OGDC Reporting Framework



OGDC

THE OIL & GAS DECARBONIZATION CHARTER

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INTRODUCTION

Annual reporting is a fundamental part of how OGDC tracks progress towards the ambitions of the Charter. By bringing together information on signatories' implementation efforts and emissions performance, the reporting process supports greater transparency and accountability, demonstrates collective progress and helps identify areas for continued improvement.

To support transparent and consistent reporting across its diverse signatory base, OGDC adopted the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) Reporting Framework in 2025. Developed and refined by OGCI for more than a decade, the framework provides a common set of definitions, boundaries, methodologies and reporting principles for selected decarbonization indicators. By aligning signatories around a shared reporting approach, the framework strengthens the comparability, consistency and credibility of reported data while reducing methodological differences between companies.

The framework builds on extensive technical work undertaken by OGCI member-company subject matter experts and draws on internationally recognized guidance, including the GHG Protocol, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Ipieca, IOGP, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and other established industry standards. Through annual refinement and independent third-party review, the framework has evolved to improve data quality, transparency and confidence in reported results.

For OGDC, adopting the OGCI Framework provides a robust foundation for tracking progress and enables the aggregation of signatory data. It also supports signatories in strengthening their reporting capabilities and advancing more consistent approaches to emissions measurement, reporting and verification.

As the OGCI Reporting Framework focuses on quantitative indicators, OGDC has developed complementary methodologies for its qualitative KPIs. These provide a consistent approach to assessing information collected on signatories' ambition setting, action planning and implementation, reflecting the broader scope of progress tracked under the OGDC Charter.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REPORTING

The OGDC data reporting process consists of the collection of individual OGDC signatory information and aggregation of this set of data into key indicators relevant for tracking OGDC performance and progress against the ambitions of the Charter. The indicators selected by OGDC companies are aggregated in order to reflect specific OGDC figures to be published externally. OGDC signatories provide data that conforms to the following:



- **Transparency:** the assumptions and methodologies used for reporting should be clearly explained to facilitate replication and assessment of the reporting by the individual signatories. Records should be kept adequately in order to guarantee traceability of data during an external review.
- **Consistency internally within each company:** the reporting of an indicator should be internally consistent in all its elements with reporting of other years. Reporting is consistent if the same methodologies are used for the base and all subsequent years and if consistent data sets are used to estimate activities / source for each indicator.
- **Relevance in defining appropriate boundaries for the organization's reporting:** the boundaries for companies' reporting should be carefully set in order to appropriately reflect all relevant activities.
- **Completeness in terms of coverage of all significant activities:** for an indicator considered relevant by a company and within the chosen scope, all significant activities / sources of emission should be accounted for. For some indicators, there could be a need to define a materiality threshold which applies to a site, a branch or the company. The choice of boundaries (organizational, operational) and environmental indicators should be representative of the company's activities and the sensitivity of the environment in which it operates.
- **Accuracy of the estimation:** Accuracy is a relative measure of the exactness of activities or sources. Estimates should be accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor under the true value for the indicator, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.

REPORTING PROCESS

EY review process

Building on the assurance approach developed by OGCI, OGDC works with EY as an independent third party to support the review of selected aggregated OGDC indicators and strengthen confidence in aggregate OGDC reporting. EY independently reviews supporting evidence and company disclosures, including their consistency with OGDC reporting guidance. The process also considers the third-party verification already undertaken at company level.

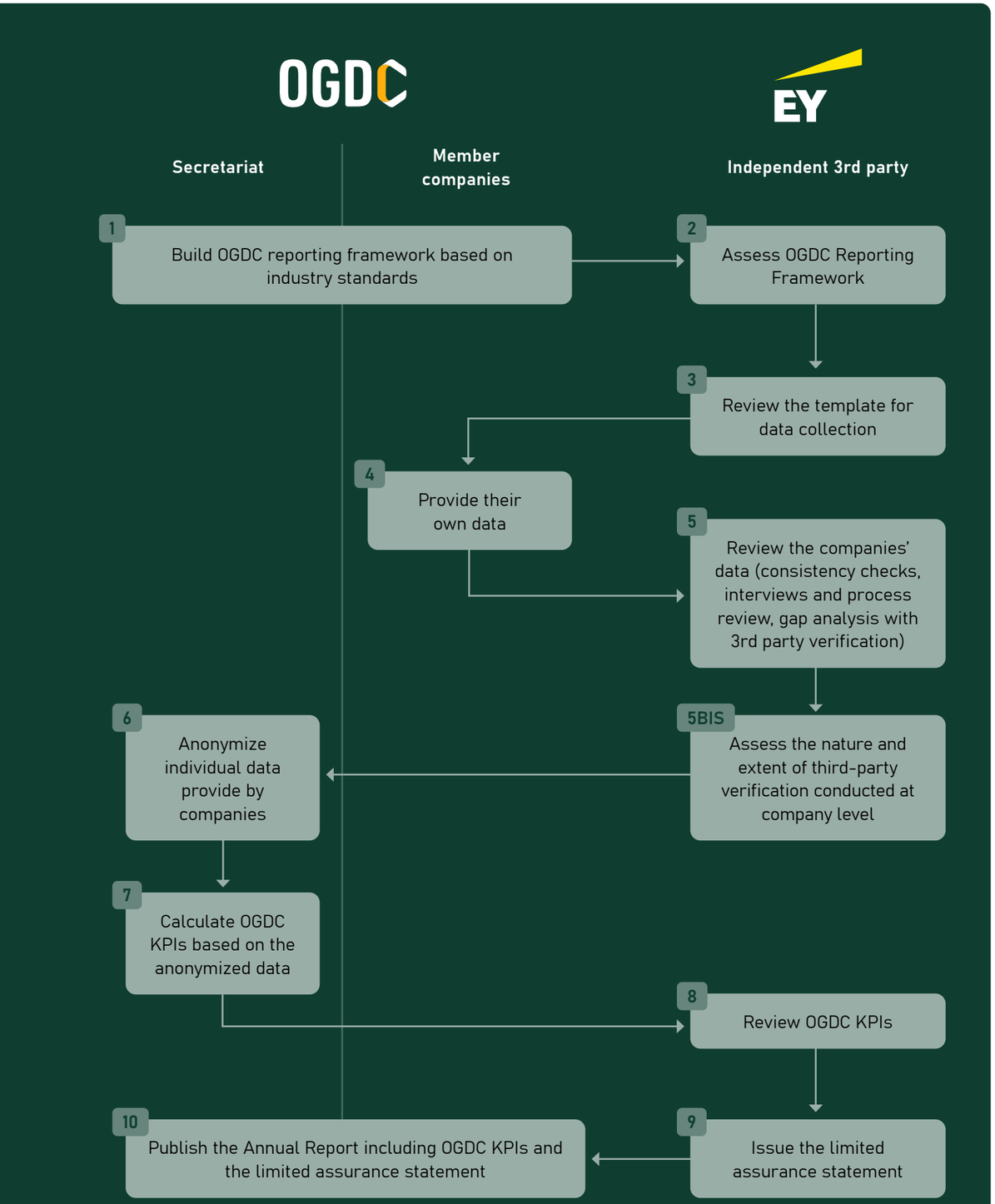
Signatory participation in EY's assurance process is voluntary and involves the provision of supporting documentation and detailed review interviews. This independent review provides additional confidence in OGDC reporting and is intended to support the continued credibility and transparency of the reporting process. EY's review is carried out for the purposes of OGDC's aggregate reporting only and does not verify or endorse any individual signatory's ambitions, plan or public claims.

