

Carbon Reduction Targets

Supplier name: Shell UK Oil Products Limited) (“SUKOP”)

Publication date: 21/01/2025

Commitment to achieving Net Zero

Shell’s target is to become a net-zero emissions energy business by 2050. SUKOP, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell plc, does not currently have emissions targets separate and distinct from those of Shell plc, nor does it report its own emissions separately from Shell plc. The information provided in this Carbon Reduction Plan therefore relates to the whole Shell Group.

Shell’s climate targets include:

- reducing its absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 compared to 2016 levels, on a net basis,
- reducing the net carbon intensity (NCI) of the energy products Shell sells by 9-12% by 2024, 9-13% by 2025, 15-20% by 2030, and 100% by 2050, compared to 2016 levels. This NCI target includes categories 1, 3, 9 and 11 of Scope 3 emissions.

Shell’s climate targets are set out in Shell’s Energy Transition Strategy update published in March 2024 (“ETS 24”).

Baseline Emissions Footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline Year: Year ended 31 December 2016
Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.
Below information for scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided to the nearest million tCO ₂ e consistent with Shell plc reporting, and on an operational control basis. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the market-based method. Under the operational control boundary Shell reports 100% of greenhouse gas emissions from the assets it operates, regardless of how much equity Shell has in those assets. Scope 3 emissions reported are separated out between those that are included in Shell’s NCI target, and those that are not. Those that are included within Shell’s NCI target are consolidated using the equity boundary approach. Under the equity boundary approach, Shell reports the Shell share of emissions from energy products sold by Shell to end-users, including those sourced from third parties.

Baseline year emissions: Year ended 31 December 2016																											
EMISSIONS		TOTAL (tCO ₂ e)																									
Scope 1		72m																									
Scope 2		11m																									
Scope 3		1,147m – this includes categories 1, 3, 9 and 11 (Sources included within Shell’s NCI) Scope 3 emissions – categories 4,5,6,7 and 9 breakdown: <table><tr><th colspan="2">Scope 3 Categories</th><th>2016 Emissions (tonne)</th><th>Boundary</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Upstream transportation</td><td>1,370,000</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Waste generated in operations</td><td>200,000</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Business travel (air)</td><td>400,000</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Employee commuting</td><td>250,000</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Downstream transportation and distribution Downstream transportation and distribution</td><td>2,900,000</td><td>Equity [Note 1, 2]</td></tr></table> <p>Note 1: 2016 data reported on Annual Report boundary for sales of crude oil and NGL, natural gas, LNG, oil products and chemical sales, with information related to major facilities.</p> <p>Note 2: 2023 data based on Equity boundary; estimated emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of oil products, LNG, GTL, natural gas, chemicals and lubricants not included in other Scope 3 categories.</p>		Scope 3 Categories		2016 Emissions (tonne)	Boundary	4	Upstream transportation	1,370,000	Operated	5	Waste generated in operations	200,000	Operated	6	Business travel (air)	400,000	Operated	7	Employee commuting	250,000	Operated	9	Downstream transportation and distribution Downstream transportation and distribution	2,900,000	Equity [Note 1, 2]
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Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting Year: Year ended 31 December 2023	
EMISSIONS	TOTAL (tCO ₂ e)

Scope 1	50m																								
Scope 2	7m																								
Scope 3 (Sources included within Shell's NCI)	<p>1,147m – this includes categories 1, 3, 9 and 11 (Sources included within Shell's NCI)</p> <p>Scope 3 emissions – categories 4,5,6,7 and 9 breakdown: The estimated information for the year 2023 is below, and full data breakdown can be found here.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Scope 3 Categories</th><th>2023 Emissions (tonne)</th><th>Boundary</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Upstream transportation</td><td>10,000,000¹</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Waste generated in operations</td><td>800,000²</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Business travel (air)</td><td>175,000³</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Employee commuting</td><td>210,000⁴</td><td>Operated</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Downstream transportation and distribution Downstream transportation and distribution</td><td>4,000,000⁵</td><td>Equity [Note 1, 2]</td></tr></table> <p>Note 1: 2016 data reported on Annual Report boundary for sales of crude oil and NGL, natural gas, LNG, oil products and chemical sales, with information related to major facilities.</p>	Scope 3 Categories		2023 Emissions (tonne)	Boundary	4	Upstream transportation	10,000,000 ¹	Operated	5	Waste generated in operations	800,000 ²	Operated	6	Business travel (air)	175,000 ³	Operated	7	Employee commuting	210,000 ⁴	Operated	9	Downstream transportation and distribution Downstream transportation and distribution	4,000,000 ⁵	Equity [Note 1, 2]
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7	Employee commuting	210,000 ⁴	Operated																						
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¹ Estimated emissions from upstream transportation and distribution operating under Mode 3 contracts. Emissions from company-owned transport and from contractor transport operating under Mode 1 and 2 contracts are included in our Scope 1 emissions. In line with industry standards, we distinguish three contract modes. Mode 1: contractor/supplier performs work under Shell's HSSE Management System (HSSE MS); Mode 2: contractor/supplier performs work under its own HSSE MS, which is materially equivalent to Shell's HSSE MS; Mode 3: contractor/supplier performs work under its own HSSE MS

² Estimated emissions from 3rd party disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by our assets.

