



SASB index 2025

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Summary

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	5-7 p.g
Air Quality	8-9 p.g
Water Management	10-11 p.g
Biodiversity Impacts	12-13 p.g
Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples	14-16 p.g
Community Relations	17-18 p.g
Workforce Health & Safety	19-20 p.g
Reserves Valuation & Capital Expenditure	21-22 p.g
Business Ethics & Transparency	23 p.g
Management of The Legal & Regulatory Environment	24 p.g
Critical Incident & Risk Management	25-26 p.g
Hazardous Materials Management	27 p.g
Product Specifications & Clean Fuel Blends	28 p.g
Pricing Integrity & Transparency	29 p.g
Activity metric	30-32 p.g

Description

This document (SASB) aims to provide a consolidated overview of "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC's reporting in accordance with the **SASB Oil & Gas - Exploration & Production** (extraction and exploration) and **SASB Oil & Gas - Refining & Marketing** (processing and sale) standards. The reporting boundaries cover the company's operating units: 5 extraction departments, 4 processing plants, and 14 oil depots. All included legal entities and assets are under the company's operational control and form a unified perimeter of consolidated reporting. The reporting period covers three years: 2023, 2024, and 2025, which provides an opportunity to analyze the dynamics of sustainable development indicators in the medium term.

JSC "Uzbekneftegaz" (hereinafter referred to as the Company) is the largest state-owned company of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a leader in the oil and gas industry of Uzbekistan. The Company includes four oil and gas extraction departments (Mubarek, Shurtan, Gazli, and Vodiy) and the Ustyurt Gas Extraction Department, which specialize in hydrocarbon extraction. Four structural subdivisions of "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC—"Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex" LLC, "Bukhara Oil Refinery" LLC, "Mubarek Gas Refinery" LLC, and "Uzbekistan GTL" LLC—are engaged in hydrocarbon processing.

"Uzbekneftegaz" JSC is a vertically integrated oil and gas company whose activities cover the entire production cycle - from exploration and extraction to processing and sale. The Exploration and Production Sector (Upstream) includes extraction units (Mubarek, Shurtan, Gazli, Ustyurt, and Vodiy NGDU) that ensure the extraction of oil, gas condensate, and natural gas. In the downstream sector, key processing enterprises function: "Mubarek Gas Refinery" LLC, the "Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex" LLC, "Bukhara Oil Refinery" LLC, and "Uzbekistan GTL" LLC, which produce fuel, liquefied gas, and petrochemical products. The sale of finished products is carried out through **14 oil depots**. In 2024, the Company produced **62.90** thousand tons of oil, **25,237.90 million cubic meters** of natural gas, **1,195.50 thousand tons** of gas condensate, and **606.10 thousand tons** of liquefied gas. The number of employees for 2025 was **33,314** people.

SASB standards for the oil and gas industry (SASB EM-EP and EM-RM) provide for the disclosure of indicators in units of Anglo-American practice (barrels, BOE, MMBtu, Mcf, etc.). This company operates within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the application of these units in official reporting is not provided for by current legislation. In accordance with regulatory acts, all indicators are disclosed in the units established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Assets within financial reporting boundaries

Section	Nº	Main assets/divisions	Financial report
Exploration & Production	1	Mubarek oil and gas extraction department	within the boundaries of consolidated Financial Reporting (under the parent company - JSC "Uzbekneftegaz")
	2	Shurtan oil and gas extraction department	
	3	Gazli oil and gas extraction department	
	4	Vodiy oil and gas extraction department	
	5	Ustyurt gas extraction department	
Refining & Marketing	1	"Mubarek Gas Refinery" LLC	within the boundaries of consolidated Financial Reporting (under the parent company - JSC "Uzbekneftegaz")
	2	"Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex" LLC	within the boundaries of consolidated Financial Reporting ("Uzbekneftegaz" JSC subsidiary)
	3	"Bukhara Oil Refinery" LLC	
	4	"Uzbekistan GTL" LLC	
	5	14 oil depots (Karshi, Andijan, Bukhara, etc.)	within the boundaries of consolidated Financial Reporting (100% owned by subsidiaries of "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Exploration & Production

