

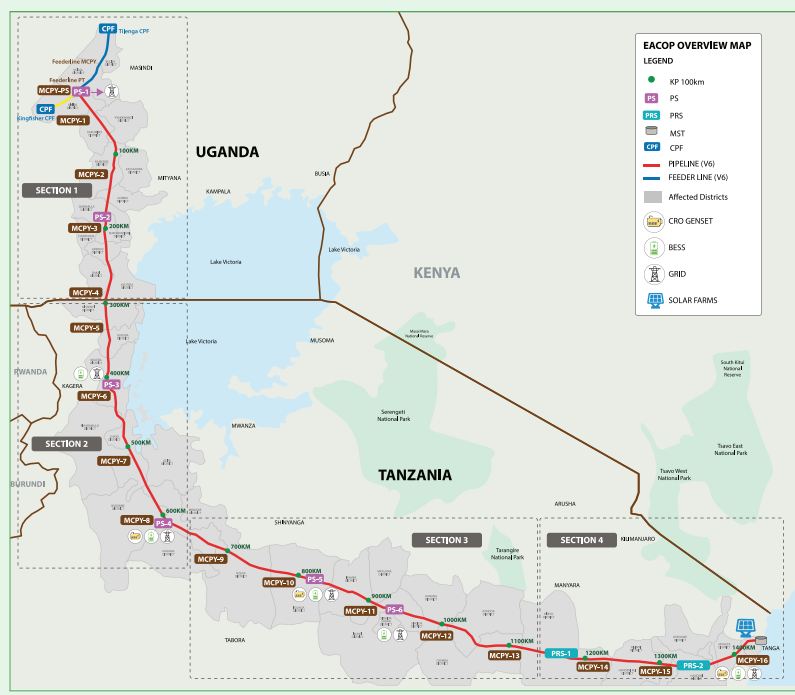
REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

EACOP follows international practices of Scope 1 and 2 follow-up and reporting

Scope 1 Emissions are direct emissions from sources owned or directly controlled by EACOP.

- **During construction** - the main sources include emissions from vehicles, transport, construction equipment, construction vessels, generators, and land-use change.
- **During operation** - the main sources include emissions from MTT heaters in Tanzania, backup crude oil generators and diesel power generators used during grid interruptions.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions associated with electricity purchased by EACOP from the national grids in Uganda and Tanzania. They include electricity purchased from the national grids during both construction and operations, as well as related indirect emissions from power supplied by upstream facilities during the first few years of operations.



EACOP Project Overview.

Construction Phase GHG Emissions Reduction Measures



Set and cascade annual construction GHG targets based on GHG Emission Forecasting during the construction phase.



Connect some of the MCPYs to the national grid and replace diesel generator power with cleaner electricity to reduce on-site fuel consumption at source.



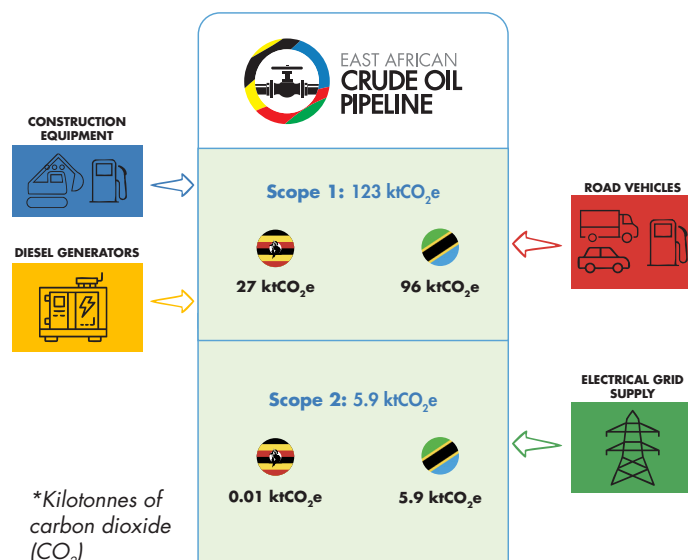
Strictly control idling of construction machinery and vessels, optimise scheduling, and reduce unnecessary fuel consumption.



Record and verify fuel consumption, ensuring accurate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data for regulatory reporting.



During the construction of PS 1, PS 2 and 7 MCPYs, EACOP maximized on using murrum from the cut sections on site and as such haulage of murrum from distant off site borrow pits was minimized this in turn minimized on GHG emission.



