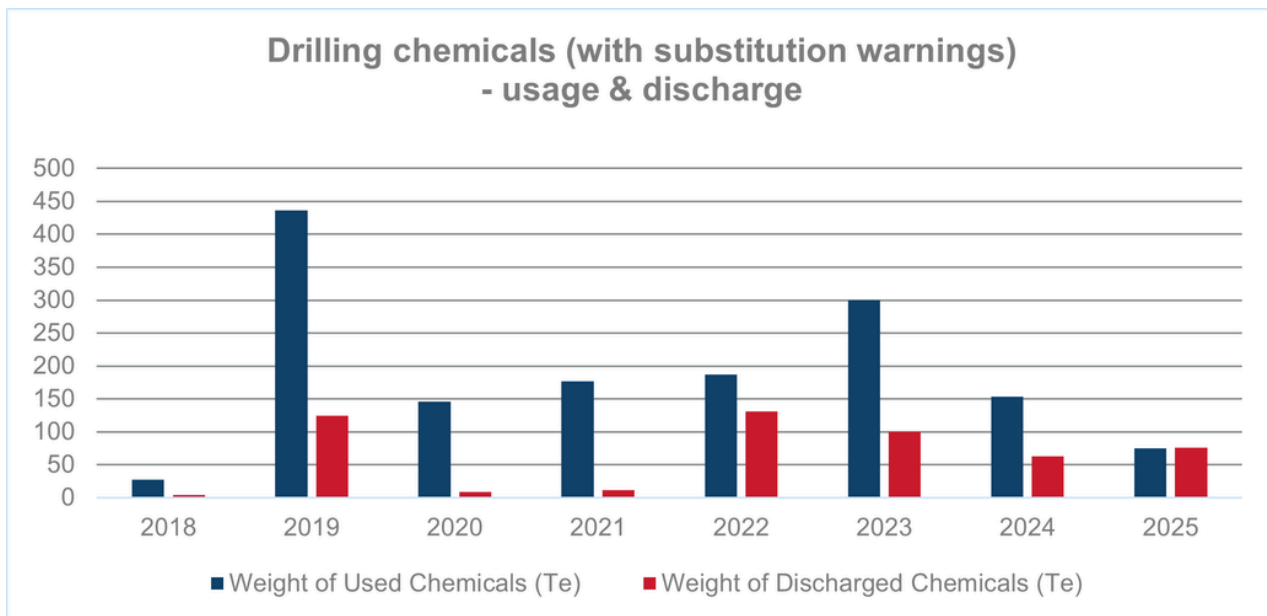
Drilling - including well intervention and pipeline chemicals

Chemical use decreased significantly from 10,677 tonnes in 2024 to 364 tonnes in 2025. This is due to reduced drilling activity in 2025, with the majority of chemical use and discharge coming from well intervention activities. Discharge weight also decreased substantially for the same reason.

The use of SUB labelled chemicals for drilling approximately halved from 2024 to 2025. Overall discharge of chemicals with SUB warnings stayed approximately the same at 75-76 tonnes in both 2024 and 2025. CPEL is continually making efforts to avoid discharge of SUB warning chemicals and are committed to seeking alternatives for these chemicals wherever suitable options are available.



Drilling chemicals – usage & discharge.