³ Estimated emissions from air travel, hotel stays and rental vehicles. These emissions were offset by purchasing of project-based carbon credits.

⁴ Estimated maximum emissions from employee commuting in Shell-operated entities, assuming each employee traveled 50 km/day by car every working day in a passenger vehicle with unknown engine size. The estimate has not been adjusted for emissions associated with staff working from home. Inclusion of emissions associated with telecommuting would result in lower figures. For example, if staff worked from home 25% of the time, the estimated emissions would reduce by ~ 15-20% based on the above assumptions.

⁵ Estimated emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of oil products, LNG, GTL, natural gas, biofuels, chemicals and lubricants not included in other Scope 3 categories.

	Note 2: 2023 data based on Equity boundary; estimated emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of oil products, LNG, GTL, natural gas, chemicals and lubricants not included in other Scope 3 categories.
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Customers’ emissions from the energy products Shell sells account for the majority of the total emissions Shell reports. Importantly, Shell’s target includes emissions not only from the products Shell produces, but also from all the oil and gas that others produce and Shell sells to its customers.

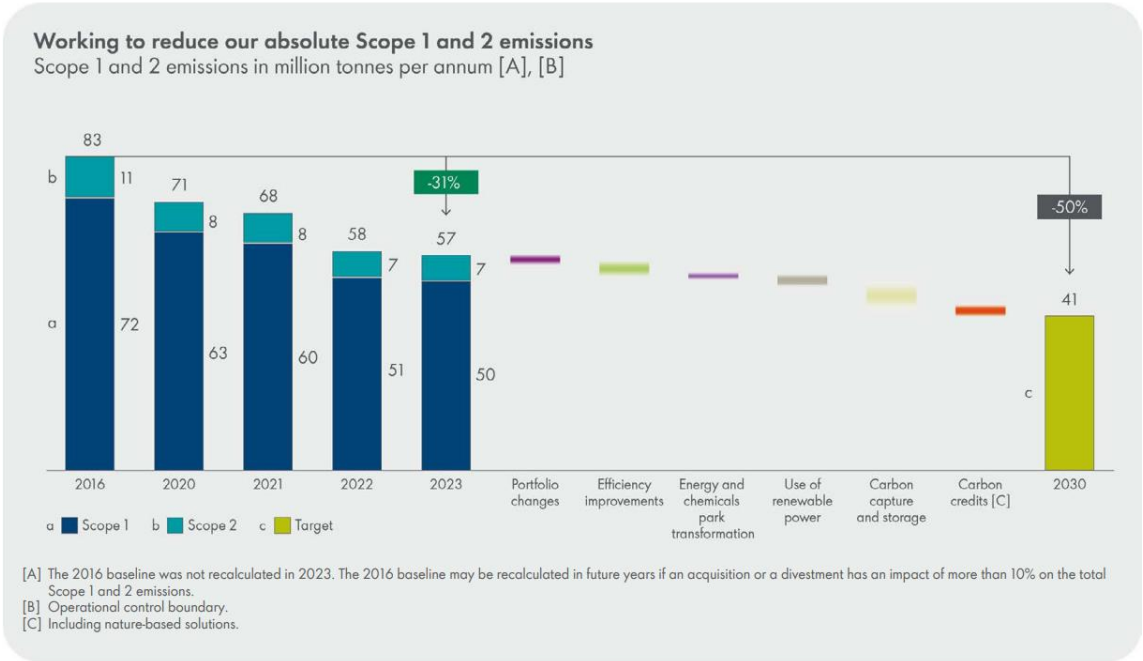
Scope 3 emissions – categories 4,5,6,7 and 9

Shell has reported annually our estimated Scope 3 Indirect GHG emissions according to GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The most recent published data for this is available at www.shell.com/sustainability/transparency-and-sustainability-reporting/performance-data/greenhouse-gas-emissions.html.

