



Greenhouse Gas (GHG) 2025 Report

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Mesaure



Reduce



Collaborate



Sustain



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CEO Message

We have pledged one of the biggest steps in the history of our organization: to be Net Zero on Scopes 1 & 2 by 2050. For any company, this is a huge goal. It is a tremendously ambitious target, we are a fossil-fuel company based in the world's epicenter of fossil-fuel production.

We believe the energy industry lies at the core of making Net Zero in the UAE and worldwide by 2050 possible; and proactively playing our role is non-negotiable. We are determined to make the next decades count as we strive to support the three Ps: people, planet, profit, while supporting energy security, a cornerstone of modern-day civilization.

We believe that transparency and GHG performance reporting is the first, highly necessary step in the net-zero journey. We are committed to sharing our GHG performance transparently as we drive our journey towards our goal.

Khamis Al Mazrouei,
CEO, SNOG



“ Transparency and GHG performance reporting is the first, highly necessary step in the net-zero journey. ”

About This Report

With a diversified energy portfolio and over 40 years of operational heritage, SNOC operates as a modern, agile and sustainability-focused national oil and gas company, advancing its Net-Zero ambitions and expanding into future energies across photovoltaic solar, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and geothermal research.

This report provides a transparent and detailed assessment of SNOC's GHG emissions inventory and performance, covering all sources that contribute significantly to GHG emissions in SNOC-operated assets; no significant emission sources have been excluded other than Scope 3.

Basis-of-reporting

Reporting period & base year

Calendar year 2025 (2021 is the declared base year)



Organization Boundary

- Field facilities (and associated activities, field compression and utilities)
- The Sajaa gas-processing facilities
- LPG export terminal, the condensate export terminal, and offices



Scopes

Scopes 1

Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by SNOC

Scope 2

Indirect emissions from the generation or purchased electricity consumed by SNOC

Scope 3

(Not Disclosed) other indirect emissions across the value



Standards & methodology

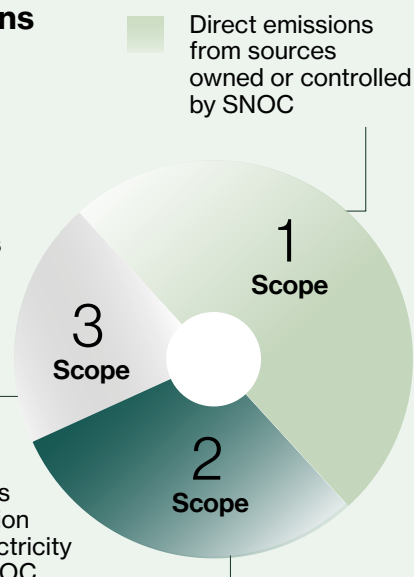
- GHG Protocol and IPIECA guidance
- IPCC AR6 global-warming potentials
- Disclosure against the GRI 305 series.



Our Emissions Coverage

(Not Disclosed) Other indirect emissions across the value chain are not included in this report