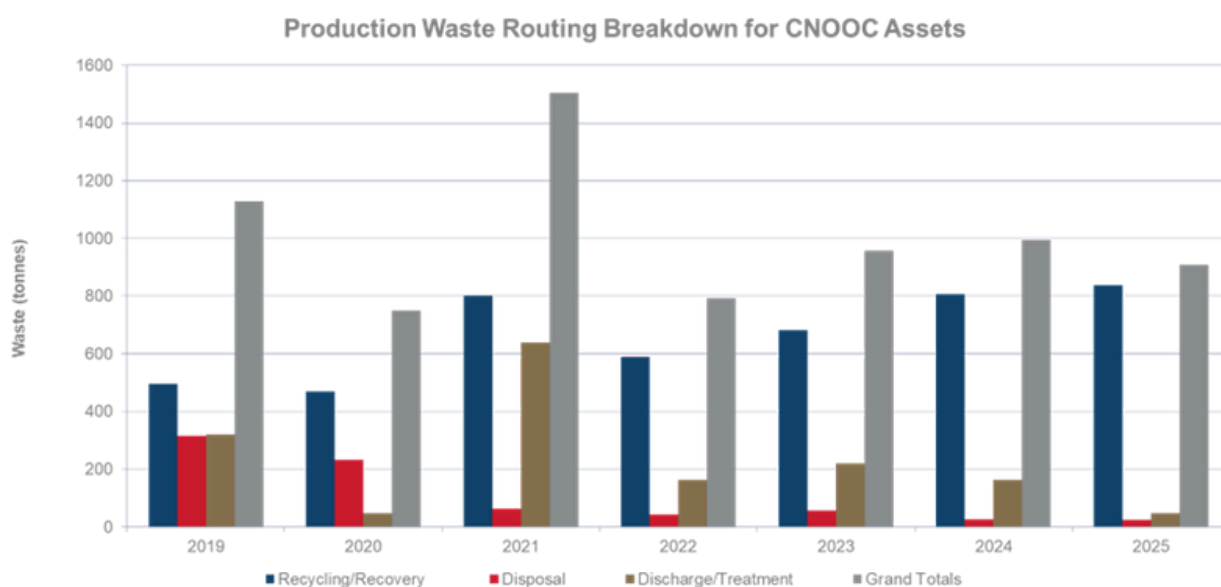


Drilling chemicals (with substitution warnings) – usage & discharge.

Waste

Production waste

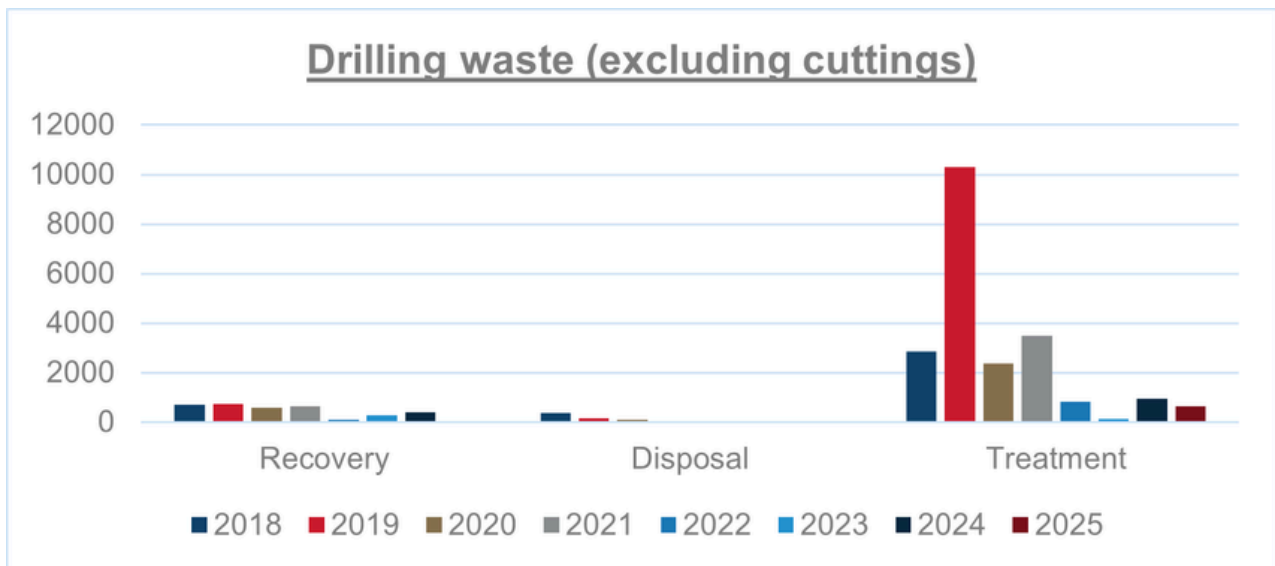
In 2025, 908.58 tonnes of waste were generated across all installations, which is an overall decrease from the 994.36 tonnes of waste generated in 2024. With a zero waste to landfill focus across CPEL's operations, over 98% of waste from all production operations was diverted from landfill with alternative waste management methods and routes being utilised where possible. This is ahead of the Scottish Government's zero waste to landfill target of <5%.