Code	Metrics	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	2 744 982,635	2 910 421,278	3 101 531,79	The increase in nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions in 2025 is due to increased processing volumes and increased load on technological installations, which has led to an increase in the intensity of fuel combustion processes and, consequently, an increase in NOx formation. The increase in SOx emissions in 2025 compared to 2023 is associated with an increase in the concentration of hydrogen sulfide H2S in the produced gas. This dynamic is due to the natural depletion of the subsoil, and as reservoir pressure and production levels decrease, the component composition of the reservoir fluid changes, leading to an increase in the content of acidic components in the extracted raw materials. The increase in particulate matter (PM10) emissions is associated with an increase in production activity and raw material processing volumes, which was accompanied by an increased load on technological equipment and auxiliary production processes
	Methane share (%)	Quantitative	Percent (%).	26%	27%	27%	
	доPercentage (%) of emissions covered by emissions-limitation regulations	Quantitative	Percent (%).	100%	100%	100%	
EM-EP-110a.2	Gross global Scope 1 emissions from the following sources: 1. Flared hydrocarbons 2. Other combustion sources 3. Process emissions 4. Other vented emissions 5. Fugitive emissions	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e				
	Stationary combustion	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	2 731 063,31	2 892 916,80	3 082 391,88	
	Mobile combustion	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	13 728,83	15 759,78	16 565,13	
	Fugitive emissions	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	190,50	1 744,70	2 574,79	

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Exploration & Production

Code	Metrics	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-110a.3	Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	One of the priorities of "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC in the field of environmental protection is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the medium and long term by reducing energy intensity and improving the energy efficiency of production. "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC, as a state-owned company, contributes to NDC 3.0, the reduction of which is set at 50 percent by 2035 compared to the 2010 level. Achieving a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impact involves the implementation of the following technical measures: 1) Implementation of economically profitable and energy-efficient technologies into the hydrocarbon raw material extraction system. This is achieved, on one hand, through the creation of joint ventures with foreign companies or through their participation in production sharing agreement (PSA) projects, which bring their own experience and new technologies, and on the other hand, by contributing to the improvement of technologies through their own scientific achievements; 2) Implementation of technologies for deep gas processing to obtain highly liquid gas chemical products; 3) Utilization of alternative types of fuel and energy sources.			The information includes a qualitative description of short-term and long-term Scope 1 emission management activities, as well as reduction goals. Implementation efficiency is assessed based on internal monitoring of emissions indicators, analysis of dynamics, and the implementation of corporate programs to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) CO ₂ -e	2 212 109,667	2 122 498,184	1 966 650,366	The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions was performed in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology, ISO 14064-1, including the requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, as well as the Scope 1 and Scope 2 categories guidelines, and NGH 39.0-140:2012. The reduction in Scope 1 gross global emissions between 2023 and 2025 is attributed to a decrease in extraction volumes.
	percentage (%) covered under emissions-limiting regulations		Percent (%).	0%	0%	0%	
EM-EP-110a.2	Discussion of long- and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	One of the priorities of "Uzbekneftegaz" JSC in the field of environmental protection is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the medium and long term by reducing energy intensity and improving the energy efficiency of production. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce environmental impact, it is planned to introduce modern energy-efficient technologies in hydrocarbon extraction, develop deep gas processing with the production of highly liquid products, and expand the use of alternative types of fuel and energy sources. The implementation of these measures contributes to increasing the environmental and economic efficiency of production.			The information includes a qualitative description of short-term and long-term Scope 1 emission management activities, as well as reduction goals. Implementation efficiency is assessed based on internal monitoring of emissions indicators, analysis of dynamics, and the implementation of corporate programs to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity.

Air Quality

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants:	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	6 052,57	7 257,94	8 744,20	The increase in nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions in 2025 is due to increased processing volumes and increased load on technological installations, which has led to an increase in the intensity of fuel combustion processes and, consequently, an increase in NOx formation. The increase in SOx emissions in 2025 compared to 2023 is associated with an increase in the concentration of hydrogen sulfide H2S in the produced gas. This dynamic is due to the natural depletion of the subsoil, and as reservoir pressure and production levels decrease, the component composition of the reservoir fluid changes, leading to an increase in the content of acidic components in the extracted raw materials. The increase in particulate matter (PM10) emissions is associated with an increase in production activity and raw material processing volumes, which was accompanied by an increased load on technological equipment and auxiliary production processes.
	1) NOx (excluding N ₂ O)	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	3 042,94	3 096,75	5 270,70	
	2) SOx	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	2 764,53	3 929,90	3 147,60	
	3) volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	0,626	0,62	1,70	
	4) particulate matter (PM10)	Qualitative	Tonnes (t)	245,10	230,68	324,20	