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by SNOC



Emissions Gases Included



Carbon Dioxide



Methane



Nitrogen

Aligned Commitments



Greenhouse Gas Protocol



IPCC



GRI



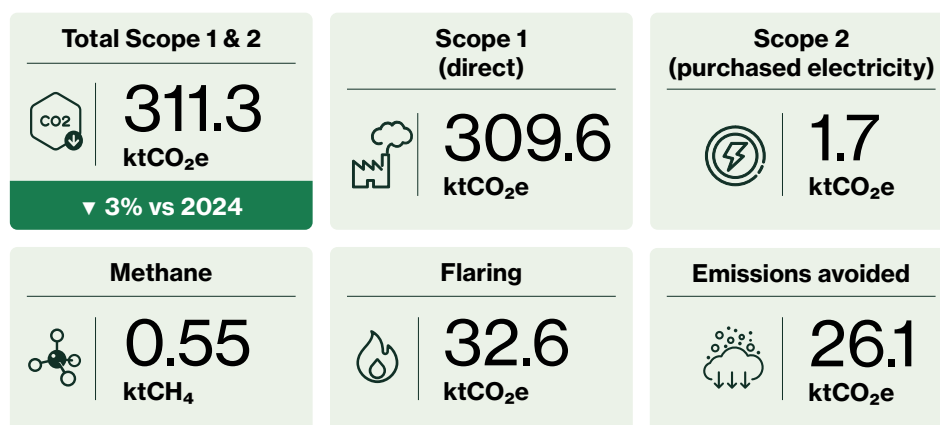
IPIECA



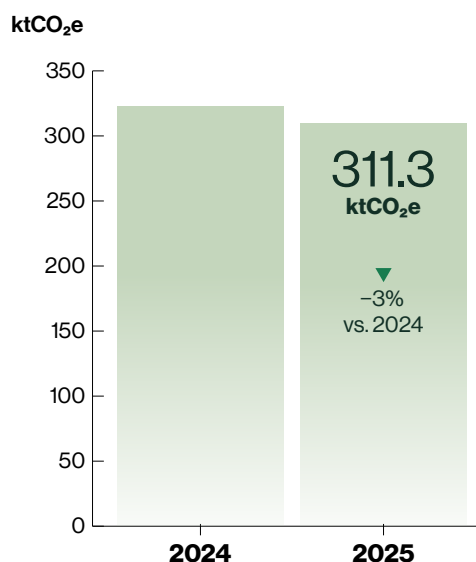
GMPA

2025 Performance at a Glance

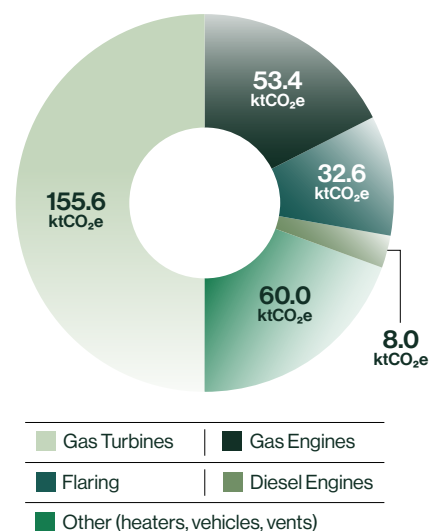
SNOC's total Scopes 1 and 2 emissions for 2025 were 311.3 ktCO₂e, for upstream and downstream business unit, showing a 3% reduction from previous year's figure. The reduction was driven principally by the commissioning of the SANA solar plant in June 2025.



Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions (ktCO₂e)



Scope 1 emissions by emitter category (ktCO₂e)



86.4 / 17.9 tCO₂e/MBOE
Intensity – upstream / downstream



84,579 MWh
Solar generation

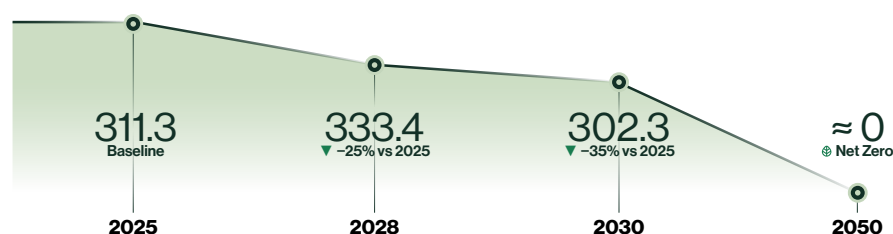


2,353 / 51.9 t
NO_x / SO_x

Climate Ambition, Targets & Net-Zero Pathway

SNOC's ambition is to reach Net Zero for its Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. SNOC has set near-term milestones on that path: covering emissions, intensity, renewable energy, methane and flaring, which it tracks on a quarterly cycle and reports below, while the full trajectory to net zero is set through its wider energy-transition program.