Timeline

OGDC aims to publish its annual reporting results in November, based on the following indicative milestones. The reporting cycle allows for flexibility where appropriate to accommodate the differing internal reporting and disclosure timelines of OGDC signatories:

- The Reporting Framework, reporting guidance and data collection materials are reviewed and updated ahead of the annual reporting cycle, with signatory consultation generally taking place from January to March.
- Data for the preceding year is collected from signatories primarily between April and May, with flexibility for later submissions or revisions where required. The independent third-party reviews submissions and conducts follow-up interviews from June onwards.
- Signatory data is consolidated and aggregated, and OGDC indicators are calculated from July onwards, alongside development of the annual reporting narrative.
- The reporting process concludes with finalization and publication of OGDC's annual report, generally in November.

FIGURE 1: DATA CONSOLIDATION AND REVIEW PROCESS – SOURCE: OGDC



DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are adopted when submitting data as part of the 2026 OGDC data collection exercise:

- **Activity data (or Activity Factors AFs)** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: Data on the amount of fuels or materials consumed or produced by a process, the total count of a specific piece of emitting equipment (e.g., pneumatic controllers), the tally of a particular operational activity that occurred (e.g., equipment blowdowns), etc. that are determined to be relevant for the calculation-based monitoring methodology, expressed in appropriate unit, during a given period. For example, the annual activity data for fuel combustion sources are the total amounts of fuel burned during the year considered. Equivalent to definitions of GHG Protocol (2002), page 96.

- **Base year** [ESRS G1, page 17]: A base year is the historical reference date or period for which information is available and against which subsequent information can be compared over time. Equivalent to definitions of GHG Protocol (2002), page 96.

- **Baseline** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2025), page 215]: Dated information or data that establishes a reference point against which performance trends can be consistently assessed on a regular, usually annual, basis.

- **Categories of GHG emissions** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: The GHG emissions can be classified as follow:

  - Direct GHG emissions: Emissions from sources at a facility owned (partly or wholly) and/or operated by the company, such as emissions from combustion in boilers or furnaces (Scope 1 emissions).

  - Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy: GHG emissions that occur at the point of energy generation (owned or operated by a third party) for electricity, heat or steam imported (i.e. purchased) for use on site by the reporting entity. These are also called Scope 2 emissions.

  - Other indirect emissions: all indirect emissions (also called Scope 3 emissions) other than those from imported energy. Examples of Scope 3 emissions include those associated with the extraction and production of purchased materials, transport of purchased fuels, and from use of a company's products and services.

- Equivalent to definitions of IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), page 3.16.

- **Carbon dioxide (CO_2)** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), page 7.1]: A naturally occurring GHG that is also emitted during combustion when burning fossil fuels and biomass.

- **CO_2 equivalent** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), page 7.1]: A convenient scale for comparing and combining emissions of different GHG species. The CO_2-equivalent emission is obtained by multiplying the emission of a GHG species by its 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP). For a mix of GHG species it is obtained by summing the CO_2-equivalent emissions of each gas. Equivalent to definitions of GHG Protocol (2002), page 97.

- **Combustion** [ad-hoc definition]: another name for burning. In a combustion reaction, fuel is burned and reacts with oxygen to release energy.

- **Company-specific** [ad-hoc definition]: tailored to the portfolio of assets, context, capabilities and strategy of the company.

- **Downstream activities** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: Compared to upstream activities, downstream activities cover all the remaining segments of oil and gas production (after the first point of sale), including transportation, distribution, storage, oil refining, chemical and marketing.

- **Emissions** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), page 7.2]: The release of gases, vapors, fumes, mist, and particulate matter into the atmosphere.

- **Emission factors** (EFs) [GHG Protocol (2002), page 8]: An emission factor is used to calculate the GHG emissions for a given source, relative to

units of activity. Emission factors reflect average values by sector, technology type, and/or fuel type. To maximize accuracy, it is important to select emission factors that are appropriate for the relevant context.