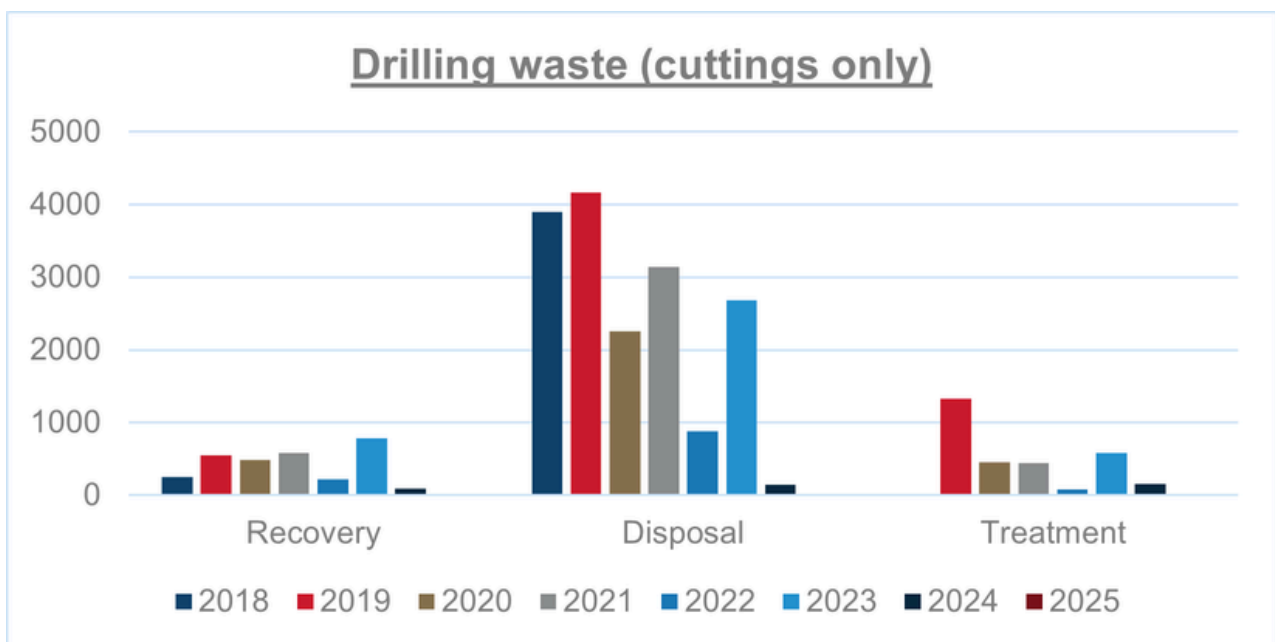
Production waste routing breakdown for CPEL assets.

Drilling waste

Drilling waste generated (excluding cuttings) in 2025 was 673 tonnes compared to 1387 tonnes in 2024. The decrease is due to reduced drilling activity in 2025, with the waste generated resulting from one plug and abandonment campaign. Waste cuttings returned to shore were kept to a minimum due to the use of a Thermo-Mechanical Cuttings Cleaner (TCC) offshore.



Drilling waste generated (excluding cuttings).