Our Net Zero Pathway



Net Zero on
Scopes 1 &
2 by 2050

Near-term targets

Year	Total Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction vs Baseline (2025)	GHG intensity (tCO ₂ e/MBOE)	Methane & fugitives (LDAR)	Disclosure Framework
2025	311,300	—	108.3	85-90%	GRI + IPIECA
2028	233,400	25% ▼	81.2	>90%	TCFD integration
2030	202,300	35% ▼	65.0	>95%	Full TCFD
2050	~0	100% ▼	~0	~100%	Full TCFD

Key Decarbonization Enablers



Renewables



Efficiency &
electrification



Methane
management



Flaring
reduction



Carbon Capture
& Storage



Future energy
(H₂, geothermal)

Aligned Commitments



UAE Net
Zero 2050
Strategic
Initiative



Global
Methane
Pledge



UN
Sustainable
Development
Goals

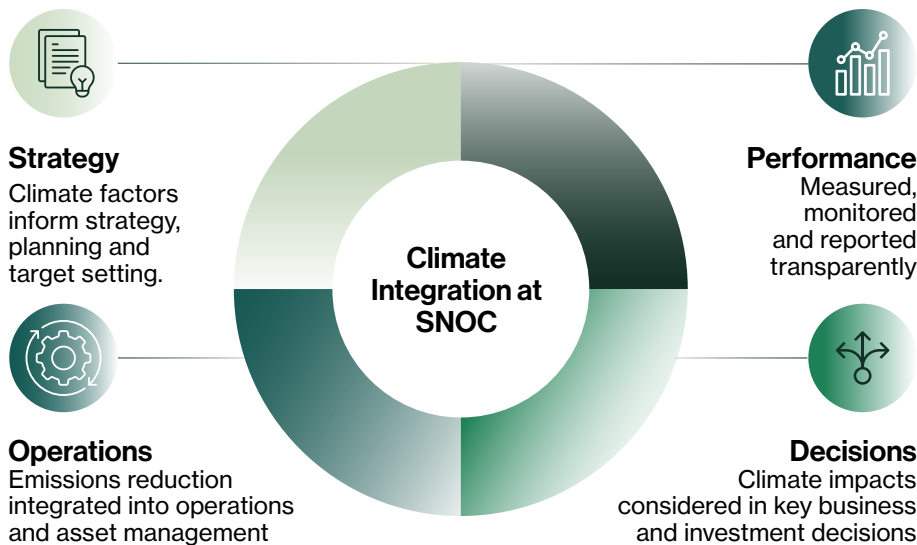


IPIECA Net
Zero & ESG
Reporting
Principles

Climate Governance & Oversight

SNOC operates within an approved governance framework, ensuring strong oversight, clear accountability and integration of climate considerations across strategy, operations, risk management and performance. Climate accountability is embedded within this structure.

Each quarter, executive leadership reviews climate and ESG performance and refreshes the corporate risk register.



Governance ladder

President & Vice President

Ultimate oversight

- Hold regulatory authority and high-level governance oversight
- Approve the Net-Zero pathway and CCS investment program.

CEO

Set strategic direction & Decision Making

- Leads corporate execution, operational governance and financial accountability.

Executive Directors + Assurance & Compliance

Focus & monitoring

- Oversee technical assurance, security and internal controls
- Verify reported data.

Business units & functions / Energy Transition Lead

Implementation, execution & accountability

- Day-to-day climate KPIs: Scope 1 & 2 reduction
- Flaring-intensity reduction
- GRI-aligned Sustainability Report
- Third-party GHG assurance.



Our Commitment

Embedding climate responsibility across every level of SNOC to deliver on our Net Zero Ambition