- **Equity share domain** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: The perimeter called the "equity share domain" includes all assets in which the company has a financial interest with rights over all or part of the production, storage capacity, or transport capacity, regardless of whether the assets are operated by the company or by third parties, under rotating management, or under shared control. Under the equity share approach, data from these assets are consolidated in proportion to the company's equity share or financial interest, irrespective of who operates the asset. This therefore includes both operated assets that are wholly or partially owned and non-operated assets in which the company holds an equity interest and associated rights. Financial interests without operational responsibility and without rights to all or part of the production are excluded from the equity share accounting of the company's environmental footprint. The approach is closely aligned with financial reporting and is intended to provide a more complete picture of the company's potential responsibilities.

- **Exploration** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), page 7.3]: The activities of a company to find naturally occurring fossil fuels.

- **Gas-to-liquids (GTL)** [ad-hoc definition]: a refinery process that converts natural gas into high-quality liquid hydrocarbons such as diesel, jet fuel, and synthetic lubricants.

- **Joint operator** or **Joint operating partner** is a party in a joint arrangement (such as a joint venture or partnership) that shared joint control over an operation.

- **Kyoto gases** {UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol} are the six primary greenhouse gases (GHGs) regulated under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to combat climate change. They include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N20), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6). These gases, often termed the "Kyoto basket," are measured in equivalents (CO_2e) to track emission

- **Liquified natural gas (LNG)** [ad-hoc definition]: LNG is natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state at about -162°C (-260°F). This process reduces its volume by around 600 times, making it easier and safer to store and transport.

- **Methane (CH_4)** [IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2026), page 7]: A hydrocarbon compound that is the primary component of natural gas and designated a GHG.

- **Near zero methane** [Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative (2023)]: defined as below 0.2% methane intensity as per the formulation identified by OGCI.

  Please note individual OGDC signatories can adapt the above definition and metric to reflect the context of their respective operations and jurisdictions. Depending on the profile of production (e.g. oil and wet gas), Signatories may elect to choose energy allocation in order to more accurately allocate emissions associate with oil production. To do so, it is recommended to use the energy allocation method to estimate methane performance of individual upstream assets / corporate performance, where a portion of total CH_4 emissions is attributed to natural gas marketed production, based on the ratio of (1) energy equivalent of produced natural gas divided by (2) total energy equivalent from O&G marketed production on the same asset. For additional guidance, please refer to the NGSI CH_4 Emission Intensity Protocol (2021) reporting framework.

- **Operated domain** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]:

  Data is collected from each reporting unit about assets operated by the reporting company, including those assets partly owned by other companies (i.e. an operated joint venture). Conversely this approach excludes data from assets which are partly owned by the reporting unit but operated by another company (i.e. a non-operated joint venture). The operational control approach is thus generally defined to collect and consolidate all data or information from assets which meet either of the following criteria:

  - The asset is operated by the company, whether for itself; or under a contractual obligation to other owners or participants in the asset (for example, in a joint venture or other such commercial arrangement).
  - The asset is operated by a joint venture (or equivalent commercial arrangement), in respect of which the company has the ability to determine management and board-level decisions of the joint venture.

  A site is in "rotating management" when the operator is alternated over periods of time with a predefined order. These sites are not included in the operated domain.

- **Point of sale** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: The point of sale (POS) is defined as the place/device of transfer of ownership of the product to the downstream player, which may be a third party or a downstream business unit within the same company.

- **Renewable energy projects** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: (electricity and heat) (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, marine), electricity & heat storage.

- **Routine Flaring** [World Bank GFMR (2016)]: "Routine flaring of gas at oil production facilities is flaring during normal oil production operations in the absence of sufficient facilities or amenable geology to re-inject the produced gas, utilize it on-site, or dispatch it to a market. Routine flaring does not include safety flaring, even when continuous. Routine flaring includes:

  - Flaring from oil/gas separators;
  - Flaring of gas production that exceeds existing gas infrastructure capacity;
  - Flaring from process units such as oil storage tanks, tail gas treatment units, glycol dehydration facilities, produced water treatment facilities, except where required for safety reasons.

- **Scope 1 emissions** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: "Direct GHG emissions: Emissions from sources at a facility owned (partly or wholly) and/or operated by the company, such as emissions from combustion in boilers or furnaces."

- **Scope 2 emissions** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: "Indirect GHG emissions from imported



energy: GHG emissions that occur at the point of energy generation (owned or operated by a third party) for electricity, heat or steam imported (i.e. purchased) for use on site by the reporting entity."

- **Site** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: A site means any property, plant, building, structure, stationary source, stationary equipment or grouping of stationary equipment or stationary sources located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of way, and under common operational control. For offshore activities, a site could regroup several platforms as soon as there is an operational, technical or economic logic to do so.

- **Uncertainty** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: Uncertainty means a parameter, associated with the result of the determination of a quantity, that characterises the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the particular quantity, including the effects of systematic as well as of random factors, expressed in per cent, and describes a confidence interval around the mean value comprising 95 % of inferred values.

- **Upstream activities** [OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)]: Upstream activities comprise all operations from exploration to production and gas processing (up to the first point of sale), including LNG liquefaction plants if located before the first point of sale.

REPORTING PERIMETER AND CONSOLIDATION RULES

Companies should report according to a current perimeter basis, as described below.

Divestment and acquisition

In the case of an entity sold during the reporting year, the indicators of the entity should be reported until the date of sale. The entity will be removed from the perimeter the following year.

In the case of an entity purchased during the reporting year, the indicators of the entity should be reported from the date of acquisition until the end of the reporting year (that is to say, to the extent that the new entity is able to respond).

Closure and start-up of an entity

In the case of a closure of an entity during the reporting year, the perimeter is not changed for the current year, and the indicators of the entity should be reported until the date of closure. The entity will be removed from the perimeter the following year.

In the case of a start-up during the year N of a newly constructed entity, the entity should be added to the perimeter from the date of opening of the entity until the end of the reporting year.

Operated / non-operated assets

All indicators, except investments, are reported on an operational basis: 100% is reported for operated assets, irrespective of the Company's ownership share, while non-operated assets are excluded from the reporting perimeter.