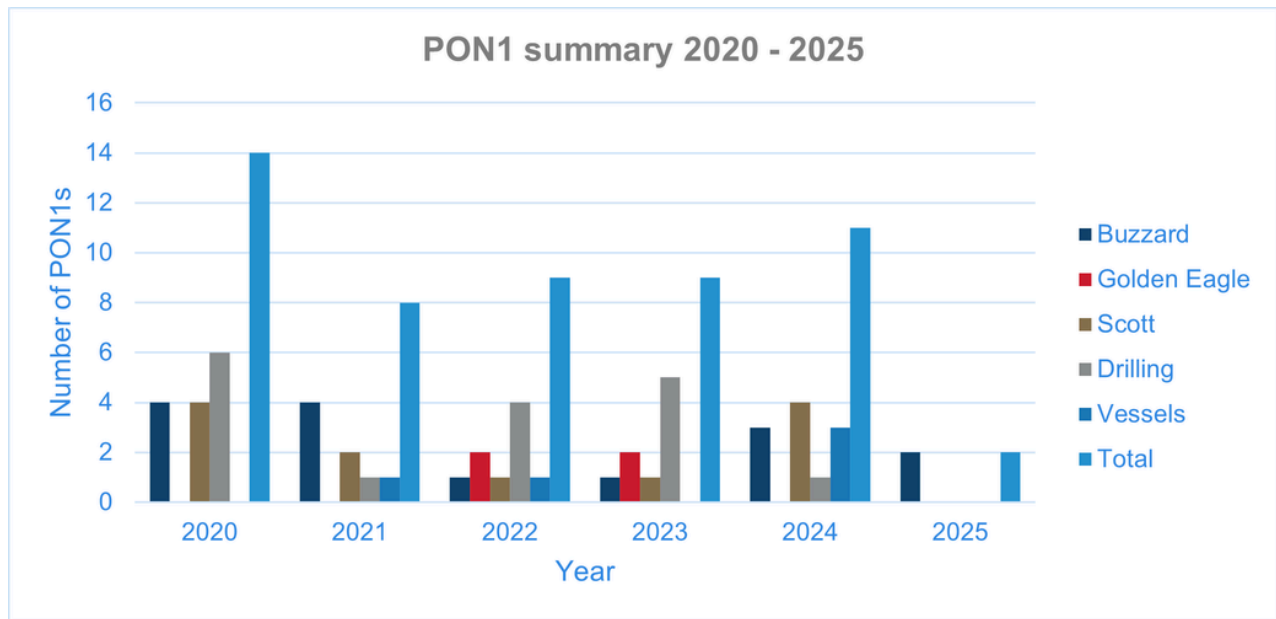


Drilling waste (cuttings only).