Emissions reduction targets

Shell has adopted the following carbon reduction targets.⁶

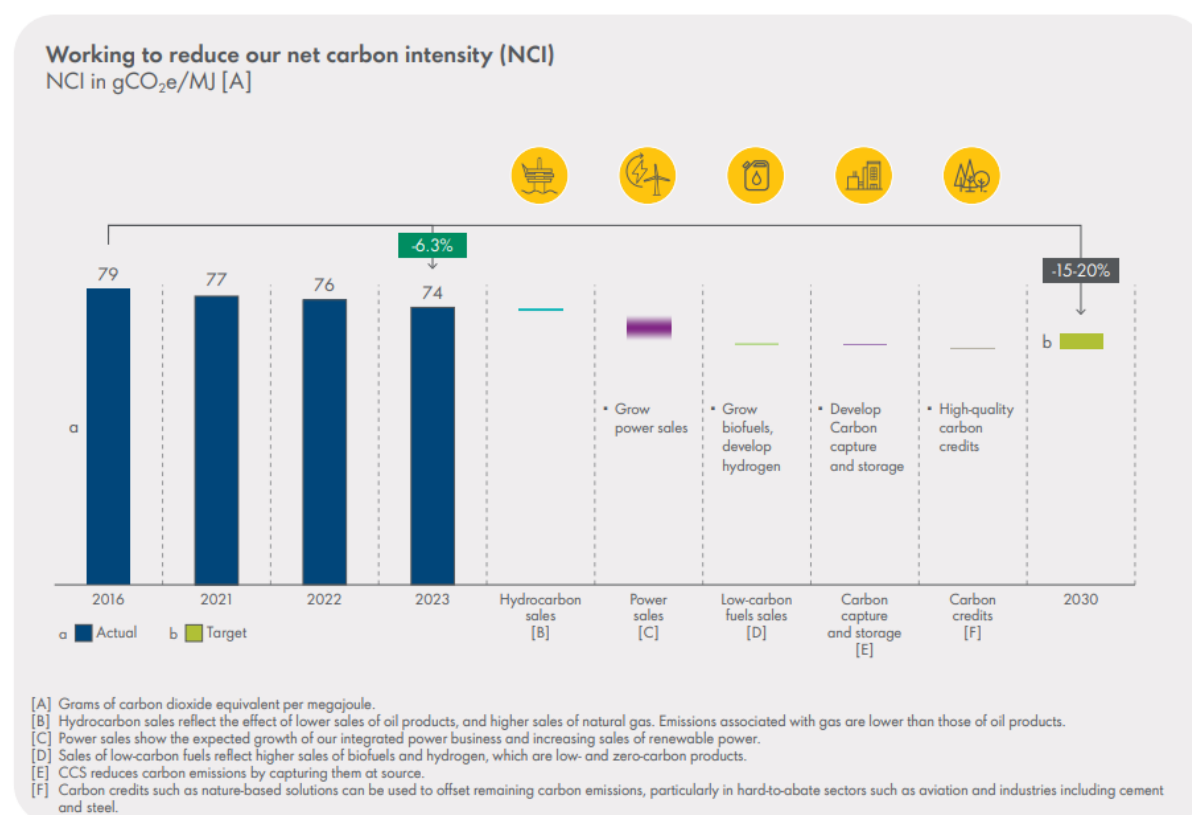
Shell has set a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions from assets and activities under its operational control (including divestments) by 50% by 2030, compared with 2016 levels, on a net basis⁷. Progress against this target can be seen in the graph below:



⁶ At ETS24, Shell also announced a new ambition to reduce Scope 3, Category 11 customer emissions from the use of our oil products by 15-20% by 2030 compared to 2021. Customer emissions from the use of our oil products (Scope 3, Category 11) were 517 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2023 and 569 million tonnes CO₂e in 2021. Shell will report against this ambition going forward.

⁷ As these are calculated on a net basis, carbon capture and storage as well as nature-based solutions may be used to reduce such emissions. To date, Shell has not used carbon credits to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions.

Shell has also set a target to reduce the NCI of the energy products it sells by 9-12% by 2024, 9-13% by 2025, 15-20% by 2030, and 100% by 2050, compared to 2016 levels. Progress against this target can be seen in the graph below.



Carbon Reduction Projects

Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects provide examples of those that have been completed or implemented by the Shell Group since the 2016 base year.

In 2023, Shell's total combined Scope 1 and 2 absolute greenhouse gas emissions (from assets and activities under our operational control) were 57 million tonnes on a CO₂ equivalent basis, a 31% reduction compared with 2016, the base year. Shell's direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) (using the operational control boundary) decreased from 72 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2016 to 50 million tonnes CO₂e in 2023.