More detail is provided on this approach in the companion IPIECA/API/IOGP document *Petroleum Industry Guidelines for Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions,* which also provides information on an alternative but similar approach known as the Financial Control Approach.

In case of modification of shares or operational control during the reporting year:

- in case of change in the operational control, the Divestment/Acquisitions rules should apply,
- in case of change in shares, the reporting should consider applicable share before and after the date of change for the reporting.

OVERVIEW OF OGDC INDICATORS

Indicators are collected on a yearly basis and refer mainly to the following general categories:

- Generic data, to assess company types and OGDC global footprint
- Qualitative data, to assess ambitions, action plans, and implementation
- Activity data related to hydrocarbon production levels and gas share in production portfolio of each company
- GHG figures: data related to emission levels, including specific breakdown for selected categories, like flaring and methane emissions
- Low carbon investment: information related to companies´ money spent on low-carbon projects, acquisitions of companies working on low-carbon solutions and R&D focusing on low carbon technologies.

This section provides the list of indicators to be reported and published within the yearly OGDC reporting process. The following sections detail the definition of each indicator. Indicators in blue are calculated.

The boundary (business segment) and applicable reporting perimeter for each indicator are defined in the following section.

In the definition of the key indicators to be reported, OGDC recognizes that most of them may already be reported by signatories within external frameworks or communication process, according to international recognized methodologies for the O&G sector. In order to ensure the consistency and comparability of figures published by single companies, OGDC supports the use of such external references, as specified for each indicator (see detailed list), providing that the coherence and comparability of the aggregated OGDC indicators is ensured.

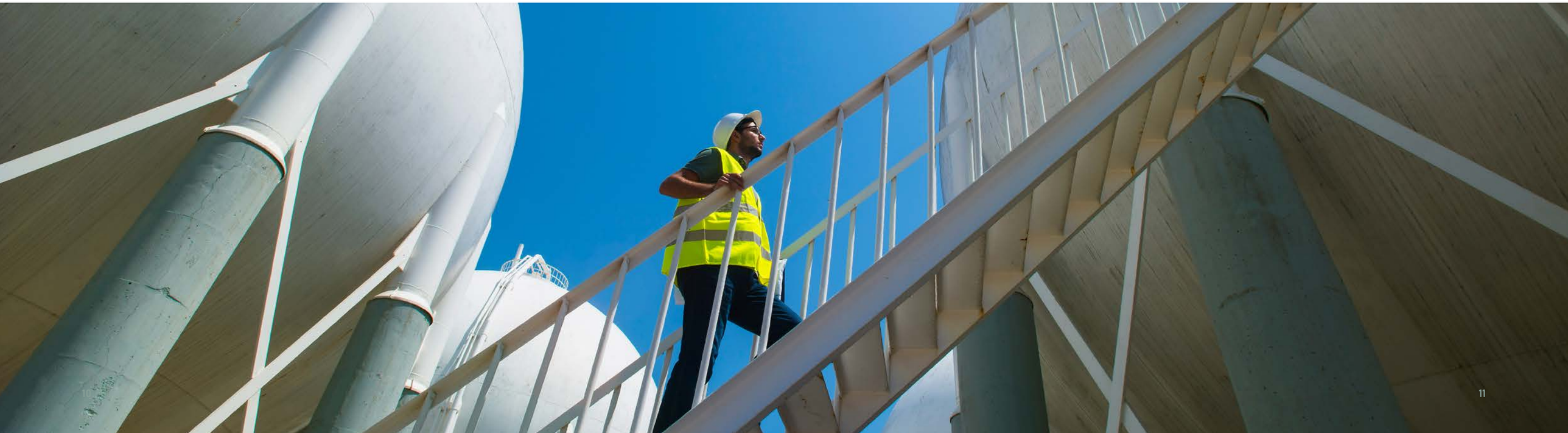


TABLE 1: LIST OF PUBLISHED OGDC INDICATORS

TYPE	THEME	CODE	NAME OF THE PUBLISHED INDICATOR
Qualitative	Reporting and Verification	E	Collection of operated/equity Scope 1 & 2 Emissions
		V	Existence of an assurance statement of Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions
	Ambitions and Action Plans	IA	Setting of interim ambition for Scope 1 and 2 CO_2eq emissions
		MI	Setting of mitigation action plan to meet stated interim Scope 1 & 2 ambition by 2030
		MNZM	Setting of mitigation action plan to meet stated near zero upstream methane ambition by 2030
		MZRF	Setting of mitigation action plan to meet stated zero routine flaring ambition by 2030
Quantitative	Activity data	PROD.11	Operated oil and gas production
		PROD.11Bis	Operated oil and gas production - excluding LNG and GTL facilities
		PROD.12	Operated gas production
	GHG emissions	GHG.1	Total operated GHG emissions Scope 1
		GHG.11	Operated GHG emissions Scope 1 - Upstream
		GHG.11Bis	Operated GHG emissions Scope 1 - Upstream excluding LNG and GTL facilities
		GHG.2	Total operated GHG emissions Scope 2
		GHG.21	Operated GHG emissions Scope 2 - Upstream
		GHG.21Bis	Operated GHG emissions Scope 2 – Upstream excluding LNG and GTL facilities
		CAR	Upstream carbon intensity
	Methane	MET.1	Total operated CH_4 emissions
		MET.11	Operated CH_4 emissions – Upstream
		MET	Upstream methane intensity
	Flaring	FLA.1	Total gas flared – Upstream
	Investments	INV.2-3	Spending on and acquisition of low carbon projects
		INV.21-31	Spending on and acquisition of renewable energy projects
		INV.22-32	Spending on and acquisition of CCUS projects

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF OGDC INDICATORS

Quantitative indicators

PROD.11	OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its hydrocarbon production at first point of sale along the reporting year. The production should include both liquid and gas products.
Methodology	**PROD.11** = Production distributed to the market (sold, for free, bartered, or swapped)
Unit	Companies can report in their internal reporting units (TOE, BOE, BOE/d, etc) and specify the unit in the dedicated field. The aggregated indicator is reported in [BOE/day]
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) SASB Standards: EM-EP 000.A, page 8

PROD.12	GAS PRODUCTION
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its hydrocarbon production at first point of sale along the reporting year. The production should include unconventional gas.
Methodology	**PROD.12** = Production distributed to the market (sold or for free)
Unit	Companies can report in their internal reporting units (BOE, BOE/day) and specify the unit in the dedicated field. Please use internal units of volume (SCF, SCM, etc) for the **PROD.12v** indicator and specify the unit in the dedicated field. This data is necessary to calculate methane intensity (MET).
External references	Same as PROD.11.