Air Quality

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants:	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	75 186,17	36 179,85	35 197,00	The reduction in sulfur oxide emissions in 2024 was driven by the commissioning of a new unit for separating sulfur from gas in workshop No. 5 of the Mubarek Gas Processing Plant. The installation allows for the prevention of daily leaks of 2-3 million cubic meters of high-sulfur natural gas, which previously occurred during periods when technological networks were suspended for scheduled repairs, by expanding production capacities for processing sulfur compounds. The increase in the volatile organic compounds (VOC) indicator in 2025 - from 23.35 to 95.20 tons - was driven by the expansion of the environmental monitoring system's coverage: during the reporting period, additional measurement posts and control points were commissioned at processing and marketing facilities, ensuring more comprehensive accounting of emissions that had not previously been recorded within the framework of the current methodology. The actual level of VOC emissions at production facilities remained within the technological norms.
	1) NO _x (excluding N ₂ O)	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	2 027,10	2 113,65	2 743,50	
	2) SO _x	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	72 840,12	33 736,77	32 043,70	
	3) particulate matter (PM10)	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	227,56	228,97	231,50	
	4) H ₂ S	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	86,10	77,10	83,10	
	5) volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	5,29	23,35	95,20	
EM-EP-120a.2	Number of refineries in or near areas of dense population	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	0,00	0,00	0,00	

Water Management

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-140a.1	(1) Total water withdrawn	Qualitative	Thousand cubic metres (M ³)	32 600,0	24 700,0	19 443,8	Water intake at "Uzbekneftgaz" JSC facilities is carried out from surface (rivers, reservoirs, canals) and underground (artesian wells) sources. The main source of water intake over the past three years remains surface water resources. The decrease in water intake volumes in 2025 is attributed to the implementation of organizational and technical measures (OTM) aimed at increasing the energy efficiency of production processes and optimizing specific water consumption indicators at processing and marketing facilities.
	percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Qualitative	Percent (%)	100%	100%	100%	
	(2) total water consumed	Qualitative	Thousand cubic metres (M ³)	22 637,1	18 597,9	14 200,2	The total water consumption indicator for 2023–2025 reflects the volume of water consumed in the company's operational activities. In 2023, the volume was 22,637.1 thousand cubic meters, in 2024 - 18,597.9 thousand cubic meters, in 2025 - 14,200.2 thousand cubic meters. Data for 2025 were calculated using the updated water consumption accounting methodology implemented during the reporting period. The methodology has been revised to increase the accuracy and reliability of the indicator: accounting boundaries, data sources, and calculation procedures have been clarified. As a result, the 2025 figure is a more accurate and representative reflection of the company's actual water consumption.
	percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress.	Qualitative	Percent (%)	100%	100%	100%	

Water Management

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-140a.2	Volume of produced water and flowback generated:	Quantitative	Thousand cubic metres (M ³)	8 356,353	7 975,003	6 271,076	Wastewater discharge: 2023 - 7006,196 thousand m3; 2024 - 6478,951 thousand m3; 2025 - 5243,5716 thousand m3 Pumped water (burial): 2023 - 1,341,157 thousand m3; 2024 - 1,486,6518 thousand m3; 2025 - 1,018,204 thousand m3 Reused water for maintaining reservoir pressure in wells at the Kukdumalak field: 2023 - 9 thousand m3; 2024 - 9.4 thousand m3; 2025 - 9.3 thousand m3
	(1) discharged	Quantitative	Percent (%)	84%	81%	84%	
	(2) injected	Quantitative	Percent (%)	16%	19%	16%	
	(3) recycled	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0,108%	0,118%	0,148%	
EM-EP-140a.3	Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	Information regarding the chemical substances used in the liquid for hydraulic fracturing has not been publicly disclosed.
EM-EP-140a.4	Percentage of hydraulic fracturing sites where ground or surface water quality deteriorated compared to a baseline	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	The quality of groundwater and surface water did not deteriorate during the reporting period.

Biodiversity Impacts

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-160a.1	Description of environmental management policies and practices for active sites	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	Environmental impact management is carried out through key environmental factors: atmospheric air protection, rational use of water resources, waste management, land protection and reclamation, biodiversity conservation, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancement of energy efficiency. Control over compliance with environmental requirements is carried out based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Company's internal documents, including requirements for environmental impact assessment, environmental expertise, land reclamation, biodiversity conservation, the implementation of the "Yashil Makon" project, as well as internal policies, procedures, and plans in the field of environmental protection. Within the framework of the "Yashil Makon" nationwide project, 388.5 thousand fruit and ornamental tree seedlings were planted in 2025. The reclaimed land area amounted to 203.05 hectares, with drip irrigation systems installed on 113.7 hectares. The Company does not have a separate environmental policy developed directly in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 6. At the same time, certain elements of existing procedures, including environmental impact assessment, environmental expertise, land reclamation, landscaping, and restoration of disturbed territories, align with IFC PS6 approaches regarding biodiversity impact management and ecosystem functions.			