Construction Phase GHG Emission
(as of June 2026)

Operations Phase GHG Emissions Reduction Measures

Uganda

In Uganda, the two pump stations will be electrified. During the early phase of operations, the pump stations will prioritise surplus power generated from Upstream associated gas. When associated gas power is insufficient, electricity will be supplemented by the national grid in Uganda. As Uganda's grid is mainly supplied by hydropower, its overall carbon intensity is relatively low, reducing reliance on on-site fuel-based power generation and lowering operational GHG emissions.

Tanzania

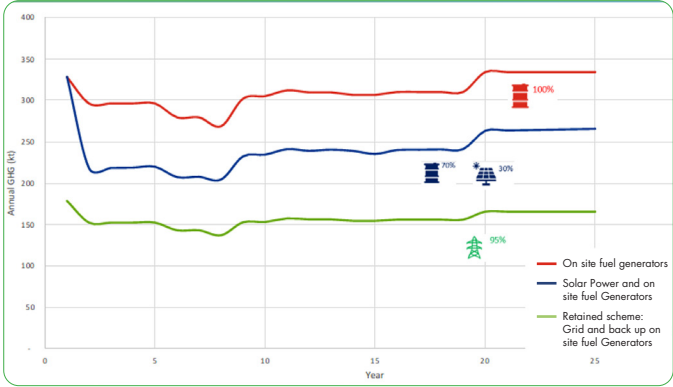
Connection to the Tanzania National Grid

In Tanzania, the project will reduce on-site power generation by connecting EACOP facilities to the Tanzanian national grid. Compared with long-term reliance on fuel-based power generation, grid connection can lower direct fuel consumption and reduce overall GHG emissions.

Solar Power and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

The MTT will include a solar power plant to supply additional power for BESS charging. Solar power can further reduce reliance on fossil-fuel-based generation and serves as an important renewable energy supplement during operations.

To address voltage drops and short-term grid outages, the project will use battery energy storage systems (BESS) to ensure continuous operation. BESS can reduce the need to frequently start backup fuel generators during grid instability.



Operation phase GHG emission Comparison from Power Supply Alternatives.

Continuous GHG Reduction Mechanism

EACOP has established a net-zero ambition task force to continuously identify opportunities to further reduce operational GHG emissions.

Future efforts may focus on the following areas:

Energy Management Systems and Performance Management	Energy Optimisation	Operational Energy Efficiency Optimisation
Energy management: Fully implement ISO 50001 and establish a continuous improvement mechanism for energy performance. Emissions monitoring: Accurately track Scope 1 and Scope 2 intensity and use data to support reduction decisions.	Expand clean energy: Promote the use of solar power and other renewable energy applications across more facilities. Reduce on-site fuel use: Continuously optimise power supply arrangements to minimise reliance on on-site diesel and fuel-based power generation.	Upgrade energy-intensive equipment: Apply the best available technologies (BAT) to improve the efficiency of key facilities, such as pump stations and heaters. Streamline operating strategies: Optimise equipment operation and maintenance to reduce inefficient energy use and lower fuel consumption at the source.

Carbon Offset

EACOP prioritises direct and indirect emission reductions through technology upgrades, energy efficiency improvements, and increased use of renewable energy. On this basis, carbon offsets, such as forest restoration, tree planting, and blue carbon restoration, are positioned as supplementary measures beyond direct reduction. They are intended to offset unavoidable residual emissions through ecological restoration and to ensure that the emissions-reduction pathway remains complete and scientifically robust.

Compliance with International Financing Requirements

Requirement	Compliance actions
Analysis of alternatives to reduce GHG emissions.	Best Available Techniques (BAT) assessment.
Completion of a Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) and publication of a summary.	Physical and transition Climate Change Risk Assessments (CCRAs) completed. Summary booklet developed.
GHG calculation methodology.	GHG emissions forecasted in line with internationally accepted GHG Protocol.
Annual public reporting of GHG emissions.	Reporting in line with the GHG Reporting Protocol on annual combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 operations GHG emissions and GHG efficiency ratio. Quarterly GHG reports are provided to the Ugandan and Tanzanian Governments.

Carbon footprint compensation opportunities are also being explored, including green carbon offsets such as forest restoration/tree planting in Uganda and Tanzania and blue carbon offsets involving seagrass restoration in Tanzania.