GHG.1	TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS SCOPE 1
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its GHG emissions Scope 1 along the reporting year.
Methodology	These GHG emissions should cover all companies' relevant activities, such as Upstream, downstream and other activities (e.g. power generation non associated with upstream nor downstream activities). These emissions should include at least CO_2 and CH_4. If available, N_2O and other gases can be included.
Unit	Companies should report in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent [tCO_2eq]
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) GRI Standards: 305-1 SASB Standards: EM-EP-110a.1., page 6, 10. ISSB: IFRS S2 Vol 11, EM-EP-110a.1 IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12.

GHG.11	TOTAL OPERATED GHG EMISSIONS SCOPE 1 - UPSTREAM
Definition and boundary	This indicator covers operated GHG emissions Scope 1 of upstream activities. These emissions should include at least CO_2 and CH_4. If available, N_2O and other gases can be included.
Methodology	Same as GHG.1
Unit	Same as GHG.1
External references	Same as GHG.1

GHG.2	TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS SCOPE 2
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its own GHG emissions from imported electricity, steam, heat and cooling along the reporting year. These GHG emissions should cover all companies' relevant activities, such as upstream, downstream and other activities.
Methodology	Companies can use the same methodology approach used for their public reporting of GHG emissions in other relevant documentation (e.g. Annual Report, Sustainability Report, etc.).
Unit	Companies should report in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent [tCO_2eq]
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) GRI Standards: 305-1 ISSB: IFRS S2 Vol 11, EM-EP-110a.1 IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12.

GHG.21	TOTAL OPERATED GHG EMISSIONS SCOPE 2 – UPSTREAM
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its own operated GHG emissions from imported electricity, steam, heat and cooling consumed along the reporting year. These GHG emissions should cover all companies' relevant operated upstream activities.
Methodology	Same as GHG.2
Unit	Same as GHG.2
External references	Same as GHG.2

CAR	UPSTREAM CARBON INTENSITY
Definition and boundary	This indicator is calculated at the consolidated level.
Methodology	$\text{Upstream Carbon Intensity} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{all companies } CO_2 \text{ emissions} + GWP\ CH_4 * CH_4 \text{ emissions}}{\sum \text{all companies oil + gas production at point of sale}} \right)$
Unit	$KgCO_2e/BOE$
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)

MET.1	TOTAL CH_4 EMISSIONS – ALL SECTORS
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its own Scope 1 CH_4 emissions along the reporting year. These emissions should cover CH_4 emissions coming from activities, (not only upstream but also other activities, including refineries, transport, pipelines, storage, etc.) and CH_4 emissions from flaring. Methane emissions from imported electricity, steam, heat and cooling (Scope 2) should be reported in GHG.2.
Methodology	Companies can use the same methodology approach used for their public reporting of GHG emissions in other relevant documentation (e.g. Annual Report, Sustainability Report, etc.).
Unit	Tonnes of CH_4 [t CH_4].
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) GRI Standards: 305-1 SASB Standards: EM-EP-110a.1., page 6, 10. IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12.

MET.11	TOTAL CH_4 EMISSIONS – UPSTREAM
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its CH_4 emissions coming from upstream activities along the reporting year. These emissions should cover CH_4 emissions coming from all upstream activities up to the first point of sale, including LNG liquefaction plants. Methane emissions from exploration are assumed to be not material.
Methodology	Same as MET.1.
Unit	Companies can report in their internal reporting units (tCH_4, CO_2e) and specify the unit in the dedicated field. If reporting in CO_2e, companies will also be asked to share GWP used. Please use internal units of volume (SCF, SCM, etc) for the **MET.11v** indicator and specify the unit in the dedicated field. This data is necessary to calculate methane intensity (MET).
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) GRI Standards: 305-1 SASB Standards: EM-EP-110a.1., page 6, 10. IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12.

MET	UPSTREAM METHANE INTENSITY
Definition and boundary	This indicator is calculated at the consolidated level.
Methodology	$\text{Upstream Methane Intensity} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{all companies } CH_4 \text{ emissions}}{\sum \text{all companies marketed natural gas}} \right)$
Unit	CH_4 sm^3/ gas sm^3
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026)

FLA.1	TOTAL GAS FLARED – UPSTREAM
Definition and boundary	Each company provides its volume of gas directed to flare systems, wherein the gas is consumed through combustion. This indicator covers only the flaring from upstream activities.
Methodology	Companies can use the same methodology approach used for their public reporting of GHG emissions in other relevant documentation (e.g. Annual Report, Sustainability Report, etc.).
Unit	Companies can report in their internal reporting units (e.g. SCM, SCF and specify the unit in the dedicated field. The aggregated OGDC indicator is reported in Mm^3
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) GRI Standards: 305-1 SASB Standards: EM-EP-110a.1., page 6, 10. ISSB: IFRS S2 Vol 11, EM-EP-110a.1 IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12. World Bank GFMR (2016)