Biodiversity Impacts

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	Unit of measure
EM-EP-160a.2	(1) Number and (2) aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills	Quantitative	Thousand tonnes / million cubic meters (m3)	0	0	0	There are no hydrocarbon spills at onshore facilities and throughout the activities of Uzbekneftegaz JSC. Uzbekneftegaz JSC does not operate in the Arctic region. There are no spills in the Arctic (0 barrels) since the activities of Uzbekneftegaz JSC are carried out exclusively at ground facilities. There are no coastal or offshore operations. No spills affecting environmentally sensitive coastlines (0 barrels)
	3) volume in Arctic	Quantitative	Thousand tonnes / million cubic meters (m3)	0	0	0	
	(4) volume impacting shorelines with ESI rankings 8-10	Quantitative	Thousand tonnes / million cubic meters (m3)	0	0	0	
	(5) volume recovered	Quantitative	Thousand tonnes / million cubic meters (m3)	0	0	0	
EM-EP-160a.3	Percentage of (1) proved and (2) probable reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	There are no proven and probable reserves located in areas near protected areas or in the habitat of endangered species of animals and plants.
	<i>proved reserves</i>	Quantitative	Percent(%)	0%	0%	0%	
	<i>probable reserves</i>	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	

Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-210a.1	Percentage of (1) proved reserves in or near areas of conflict	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	For the period up to 2023-2025, there is no agreement on the shares of stocks located in the conflict areas in the neighborhood.
	Percentage of (2) probable reserves in or near areas of conflict	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	
EM-EP-210a.2	Percentage of (1) proved reserves in or near indigenous land	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	In the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is no legally established category of "indigenous peoples" in the international legal sense, and there are no officially recognized territories of indigenous peoples. In this regard, it is not possible to directly calculate the share of proven reserves located in such territories. Accordingly, the indicator in the classical indigenous framework is inapplicable for Uzbekistan.
	Percentage of (2) probable reserves in or near indigenous land	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	

Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Exploration & Production

EM-EP-210a.3

- **JSC Uzbekneftegaz** does not operate in areas affected by armed conflict. All of the Company's operations are conducted within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Accordingly, the Company's internal regulatory documents do not include specific practices or procedures for operating in conflict-affected areas.
- The Republic of Uzbekistan does not legally recognize the category of **Indigenous Peoples** as defined under international law, nor are there any officially recognized Indigenous Peoples' territories. Therefore, the share of proved reserves located in such territories is not calculated, as there is no applicable legal or territorial basis for doing so.
- The Company has established corporate governance mechanisms designed to ensure compliance with ethical standards, compliance requirements, and human rights. The Ethics Commission reviews violations of the Code of Ethics and considers reports submitted by employees and the Commission Secretary. The Human Resources Department and the Financial and Compliance Control Department are responsible for implementing, monitoring, and overseeing compliance with the Code of Ethics. The Company's anti-corruption compliance system includes preventive and control measures aimed at preventing corruption and other unlawful activities.
- JSC Uzbekneftegaz conducts human rights due diligence in accordance with its internal policies and procedures, applicable international principles, and the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Human Rights Policy has been developed with reference to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the UN Global Compact, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- As part of its risk assessment process, the Company identifies and assesses key human rights risks, regularly monitors compliance with human rights throughout its operations, and implements corrective measures to address any identified violations. Preventive oversight is ensured through established corporate governance procedures, ongoing monitoring of potential human rights risks, and continuous review of changes in national legislation and international human rights standards.
- The principles of the Human Rights Policy apply to the Company's employees, counterparties, including suppliers and contractors, local communities in the regions where the Company operates, and any other individuals or groups that may be affected by the Company's activities. The Company conducts due diligence on counterparties, including assessments of corruption-related risks. Employees are required to inform business partners of the Company's business ethics and anti-corruption standards. The Company reserves the right to refuse cooperation with partners involved in corruption or other unlawful activities. Business gifts and hospitality are governed by separate internal regulations.

Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Exploration & Production

EM-EP-210a.3

- The Company has the right to refuse cooperation with partners involved in corrupt or other illegal activities. Issues regarding business gifts and hospitality signs are regulated by separate local acts. The Society operates a "Hotline" to receive inquiries regarding possible human rights violations. Appeals must be reviewed in a timely and objective manner. Interested parties are informed of the possibility of submitting appeals through this mechanism.
- The company maintains a dialogue with interested parties and takes into account their opinions and proposals on human rights protection and the improvement of relevant internal procedures. When assessing and eliminating identified violations, the Company interacts with affected interested parties, as well as, if necessary, with state and law enforcement agencies. Training on human rights is conducted for employees.
- Human rights policy is brought to the attention of employees, counterparties, and other interested parties. Information on human rights compliance is disclosed in the annual Sustainable Development Report. The policy is subject to periodic review to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and international standards.
- Due diligence processes are applied at all stages of project implementation: before, during, and after completion. Prior to the start of project implementation, JSC "Uzbekneftegaz" conducts pre-investment audits of potential investment objects, including an assessment of their reliability, business reputation, and the potential involvement of beneficiaries in corruption offenses. In parallel, based on the Human Rights Policy, an analysis of human rights non-compliance risks is conducted for a specific project and region of presence.
- During the implementation of the project, regular monitoring of key performance indicators is carried out, including an analysis of current and potential risks. Investment agreements include anti-corruption provisions, obligations to protect the environment and public health, as well as provisions on attracting local contractors and workers. The Society maintains a dialogue with stakeholders, including the local population in the regions where it operates, and ensures the operation of a "Hotline" for receiving appeals.
- After the project is completed, the commissioned facility is monitored for at least three years, and the accumulated experience is taken into account when forming new investment proposals. Due diligence processes are structured taking into account the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights in the Field of Labor, as well as the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Community Relations