Aligned Commitment:
ISO
14001:2015

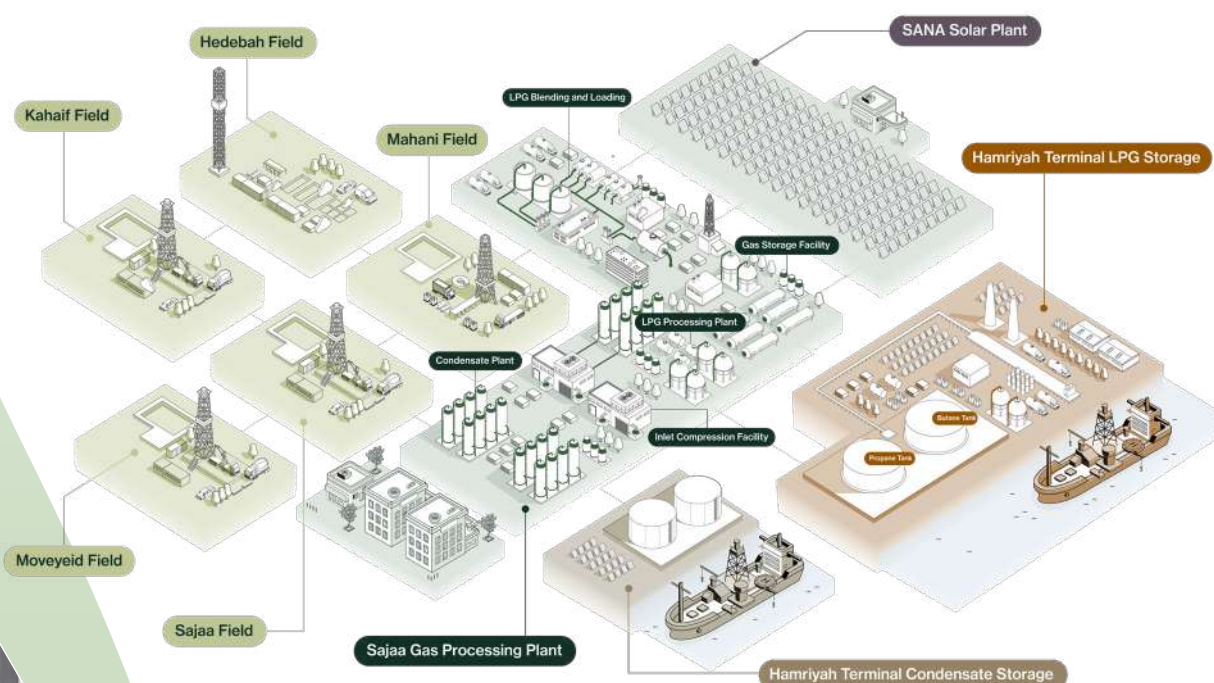
Emissions Performance

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Operations & Emission Sources

SNOC owns and operates five gas fields – Sajaa, Kahaif, Moveyeid, Mahani and Hedebah – using multiple compression units across the fields to boost production. Production is received at the Sajaa gas-processing plant in the Sajaa industrial area of Sharjah, where operations include separation, gas compression, condensate stabilization, solid-desiccant dehydration, NGL fractionation, LPG blending and loading, amine sweetening, glycol dehydration, gas-storage injection compression, water disposal (evaporation pond) and flaring. SNOC also owns and operates an LPG export terminal and a condensate export terminal, both located in the Hamriyah Free Zone.



Beyond hydrocarbon production, SNOC has expanded into gas storage, converting the depleted Moveyeid gas field into a storage asset. Gas is injected during the low power-generation-demand season and withdrawn during the high-demand season. Under the gas-storage scope, SNOC operates gas-turbine-driven compressors, gas-engine-driven compressors and a relief system. Gas storage is treated as a separate business unit with its own reported emission intensity and injects gas from multiple sources in the Moveyeid field, including SNOC wells and gas purchased from other parties.

Emission intensity is reported per MBOE of well production for all assets excluding the gas-storage asset (referred as the upstream emission intensity) and per MBOE of injected gas for the storage asset (referred as the downstream emission intensity). No Scope 2 emissions are associated with the gas-storage facility.

Operations & Emission Sources

GHG emissions arise from combustion reactions and from the venting of process gases. Combustion emissions from SNOC-owned assets fall into the following categories

GHG Emitters

Stationary combustion



- Gas Engines (reciprocating compressors)
- Gas Turbines (centrifugal compressors)
- Diesel Engines (fire-water pumps).
- Fired Heaters
- Flares



Mobile Combustion

Gasoline and Diesel Vehicles.