Compliance

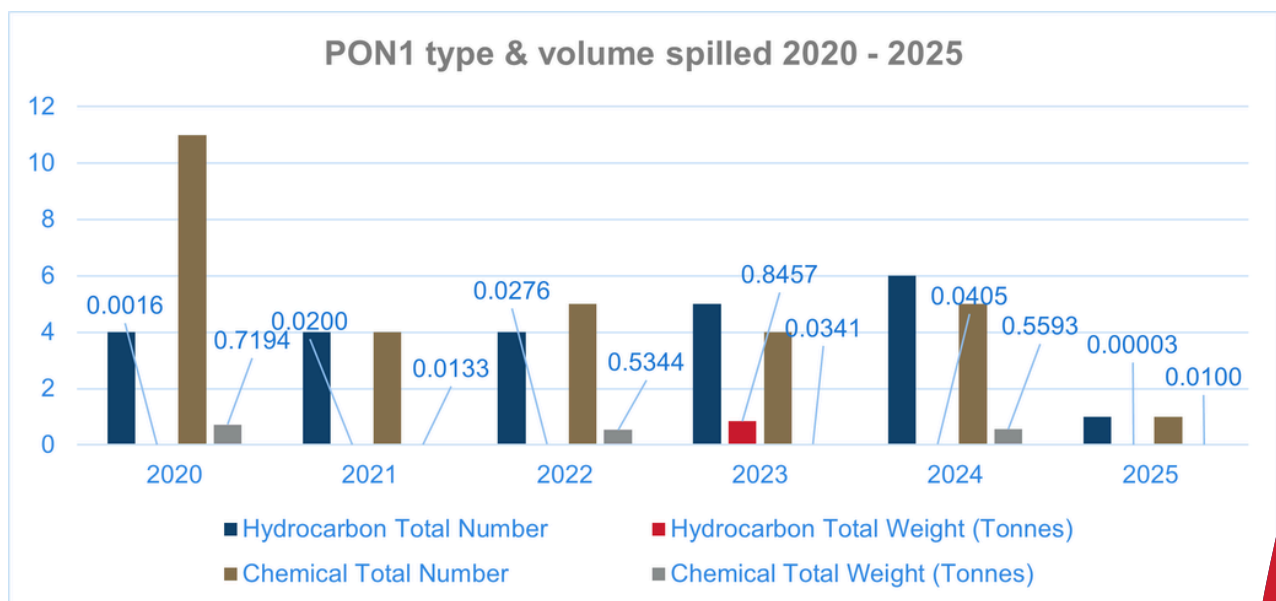
2025 unplanned releases

During 2025, there were two unplanned releases. (This figure does not include ongoing PON1s.) This is the lowest recorded number of PON1 reports for CPEL's operations. The two releases were from production operations onboard Buzzard.



PON1 summary - individual installations

A total of 0.1003 tonnes of fluids were released to sea in 2025. Of the two PON1s that occurred in 2025, one was a hydrocarbon release of 0.00003 tonnes, and one was a chemical release of 0.01 tonnes.



PON1 type & volume spilled 2020-2025.

2025 regulatory non-compliances

In addition to reporting unplanned oil and chemical releases associated with offshore activities, CPEL also submits notification to the regulator in the event of a non-compliance with the current legislative regime.

Four non-compliances occurred during 2025. Three non-compliances were reported by the Buzzard platform for monthly average oil in produced water concentration exceeding the 30 mg/l regulatory requirement. One non-compliance was reported by the Scott platform for exceeding the annual combustion emissions limit for methane.

Environmental objectives

CPEL's 2025 environmental goals and objectives were achieved through activities such as:

- Support to decarbonisation workstreams and implementation of platform ERAPs.
- Environmental compliance assessments completed across all platforms and rigs.
- Quarterly environmental themes including permit timescales, hose management and bunding, chemical compliance, bird management, the INSITE JIP, and spill event lessons learned.
- E-Rep engagement through bird surveys, field evaluations, and cross-asset quarterly meetings.
- External stakeholder engagement meetings including focus on flaring, venting, and produced water performance
- TAR ENVID support.

A management review held in Q1 2026 concluded the 2025 EMS is suitable, adequate, and effective at driving continuous improvement in environmental performance in line with CPEL's goals and objectives.

Environmental objectives 2026

Environmental objectives are to:

- Manage and minimise emissions from power generation, flare, and unburned hydrocarbons.
- Survey and baseline platform level methane emissions.
- Optimise energy intensity in line with Energy Performance Indicators (EnPIs).
- Manage and minimise discharges to sea of oil and hazardous chemicals.
- Manage and minimise waste generation within the supply chain to achieve zero waste to landfill.
- Prevent and mitigate significant environmental unplanned / accidental discharges to sea and air.
- Promote and improve environmental awareness and engagement.

Environmental targets are:

- Decarbonisation – 10% year on year reduction in total CO_{2e} emissions.
- Zero waste to landfill – one or more months per producing asset of zero waste to landfill.
- Zero significant (enforcement action level) spills to sea.
- Zero unplanned production permit variations.
- Monthly monitoring of EnPIs.



CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited
Registered in England No. 01051137
Registered office: Second Floor, Building 3, ARC Uxbridge, Sanderson Road,
Uxbridge, UB8 1DH.