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-210b.1	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	Uzbekneftegaz JSC adheres to the principles of respect for the rights, cultural characteristics and customs of local communities in the regions of the Company's presence in all its activities. These obligations are enshrined in the Human Rights Policy approved by the Board of the Company. The Policy applies to all types of the Company's activities and is applied in relationships with employees, contractors (suppliers and contractors), public and private sector organizations, the local population in the regions of its presence, as well as other persons and groups of persons who are influenced by the Company's activities or products. All counterparties are required to comply with the principles of the Policy, which is enshrined in the counterparty's Code of Business Ethics. The Company is committed to respecting the economic rights of the local population, ensuring transparency of operations and respect for local infrastructure. In terms of environmental rights, the Company complies with the requirements of current legislation in the field of environmental protection and industrial safety. The cultural rights of communities, including the protection of places of cultural and historical significance, are ensured through respect for the traditions and customs of indigenous peoples. The policy has been developed in accordance with the following international standards and principles: the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR), the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN International Covenants on Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, human rights, as well as the UN Global Compact. In order to ensure respect for community rights, the Company conducts regular risk analysis in the field of human rights, maintains a constant dialogue with stakeholders, maintains a hotline for receiving complaints, and publishes relevant data in the annual sustainability report. The Policy is subject to periodic review to ensure compliance with relevant international standards.			

Community Relations

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-210b.2	1) Number of nontechnical delays (This may include production shutdowns and project delays caused by pending regulatory approvals, other political delays, resistance or protests from the public or stakeholders, and armed conflict.)	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	In the reporting period, Uzbekneftegaz JSC had no cases of non-technical delays, including production shutdowns or project delays due to regulatory, social or political reasons.
	(2) duration of nontechnical delays (This may include production shutdowns and project delays caused by pending regulatory approvals, other political delays, resistance or protests from the public or stakeholders, and armed conflict.)	Quantitative	Days	0	0	0	

Workforce Health & Safety

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-320a.1	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	2 / (0,03)	0	
	(2) fatality rate	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	1 / (0,02)	0	
	(3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR)	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	Accounting for "NMFR" is not maintained. In the future, it is planned to introduce a system for their registration and analysis.
	(4) Average number of hours of health, safety and emergency response training for:	Quantitative	Hours	36	36	36	
	(a) direct employees	Quantitative	Hours	40	40	36	
	(b) contract employees	Quantitative	Hours	36	36	36	
EM-EP-320a.2	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety throughout the exploration and production lifecycle.	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The company has implemented a "Corporate Safety Culture School", and online trainings on industrial, environmental, and occupational safety are conducted monthly. Akhborotnom newsletters are published, and safety posters are posted. Management participates in inspections of facilities, which contributes to the formation of a safety culture at all stages of operations. As well as to develop a safety culture and check staff readiness for emergency situations, identify inconsistencies and eliminate them, and correct staff misconduct, a training session is conducted. Interaction with contractors is carried out on the basis of Regulation No. 114 dated December 23, 2019. Contractors working at facilities with the implemented ISO 45001 system are required to comply with the requirements of this standard. Control is carried out through a 4-step internal audit and inspections of health and safety services.			

Workforce Health & Safety

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-RM-320a.1	(1) Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)	Quantitative	Number / Rate	3 / (0,053)	1 / (0,02)	1 / (0,02)	Accounting for "NMFR" is not maintained. In the future, it is planned to introduce a system for their registration and analysis.
	(2) fatality rate	Quantitative	Number / Rate	1 / (0,02)	1 / (0,02)	0 / 0	
	(3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR)	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
	(a) direct employees	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
	(b) contract employees	Quantitative	Number / Rate	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	
EM-RM-320a.2	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The management system used to form a safety culture in the Refining & Marketing segment is identical to the system used in the Exploration & Production segment.			