Non Combustion

Vents and Fugitive Leaks.

Emission-reduction timeline

Since 1980s, SNOC has been well ahead in reducing emissions by eliminating high-emission fuels such as diesel and switching to cleaner sales gas across its operations, retaining diesel only for critical emergency scenarios such as fire-water systems and backup generators.



1986

The flaring was reduced after the commissioning of the LPG recovery and NGL fractionation facilities



1994

Gas reinjection unit was commissioned, which eliminated the vast majority of flaring



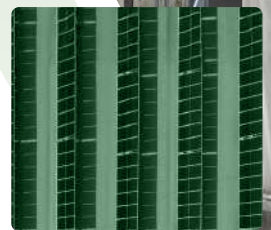
1998

Flare meters were installed to monitor and optimize the flare volumes



2003

An additional 70% reduction in remaining flare volumes and 88% reduction in methane emissions were achieved. More efforts were put into optimizing fuel gas consumption



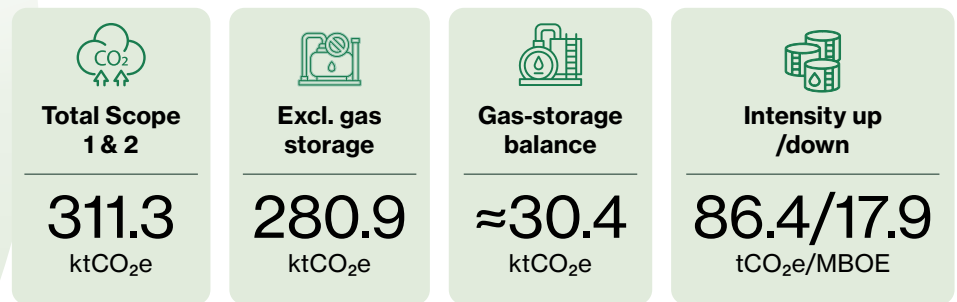
2019

A solar farm for LPG and condensate terminals was commissioned, sized to cover around 15% of the power requirement for the terminals

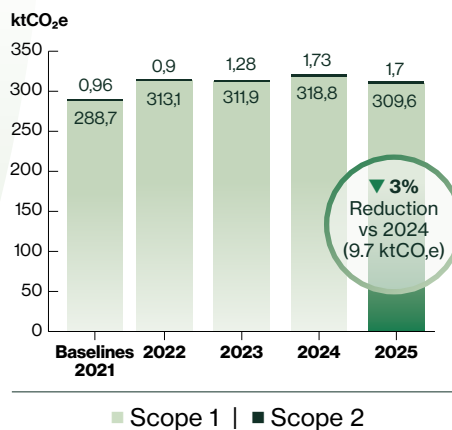
GHG Performance: Scopes 1 & 2

In 2025 the combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 311.3 ktCO₂e, a 3% reduction on the previous year, driven by the commissioning of the SANA solar plant in June 2025.

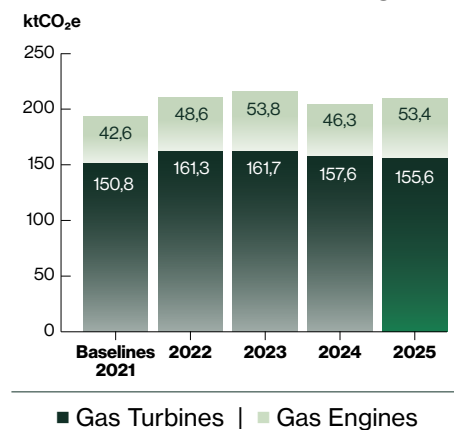
The 2025 combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions excluding the gas-storage facilities were 280.9 ktCO₂e; the gas-storage facilities account for the balance.