In 2023, our direct GHG emissions (Scope 1, operational control boundary) decreased from 51 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2022 to 50 million tonnes CO₂e in 2023, driven by several factors including: divestments in 2022 (e.g. Deer Park and Mobile refinery, Tunisia Miskar concession, offshore Baram Delta Operations (BDO) PSC and Block SK307 PSC in the Philippines) and handover of operations in OML 11 in Nigeria in 2022; unplanned downtime (e.g. Deer Park Chemicals); reduced flaring from assets including Shell Nigeria Exploration and Production Company (SNEPCo); reduction activities and purchase of renewable electricity. These decreases were partly offset by Shell Polymers Monaca

having more units online in 2023 and higher emissions from our Pearl gas-to-liquids plant and our Prelude floating liquefied natural gas facility with increased production.

To decarbonise its operations, Shell is focusing on:

- Making portfolio changes such as acquisitions of and investments in new, low-carbon projects and also decommissioning plants and divesting assets;
- improving the energy efficiency of Shell's operations;
- transforming Shell's remaining integrated refineries into low-carbon energy and chemicals parks, which involves decommissioning plants;
- using more renewable electricity to power Shell's operations;
- developing carbon capture and storage (CCS) for Shell's facilities; and
- if required, using high-quality carbon credits to offset any remaining emissions from Shell's operations.

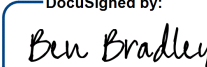
Declaration and Sign Off

As noted above, SUKOP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell plc and does not currently have emissions targets separate and distinct from that of Shell plc, nor does it report its own emissions separately from Shell plc. This Carbon Reduction Plan has therefore been completed, so far as possible, in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans. It has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors of SUKOP.

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) comprise carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. The data are calculated using locally regulated methods where they exist. Where there is no locally regulated method, the data are calculated using the 2009 API Compendium, which is the recognised industry standard under the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

For 2023 Shell reported its progress in its Energy Transition Strategy 2024 and in its Annual Report and Accounts for 2023. Shell's operating plan, outlook and budgets are forecasted for a ten-year period and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what Shell can reasonably expect to see over the next ten years. Accordingly, they reflect Shell's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Net Carbon Intensity (NCI) targets over the next ten years. However, Shell's operating plans cannot reflect its 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is currently outside Shell's planning period.

Signed on behalf of SUKOP:

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Jan 21, 2025
 Date:

Cautionary Note

The companies in which Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this Carbon Reduction Plan "Shell", "Shell Group" and "Group" are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words "we", "us" and "our" are also used to refer to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. "Subsidiaries", "Shell subsidiaries" and "Shell companies" as used in this Carbon Reduction Plan

refer to entities over which Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. The term “joint venture”, “joint operations”, “joint arrangements”, and “associates” may also be used to refer to a commercial arrangement in which Shell has a direct or indirect ownership interest with one or more parties. The term “Shell interest” is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Carbon Reduction Plan contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Shell. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential exposure of Shell to market risks and statements expressing management’s expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts, projections and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as “aim”; “ambition”; “anticipate”; “believe”; “commit”; “commitment”; “could”; “estimate”; “expect”; “goals”; “intend”; “may”; “milestones”; “objectives”; “outlook”; “plan”; “probably”; “project”; “risks”; “schedule”; “seek”; “should”; “target”; “will”; “would” and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this Carbon Reduction Plan, including (without limitation): (a) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (b) changes in demand for Shell’s products; (c) currency fluctuations; (d) drilling and production results; (e) reserves estimates; (f) loss of market share and industry competition; (g) environmental and physical risks; (h) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition properties and targets, and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (j) legislative, judicial, fiscal and regulatory developments including regulatory measures addressing climate change; (k) economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and renegotiation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or advancements in the approval of projects and delays in the reimbursement for shared costs; (m) risks associated with the impact of pandemics, such as the COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak, regional conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine war, and a significant cybersecurity breach; and (n) changes in trading conditions. No assurance is provided that future dividend payments will match or exceed previous dividend payments. All forward-looking statements contained in this Carbon Reduction Plan are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Shell plc’s Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 (available at www.shell.com/investors/news-and-filings/sec-filings.html and www.sec.gov). These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this Carbon Reduction Plan and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this Carbon Reduction Plan, 21/01/2025 Neither Shell plc nor any of its subsidiaries undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this Carbon Reduction Plan.

Shell’s Net Carbon Intensity

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

Shell’s net-zero emissions target

Shell’s operating plan, outlook and budgets are forecasted for a ten-year period and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next ten years. Accordingly, they reflect our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell’s operating plans cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is currently outside our planning period. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell’s operating plans to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

Forward-Looking non-GAAP measures

This Carbon Reduction Plan may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as [cash capital expenditure] and [divestments]. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to

provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc's consolidated financial statements.

The contents of websites referred to do not form part of this Carbon Reduction Plan.

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