Reserves Valuation & Capital Expenditures

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-420a.1	Sensitivity of hydrocarbon reserve levels to future price projection scenarios that account for a price on carbon emissions	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m3); thousand tonnes.	0	0	0	Currently, JSC "Uzbekneftegaz" does not disclose the quantitative assessment of the sensitivity of proven hydrocarbon reserves due to commercial sensitivity.
EM-EP-420a.2	Estimated carbon dioxide emissions embedded in proved hydrocarbon reserves	Quantitative	Tonnes (t) of CO ₂ -equivalent.	0	0	0	Currently, Uzbekneftegaz JSC does not assess the potential amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions contained in proven hydrocarbon reserves. At the same time, the Company is considering the possibility of introducing appropriate assessment methodologies and tools in the future as part of the development of the climate management system and increasing transparency of information disclosure.
EM-EP-420a.3	Amount invested in renewable energy, revenue generated by renewable energy sales	Quantitative	Billion. Sums	217	0	13,6	In 2023, an investment was made for two years (2023-2024), so there is virtually no financing for 2024.
	Income earned from sales of energy from renewable sources	Quantitative	Billion. Sums	8	35	43	

Reserves Valuation & Capital Expenditures

Exploration & Production

EM-EP-420a.4

Forecasted prices for vegetable gardens are a key factor in determining the Company's investment strategy and the volume of capital expenditures.

High and stable prices on the market contribute to the growth of expected cash flows from the project, respectively, NPV and IRR increases, and Companies can invest in projects with higher cost.

The increase in demand also has a positive effect on the investment strategy of Companies, which allows them to increase the volume of capital investments in increasing production capacity (commissioning new capacities).

Description of how price and demand scenario planning affects decisions about exploration, acquisition, and development of new reserves: Price and demand scenario planning is an uncertainty management tool that directly influences decisions about exploration, acquisition, and development of new reserves.

A favorable investment climate (high prices, high demand) will allow the Company to expand its exploration program and increase the share of risky projects.

Scenario planning allows you to assess the stability of an asset portfolio at different price ranges and demand levels. If the stress test shows that the project becomes unprofitable at the slightest decrease in prices or demand, the decision on its implementation may be reviewed or postponed. This helps to avoid the formation of impaired assets that will not have time to pay off before a radical change in market conditions.

A description of the factors influencing capital expenditure decisions, including:

- how does the scope and structure of climate regulation (carbon tax or quota trading) affect the choice of hydrocarbon types and investments;
- how do the duration of the climate measures and the return on investment in reserves relate?;
- which regions and industries will be affected by the regulation in the first place.

The regulatory framework is presented in accordance with the Law "On Nature Protection", as well as Presidential Decree No. PP-332, which regulates the procedure for the development and examination of feasibility studies.

At the feasibility study stage, environmental requirements include mandatory EIA (environmental impact assessment), calculation of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, assessment of impacts on water bodies and soil, as well as measures to reduce negative impacts. The expert examination verifies the project's compliance with the Urban Planning Code and regulatory documents, along with its social significance and financial and economic validity.

At the UTER stage, the requirements are generalized: a preliminary categorization of the facility according to the degree of environmental impact (category I, II, or III), an integrated impact assessment without detailed calculations, and a general conceptual description of environmental protection measures without the development of MPAs, MPAs, and MPAs. Since January 1, 2024, an additional requirement has been introduced: for objects of impact categories I and II, state environmental and urban planning examinations are allowed only if highly efficient dust and gas cleaning devices and local water treatment facilities are installed. This requirement actually begins to be taken into account already at the UTER stage for large facilities.

Business Ethics & Transparency

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Категория	Единица измерения	2023	2024	2025	Комментарии
EM-EP-510a.1	Percentage of (1) proved reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	The Company does not operate in the 20 countries with the lowest Corruption Perception Index (CPI). There is no net revenue from operations in such countries.
	Percentage of (2) probable reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	Quantitative	Percent (%)	0%	0%	0%	
EM-EP-510a.2	Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The company has implemented a management system standard aimed at preventing corruption and bribery throughout the value chain — ISO 37001. Company has received the appropriate certificate. This standard provides for: - prevention of bribery; - assessing and reducing the risks of bribery; - control of employees, partners and subcontractors; - ensuring a safe and transparent business environment. The Chairman of the Management Board of the Company is provided with information on the ongoing anti-corruption activities on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.			