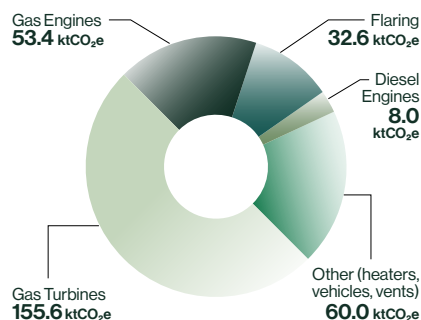
GHG Total Emissions



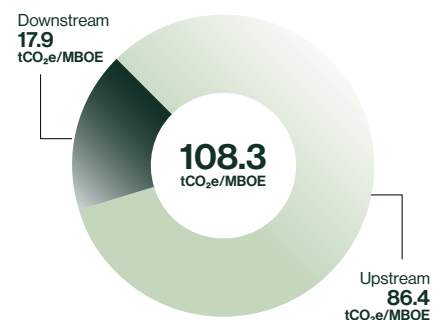
GHG Emissions from Gas Turbines and Gas Engines



Emission Source Contribution to Scope 1



Emissions intensity by Business Unit



Methane

SNOC operates a leak-detection-and-repair (LDAR) program and is progressing from estimate-based toward measurement-based methane accounting over time, aligning with the measurement-based direction of the UNEP Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP 2.0).

Methane Emissions Overview:

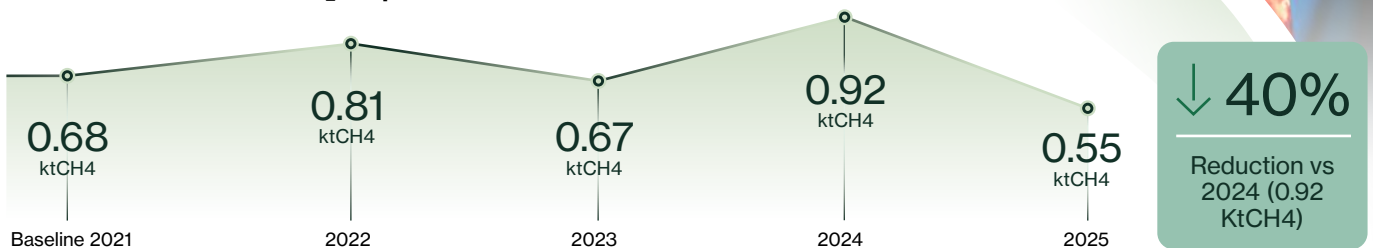
0.55 ktCH₄
Total methane emissions in 2025

LDAR gauge

85-90%
Today

>95%
By 2030

Methane Emissions in ktCO₂e-equivalent



Flaring

Flaring reduction forms part of SNOC's phased emission-reduction program, and SNOC's approach is aligned with the principles of the World Bank's "Zero Routine Flaring" by 2030 initiative.

Flaring Emissions Overview:



32.6 ktCO₂e
total flaring emissions in 2025

Target Flaring Reduction:



5% YoY
Reduction in flaring intensity

Flaring Reduction below baseline:



30%
By 2030

Air Quality

NO_x and SO_x are produced primarily by fuel combustion; SO_x is emitted only where fuels contain sulphur. Liquid fuels contribute to a much lesser extent, being used only for vehicles and emergency equipment.



NO_x 2,353 t
Estimated Emissions



SO_x 51.9 t
Estimated Emissions



0.0-16.0 ppm of H₂S
Sulphur Content from Fuels

Advanced Detection

Using advanced detection technologies, including optical gas imaging and continuous sensors.

Rapid Repair

Fixing identified leaks and components promptly through a structured LDAR program.

Continuous Monitoring

Tracking methane performance against targets year-round, with quarterly review.

People & Capability

Training staff on methane management and reporting.

Standards Alignment

Reporting and operating in line with OGMP 2.0 and IPIECA best practice.

Decarbonization & Assurance

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Decarbonization Levers & Projects

SNOC delivers its emissions pathway through a portfolio of renewable energy, efficiency and future-energy initiatives. Several projects are at study or feasibility stage and are presented here as SNOC's direction of travel.