INV.2 + INV.3	TOTAL SPENT IN LOW CARBON PROJECTS + ACQUISITIONS OR EQUITY RELATED INVESTMENTS IN LOW CARBON PROJECTS
Definition and boundary	This indicator covers CAPEX spent in the year of reporting for the following: ▪ Renewables energies (electricity & heat) (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, marine) ▪ Electricity & heat storage ▪ CCUS projects. When CCS is included into a new facility, the company will estimate the share of the amount that is dedicated to CCS. This excludes investments in CCUS through OGCI CI. ▪ Projects that aim to increase energy efficiency as primary purpose ▪ Biofuels projects ▪ Blue or Green Hydrogen projects ▪ Sustainable mobility ▪ Natural Climate solutions projects. Purchase of carbon credits are excluded This indicator also covers the OPEX spent in the year of reporting for the following: ▪ OPEX spent during the year for Power Purchase Agreements from Renewable energies ▪ OPEX of CCUS projects when available Please note: ▪ CAPEX and OPEX of natural gas projects are excluded from this perimeter. ▪ This indicator includes acquisitions (intended as mergers or acquisitions of companies and/or start-up operating on low carbon projects/activities). ▪ Money spent on programs and/or partnerships with universities and other organisations are excluded. ▪ This indicator aggregates categories of investment, minimising the risk to share Competitively Sensitive Information for some of these categories. Where signatories believe that the information provided is CSI, confidential, or otherwise commercially sensitive, please contact the OGDC Secretariat (without sending the information itself) before providing such information such that it can be determined whether the information is necessary and how it can be safely provided.
Methodology	Companies should consider only the net CAPEX spent during the year and not the total net CAPEX of a project.
Unit	Millions of USD [MM USD].
External references	OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) IPIECA/API/IOGP Reporting Guidance (2023), CCE-4, page 3.12.

INV.21 + INV.31	TOTAL SPENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS + ACQUISITIONS OR EQUITY RELATED INVESTMENTS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS
Definition and boundary	This indicator covers CAPEX spent in the year of reporting for the renewable energies (electricity & heat) (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, marine), electricity & heat storage. This indicator also covers the OPEX spent in the year of reporting for OPEX spent during the year for Power Purchase Agreements from Renewable energies. Money spent on programs and/or partnerships with universities and other organisations are excluded.
Methodology	Same as INV.2 + INV.3
Unit	Same as INV. 2 + INV.3
External references	Same as INV. 2 + INV.3

INV.22 + INV.32	TOTAL SPENT ON CCUS PROJECTS + ACQUISITIONS OR EQUITY RELATED INVESTMENTS IN CCUS PROJECTS
Definition and boundary	This indicator covers CAPEX spent in the year of reporting for the CCUS projects (excluding investments in CCUS through OGCI CI.). When CCS is included into a new facility, the company will estimate the share of the amount that is dedicated to CCS. This indicator also covers the OPEX spent in the year of reporting for OPEX spent during the year for OPEX of CCUS projects when available. Money spent on programs and/or partnerships with universities and other organisations are excluded.
Methodology	Same as INV.2 + INV.3
Unit	Same as INV. 2 + INV.3
External references	Same as INV. 2 + INV.3

Qualitative Indicators

The qualitative categories below record what each signatory has disclosed about the existence, coverage and implementation status of its ambitions and action plans, assessed against the criteria set out in each table. They are not an assessment of whether any ambition or plan is adequate or realistic or will be achieved, and they are not a rating, label, certification or endorsement of any signatory, its products or its emissions performance. OGDC publishes the categories in aggregate only, and signatories should not present their own category, or their participation in OGDC, as an OGDC rating, label or endorsement.

REPORTING SCOPE 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS	
Category	**Definition**
Yes	The company reports its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions (operated or equity) in accordance with internationally recognized frameworks to OGDC and publicly.
Yes, but not public	The company reports its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions (operated or equity) to OGDC but not publicly.
No	The company does not report its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions to OGDC or publicly, or only reports one of its emission Scopes.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION OF SCOPE 1 AND 2 GHG DATA	
Category	**Definition**
Yes	The company has obtained a third-party verification of its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions (operated or equity) or has a strong track record of annually verifying Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions expected later in this reporting year.
No	The company has not obtained independent third-party verification of its Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions data.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely

SCOPE 1 AND 2 2030 AMBITION	
Category	**Definition**
Fully consistent with Charter	The company has publicly disclosed Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reduction targets (combined or separate), supported by clear interim milestones before 2030 and a defined level of ambition based on quantified reductions from a stated baseline, expressed in either absolute or intensity terms. The ambition may be on operated and/or equity basis.
Partially consistent with Charter	The company has established Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reduction targets (combined or separate) but does not meet at least one key criterion: either the targets are not publicly disclosed, or interim milestones are defined beyond 2030 or covers a partial emission perimeter. The ambition may be on operated and/or equity basis.
Not consistent with the Charter	The company has not established Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reduction targets or has established targets that do not meet key design criteria, such as a quantified reduction ambition relative to a stated baseline, and coverage of the Oil & Gas activities.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely

SCOPE 1 AND 2 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN	
Category	**Definition**
Fully consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated interim Scope 1 & 2 emissions ambition whether achieved, ongoing or near term. For EY, the company has additionally demonstrated the ability to implement these actions.
Partially consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated interim Scope 1 & 2 emissions ambition. However, the scope of emissions covered is limited.
Not consistent with the Charter	The company has not initiated the process to identify actions to achieve its stated interim Scope 1 & 2 emissions ambition.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely
Not applicable	Question not applicable to Company because it does not operate any assets

METHANE MITIGATION ACTION PLAN	
Category	**Definition**
Fully consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated near-zero upstream methane emissions ambition whether achieved, ongoing or near term. For EY, the company has additionally demonstrated the ability to implement these actions.
Partially consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated near-zero upstream methane emissions ambition. However, the scope of emissions covered is limited.
Not consistent with the Charter	The company has not initiated the process to identify actions to achieve its stated near-zero upstream methane emissions ambition.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely
Not applicable	Question not applicable to Company because it does not operate any upstream assets

FLARING MITIGATION ACTION PLAN	
Category	**Definition**
Fully consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated zero routine flaring ambition whether achieved, ongoing or near term. For EY, the company has additionally demonstrated the ability to implement these actions.
Partially consistent with Charter	The company has identified actions to achieve its stated zero routine flaring ambition. However, The scope of emissions covered is limited.
Not consistent with the Charter	The company has not initiated the process to identify actions to achieve its stated zero routine flaring ambition.
No information provided to this question	The company did not respond to this question or to the survey entirely
Not applicable	Question not applicable to Company because it does not operate any upstream assets

FOCUS ON THE OGDC CARBON INTENSITY INDICATOR

The OGDC upstream carbon intensity indicator leverages OGCI's methodology, and applies to the upstream, operated gas and oil sector.