Management of The Legal & Regulatory Environment

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025
EM-EP-530a.1	Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	Uzbekneftegaz JSC operates in the context of the reformed regulatory environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan and systematically interacts with government agencies on issues significant to the industry, including climate regulation, environmental protection, water use and land reclamation. The company supports the gradual tightening of environmental requirements and the development of decarbonization mechanisms, including the potential introduction of carbon regulation, and adapts its activities through increased energy efficiency, reduced emissions and modernization of production processes. Interaction with regulators is carried out through participation in consultations, working processes with relevant departments and the involvement of international consultants as part of the ESG transformation. The company also participates in the industry dialogue, providing an expert position on environmental and industrial regulation issues. To prepare for legislative changes, the Company implements ESG programs, strengthens compliance, and implements international best practices.		

Critical Incident & Risk Management

Exploration & Productio

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-540a.1	Indicators of the frequency of industrial safety events (Process Safety Event, PSE) (Tier 1 level).	Quantitative	Number	17	44	18	In 2024, the frequency of industrial safety incidents increased due to the increasing frequency of malfunctions in electrical network infrastructure facilities.
	(Tier 1 level).	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	
	(Tier 2 level).	Quantitative	Number	17	44	18	
	Indicators of the frequency of events in case of loss of Primary containment (LOPC) with serious consequences	Quantitative	Number	0	0	1	
EM-EP-540a.2	Description of management systems used to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The company carries out production control in the field of industrial and environmental safety, aimed at identifying and reducing catastrophic and tail-end risks. Interaction with contractors is carried out on the basis of Regulation No. 114 dated December 23, 2019 and the Unified Industrial Safety, Labor Protection and Environmental Management System at Uzbekneftegaz JSC. Control is carried out through a 4-step internal audit and inspections of health and safety services.			

Critical Incident & Risk Management

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-RM-540a.1	Indicators of the frequency of industrial safety events (Process Safety Event, PSE) (Tier 1 level) and (Tier 2 level).	Quantitative	Number	12	6	3	The decrease in the incidence of industrial safety incidents in 2025 is due to the tightening of control measures at the stages of product processing and sale, as well as increasing the effectiveness of supervision over compliance with safety requirements.
	(Tier 1 level).	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	
	(Tier 2 level).	Quantitative	Number	12	6	3	
	Events are associated with Loss of Primary Containment (LOPC) with serious (Tier 1) and less serious (Tier 2) consequences.	Quantitative	Rate	0	0	0	
	(Tier 1 level).	Quantitative	Rate	0	0	0	
	(Tier 2 level).	Quantitative	Rate	0	0	0	
EM-RM-540a.2	An indicator of the frequency of security breaches (Tier 3 level).	Quantitative	Rate	0	0	0	
EM-RM-540a.3	Description of methods for evaluating the operational discipline and effectiveness of the management system using Tier 4 indicators.	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The company carries out production control in the field of industrial and environmental safety, aimed at identifying and reducing catastrophic and tail-end risks. Interaction with contractors is carried out on the basis of Regulation No. 114 dated December 23, 2019 and the Unified Industrial Safety, Labor Protection and Environmental Management System at Uzbekneftegaz JSC. Control is carried out through a 4-step internal audit and inspections of health and safety services.			

Hazardous Materials Management

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-RM-150a.1	(1) Amount of hazardous waste generated	Quantitative	Tonnes (t)	9 830,46	14 748,73	17 786,60	The increase in hazardous waste generation during the reporting period is attributed to the completion of the catalyst and absorbent operation cycle, as well as an increase in production capacity and processing volumes at the Uzbekistan GTL refinery. The waste classification was determined in accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 14 dated January 21, 2014 "On Approval of the Regulations on the procedure for developing and approving draft environmental regulations"
	(2) percentage recycled	Quantitative	Percentage (%)	97,93	74,9	83,1	Hazardous waste was transferred for recycling or reuse, the remainder for disposal to licensed organizations. At the same time, the incineration of waste for energy production is not taken into account in this indicator. The share of processing is specified based on the internal reports of the Department of Ecology and Industrial Safety.
EM-RM-150a.2	(1) Number of underground storage tanks (USTs)	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	Underground storage tanks for hazardous materials and waste are not used at industry enterprises.
	(2) number of UST releases requiring clean up	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	
	(3) percentage in jurisdictions with UST financial assurance funds	Quantitative	Percentage (%)	0	0	0	

Product Specifications & Clean Fuel Blends

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-RM-410a.2	The total market size for advanced biofuels and related infrastructure.	Quantitative	Presentation currency, Percentage (%)	0	0	0	As of the reporting periods, the market for advanced biofuels (second and third generation) and related infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan is at an early stage of formation. There is no industrial production or commercial sale of advanced biofuels in the country. The current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not establish mandatory standards for mixing biofuels with traditional petroleum products. Uzbekneftegaz JSC does not manufacture, purchase or sell advanced biofuels. The Company's share in this market is 0%. The total volume of the advanced biofuels market in the Republic of Uzbekistan is n/a (the market has not been formed). The company is monitoring the development of the regulatory framework and international standards in the field of biofuels and will assess the feasibility of participating in this segment as the market develops.
	Market share for advanced biofuels and related infrastructure.	Quantitative	Presentation currency, Percentage (%)	0	0	0	
EM-RM-410a.3	Volumes of renewable fuel to be mixed with conventional fuel:	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	0	0	0	Uzbekneftegaz JSC does not produce or purchase renewable fuels for mixing with traditional petroleum products. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are no legally established norms for mandatory mixing of biofuels.
	(1) Net volume of fuel produced	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	0	0	0	
	(2) the net amount of fuel purchased.	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	0	0	0	