Renewable Energy

SANA solar plant, Sajaa

Delivered in collaboration with SNOC, Emerge and SEWA and operational from Q2 2025.

Solar Phase 2

SNOC targets 40–60% of its internal energy use from renewables by 2030.



Efficiency & Electrification

Fuel switching

Historic conversion from diesel to cleaner sales gas across equipment.

Turbine electrification

Replacing gas turbines with electric motors for gas compression as part of midstream modernization.



Future Energies

Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)

A long-term carbon-storage solution using the depleted Sajaa and Kahaif reservoirs, with an estimated 30–40 Mt CO₂ storage potential.

Hydrogen

R&D screening of blue/green applicability to explore natural-hydrogen opportunities.

Integration into CCS into evaluation stage.

Geothermal

Feasibility work at Sajaa:

Temperature and gradient mapping from existing well data.

Subsurface and conceptual design study with further R&D subject to results.

Carbon abatement cost curve

Used to prioritize investment across these levers.



60 MW

SANA solar plant



84,579 MWh

Generated in 2025



26.1 ktCO₂e

Avoided in 2025



~66,000 t/yr

At full operation

Assurance & disclosure roadmap



2026

Subsurface modelling & capacity definition



2027

Front-end engineering (FEED) for pilot



2028

Contingent pilot injection test – 50–150 kt/year



2029

Commercial concept; CO₂ sourcing & regulatory framework



2030

Full-scale business case (subject to pilot success)

Uncertainty & Assurance

SNOC acknowledges the importance of continually improving estimation and measurement accuracy and is implementing measures to limit uncertainty in the reported figures.

Scientific Uncertainty



- Inherent scientific uncertainty in emission science.

Parameter Uncertainty



- The cumulative uncertainty across the metering and calculation methodologies
- Limited data available for certain emitters

Principal for SNOC

Model Uncertainty



- Fugitive-leak are classified under this uncertainty and:
- Are based on desktop study, with limited available data the highest contributor to total uncertainty.
- Rely on an estimate for the number of leaking components together with generic leaker emission factors

Highest contributor to total uncertainty

Area of Improvement

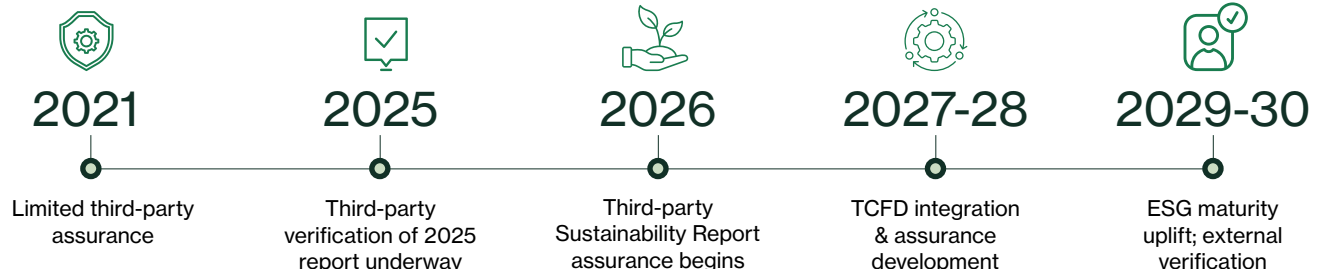


Breaking down total liquid fuel used for drilling and projects between Stationary Engines and Mobile Engines

Currently assumed a 50/50 for estimation

SNOC treats independent assurance as central to the credibility of its disclosures and is steadily deepening both the rigor of its reporting and the level of external verification behind it. The roadmap below sets out how that maturity builds year on year across the plan period.

Assurance & disclosure roadmap



ISSA 5000

Recognized as the baseline for sustainability assurance.