The indicator is calculated as a ratio between scope 1 (direct) + scope 2 (from electricity and steam imports) greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2+CH_4) (expressed in kg CO_2eq) and oil and gas production figures (expressed in boe) for the same upstream sector.

$$Intensity\ (aggregated = \left(\frac{\sum all\ companies\ \ CO_2\ emissions + 29.8 * CH_4\ emissions}{\sum all\ companies\ \ oil + gas\ production\ at\ point\ of\ sale} \right)$$

Scope of activities covered

The intensity figure covers upstream operations where companies have operational control and for which each company has specific reporting routines and nomenclatures. It includes all CO_2 and CH_4 emissions from operated upstream assets producing oil and/or gas: 100% of emissions at the asset level are included and are not divided based on equity or entitlement shares. All sources of emissions are considered, including emissions linked to force majeure events or sabotage.

Assets where a company has an equity interest, but does not function as operator, are outside of the boundary for inclusion and no emissions nor production associated with these "partner-operated" assets are included in the indicator, in alignment with the definition of "operated domain" in the OGDC Reporting Framework.

The upstream activities comprise all operations from exploration to production and gas processing (up to the first point of sale[1]), excluding gas liquefaction processes such as LNG operations and gas-to-liquids. More specifically, upstream is defined in line with the concept referenced in the IEA's Outlook[2] as including the production of oil and gas, as well as the gathering and processing of natural gas. In the case of tolling agreements, if the natural gas processed remains under the ownership of the toller, processed by the signatory should not be accounted in the quantity of marketed natural gas; the associated methane emissions should be accounted under the operational control of the signatory as explained above.

As explained above, gas liquefaction processes are not included in this indicator's "upstream" scope concept. Refining, shipping, transmission and distribution activities, considered as "downstream" activities, are also excluded from the indicator's "upstream" scope.

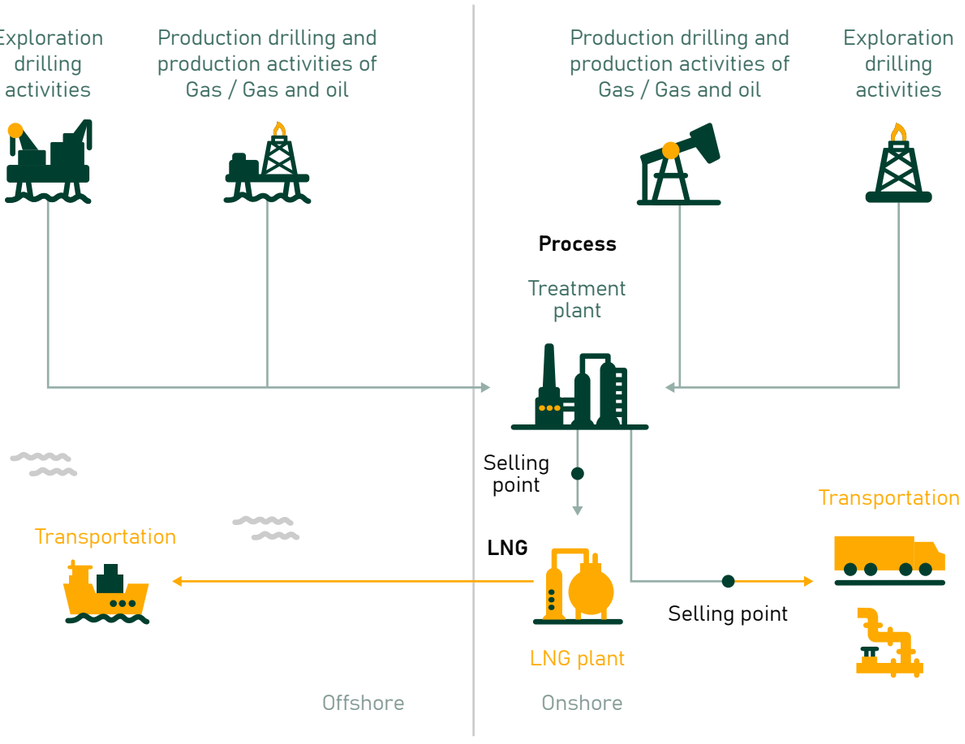
If and where applicable, Scope 1 emissions (CO_2 and CH_4) will be corrected for any export of excess electricity and/or steam production. CO_2 and/or CH_4 reinjected in the production well (for EOR purposes) are considered as not being emitted and are therefore not accounted for in the emission figures. For Scope 2, emissions are estimated based on national or contract-specific emission factors. Methane emissions will be reported in kg CO_2eq by using the methane Global Warming Potential of 29.8 over 100 years (IPCC AR6).

An intensity calculation, as opposed to an absolute calculation, has been chosen as it remains relevant even if there are changes to the OGDC's asset make-up. Specifically, due to the nature of the upstream oil and gas business, it should be expected that some of the assets (and corresponding greenhouse gas emissions and hydrocarbon production) will not be relevant in the future time horizon. This

may, for example be due to decommissioning or divestment. Similarly, new assets may enter the scope for the indicator over the same period, as a result of start-ups and/or acquisitions. At the same time, the make-up of the OGDC may also change: some additional companies may join the Charter while others may leave.