Pricing Integrity & Transparency

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-RM-520a.1	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with price fixing or price manipulation Briefly describe the nature and context of the events that occurred, as well as any corrective measures taken in connection with the monetary losses incurred.	Quantitative	Presentation currency, Percentage (%)	0	0	0	During the reporting period, Uzbekneftegaz JSC did not incur any monetary losses as a result of litigation related to price collusion or price manipulation.

Activity Metric

Exploration & Production

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025	More information
EM-EP-000.A	Exploration	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m ³); thousand Tonnes				
	(1) Oil	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	76,80	68,20	62,90	
	(2) Natural gas	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m ³)	29 222,00	27 064,80	25 237,90	
	(3) Gas condensate	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	1 357,90	1 325,00	1 195,50	
	(4) Synthetic oil	Quantitative	thousand tonnes	0	0	0	Not applicable
	(5) Synthetic gas	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m ³)	0	0	0	Not applicable
EM-EP-000.B	The number of offshore facilities/sites	Quantitative	Number	0	0	0	Uzbekneftegaz JSC operates exclusively onshore in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Company does not conduct exploration, production or other operations at offshore facilities. The metric value is zero for all reporting periods.
EM-EP-000.C	The number of ground-based facilities/platforms.	Quantitative	Number	129	130	136	Terrestrial sites are defined as hydrocarbon deposits where oil and gas production is carried out.

Activity Metric

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metric	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025
EM-RM-000.A	The total actual volume of crude oil, gas, and other raw materials processed in the plant's system during the reporting period.	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m3); Tonnes.			
	"Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex" LLC		million cubic meters (m3)	4 150,6	4 207,7	4 214,7
	Raw Gas					
	Uzbekistan GTL		million cubic meters (m3)	1 928,0	2 098,4	2 653,3
	Purified gas					
	"Mubarek Gas Refinery" LLC		million cubic meters (m3)	15 621,5	13 353,9	11 695,1
	Raw Gas					
	"Bukhara Oil Refinery" LLC		tonnes			
	Oil		tonnes	147 141,0	181 192,0	171 887,0
	Gas condensate		tonnes	908 696,0	1 004 520,0	972 316,0
	Straight-run gasoline		tonnes	317 026,0	254 676,0	237 384,0
	Straight-run gas oil		tonnes	58 179,0	14 991,0	164 174,0
	Pyrolysis distillate		tonnes	38 189,0	0,0	0,0
	Additives		tonnes	0,0	2 549,0	53 224,0
	Synthetic Naphtha GTL		tonnes	0,0	0,0	14 264,0
	Synthetic kerosene GTL		tonnes	65 047,0	71 089,0	75 322,0
	GTL Synthetic Diesel		tonnes	18 553,0	107 696,0	147 083,0

Activity Metric

Refining & Marketing

Code	Metrics	Category	Unit of measure	2023	2024	2025
EM-RM-000.B	Plant Operating Capacity	Quantitative	million cubic meters (m ³)			
	Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex		million cubic meters (m ³)	4 006,3	3 900,0	3 914,1
	Raw gas		million cubic meters (m ³)	2 587,1	2 962,0	2 876,5
	Uzbekistan GTL		million cubic meters (m ³)	17 077,6	14 486,3	12 197,0
	Purified gas		million cubic meters (m ³)			
	Mubarek Gas Processing Plant		tonnes	370 000,0	235 500,0	169 700,0
	Raw gas		tonnes	958 000,0	815 900,0	901 200,0
	Bukhara Refinery		tonnes	51 400,0	248 200,0	244 900,0
	Crude oil		tonnes	30 000,0	75 000,0	26 200,0
	Gas condensate		tonnes	50 000,0	60 000,0	0,0
	Straight-run gasoline		tonnes	0,0	0,0	74 500,0
	Straight-run gas oil		tonnes	60 000,0	0,0	0,0
	Pyrolysis distillate		tonnes	93 400,0	100 000,0	120 000,0
	Additives		tonnes	0,0	0,0	237 500,0
	GTL synthetic naphtha					
	GTL synthetic kerosene					
	GTL synthetic diesel					