From GRI and IPIECA transition



To TCFD Integration



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Appendices

Appendix A – GRI 305 data

309.6
ktCO₂e

305-1 Direct
GHG emissions
(Scope 1)

1.7
ktCO₂e

305-2 Energy-indirect
GHG emissions
(Scope 2)

26.1^c
ktCO₂e

305-5 Reduction of
GHG emissions

0.0^d
ODS

305-6 Emissions of
ozone-depleting
substances

SCOPE 3
Not reported

305-1 Direct
GHG emissions
(Scope 1)

86.4^a/17.9^b
tCO₂e/MBOE

305-4 GHG emission
intensity – upstream
& downstream

2,353 / 51.9
tons

305-7 NO_x / SO_x and
other significant air
emissions

a. Intensity excluding gas-storage emissions, per MBOE produced from the wells.

b. Intensity from gas-storage emissions only, per MBOE re-injected.

c. Emissions offset by solar power produced.

d. No ODS are used in SNOC assets.

Appendix B – Emission factors & GWP

Global-warming potentials
in accordance with the IPCC Sixth
Assessment Report (AR6)

**CO₂=1; CH₄=27–30;
N₂O=273**

Emissions calculated using
data and specific emissions
factors from:

**IPIECA & API
Guidance**

Fugitive sources
emissions
calculations:

**OGMP Technical
Guidance**

Appendix C – Standards & framework alignment index



Primary disclosure basis.



Oil-&-gas-specific reporting guidance built on the GHG Protocol; basis of reporting and section structure.



Climate governance, targets and risk; disclosure roadmap moving to full TCFD.



Methane reporting direction.

**Zero Routine
Flaring by 2030**

Flaring position and target.

Appendices

Appendix D – Glossary

CO₂e

Carbon-dioxide
equivalent

CCS /CCUS

Carbon capture (utilization)
and storage

GHG

Greenhouse
gases

GRI

Global Reporting Initiative –
an international independent
standards organization

GWP

Global-warming potential
(IPCC AR6)

H₂S

Hydrogen sulphide

IFRS S2

ISSB climate-related
disclosure standard
(incorporates the TCFD
recommendations)

IPCC AR6

Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change, Sixth
Assessment Report

IPIECA

Global oil & gas association
for advancing
environmental and social
performance

LDAR

Leak detection and
repair

OGMP 2.0

UNEP Oil &
Gas Methane
Partnership 2.0

MBOE

Thousand barrels of oil
equivalent

ktCO₂e

Thousand tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

NO_x/SO_x

Nitrogen / sulphur oxides

Appendices

Appendix E – GHG Protocol Letter of Compliance



LETTER OF COMPLIANCE

Bureau Veritas Certification confirms that the Management System of

Sharjah National Oil Corporation (SNOC)

Petroleum Department Building P.O. Box 787, Al Layyah, Sharjah,
United Arab Emirates

has been assessed and found to be in compliance with the
guidelines provided in the standard(s)/document(s) detailed
below

GHG Protocol

Scope verified:

- Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals: 309,627.58 tCO₂e
- Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy: 1,740.98 tCO₂e

Level of Assurance: LIMITED

Verified in accordance with "ISO 14064-3: 2019 - Specification with guidance for the
verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements".

Document number:

DU007060

Assessment cycle start date:

07 September 2026

Expiry date:

06 September 2027

(Subject to the continued satisfactory
operation of the organisation's
Management System and annual
satisfactory assessment)

Version N: 01

Issue Date:

07 September 2026



Signed on behalf of Bureau Veritas -
Abu Dhabi

Certification entity: Bureau Veritas – Abu Dhabi branch of Bureau Veritas S. A, 1st Floor, Al Zubara Tower, Salam St, P. O. Box 26264, Abu
Dhabi, UAE.

Further clarification regarding the scope and validity of this certificate, and the applicability of the management system
requirements, please call: 026444920

CER CERTIF ALL TPL 001 Rev 4.4

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C2.2 Contractual



Sharjah National Oil Corporation,
Petroleum Department,
Sharjah, UAE, P. O. Box 787 Al Layyah, Sharjah
United Arab Emirates

www.snoc.ae
info@snoc.ae
+971 6 5199 700

[/sharjah-national-oil-corporation](#)
[@snoc.shj](#)
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