The utilization of an intensity-based calculation, rather than an absolute, helps to mitigate the possibility that variations in OGDC signatories' asset portfolios and/or amongst the OGDC signatories will have a material impact on the ability of OGDC, collectively, to report on this KPI. Nonetheless, these changes could lead to material increases or reductions in the collective upstream carbon intensity for OGDC. To monitor this, carbon intensity will be calculated and tracked annually, based upon the assets included within the scope in the given year.

BOUNDARIES OF THE CARBON INTENSITY INDICATOR (ILLUSTRATION)



Assessment of data quality and accuracy

The consolidation of reported data, including any calculations and gap-filling required for the UCI, is undertaken by the OGDC Secretariat. To maximize coverage and representativeness in UCI calculations, where upstream-specific Scope 2 emissions were unavailable, but a company reported total Scope 2 emissions, the total figure was used. This minimizes reliance on estimated or externally sourced data while taking a conservative approach to emissions, as the resulting figure may overstate rather than understate upstream emissions.

To support compliance with antitrust and competition law, an independent third party is in charge of collecting and reviewing the data for aggregation. More specifically, the independent third party carried out the following tasks

- Assessment of the appropriate implementation of the OGDC Reporting Framework to the company data,
- Calculation of consistency ratios to identify potential outliers
- Reconciliation between indicators reported to the OGDC and indicators verified by a third-party.

These aspects are addressed through bilateral interviews between the independent third party and the OGDC signatories.

The independent third party also carries out the following work of the OGDC consolidation process related to the correct consolidation and reporting of the KPIs and intensity indicators:

- Consistency check of the conversion factors and formulas used to calculate those indicators with the OGDC Reporting Framework

FOCUS ON THE OGDC METHANE INTENSITY INDICATOR

The methane intensity indicator applies to the upstream, operated gas and oil sector.

The indicator is presented as percentage figures, which represent the volume of methane emissions for the upstream gas and oil sector as a percentage of the volume of the total gas marketed (in volume) for the same upstream sector.

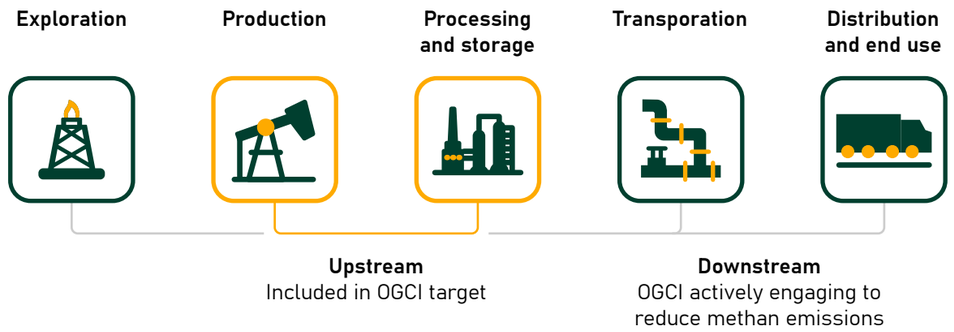
$$\text{Intensity (aggregated} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{all companies } CH_4 \text{ emissions}}{\sum \text{all companies marketed natural gas}} \right) = \text{methane}[Sm^3] / \text{gas}[Sm^3]$$

The intensity figure covers upstream operations where companies have operational control and for which each company has specific reporting routines and nomenclatures. All methane emissions from operated upstream assets marketing oil and/or gas are included: 100% of methane emissions at the asset level are included and are not divided based on equity or entitlement shares. Assets where a company has an equity interest, but does not function as operator, are outside of the boundary for inclusion and no emissions nor production associated with these "partner-operated" assets are included in the baseline, or current intensities. Within the context of this indicator, "upstream" can be described broadly as "from wellhead to point of sale[3]". More specifically, upstream is defined in line with the concept referenced in the IEA's Outlook for Natural Gas[4] as including the production of oil and gas, as well as the gathering and processing of natural gas.

In addition, the choice has been made to include gas liquefaction within this indicator's "upstream" scope concept. Refining, shipping, transmission and distribution activities, considered as "downstream" activities, are excluded from this indicator's "upstream" scope. Moreover, exploration drilling activities are considered outside of the boundary for inclusion (as this activity can be seen as separate from the value chain for marketed gas and oil), while production drilling and completions are considered within the boundary for inclusion.

The figure below details the scope of assets covered by the methane intensity indicator:

BOUNDARIES OF THE METHANE INTENSITY INDICATOR (ILLUSTRATION)



In the case of gas liquefaction (e.g. LNG) and gas-to-liquids process (GTL), in particular, the boundaries for inclusion for the quantification of the upstream methane intensity may vary from company to company, operation to operation and even cargo to cargo, depending upon where the point of sale is located. For example, based upon the boundary description, if a company has operational control for a regasification facility, with point of sale being defined as where the gas from this facility enters the transportation network, then this regasification facility and its emissions fall within the boundary for inclusion, which again is more conservative than the "upstream" concept referenced in the IEA's Outlook for Natural Gas. In the case of tolling agreements, if the natural gas processed remains under the ownership of the toller, the quantity of natural gas processed by the signatory should not be accounted in the quantity of marketed natural gas; the associated methane emissions should be accounted under the operational control of the signatory.

Emissions sources covered by the methane indicator

As the aim of this indicator is to demonstrate the level of methane emissions from upstream gas and oil production, all sources within the upstream sector are covered. This means that methane emissions from fugitives, venting and incomplete combustion, for example in flares and turbines, are all included.

Following this approach, emissions linked to force majeure events or sabotage are also included.

The (non-comprehensive) list below details typical sources of emissions that are included in the scope of methane emissions reported:

Non-combustion related emissions

- Hydrocarbon storage tanks
- Compressor seals
- Pneumatic controls and pumps
- Liquids unloading and storage
- Fugitive leaks
- Loss of primary containment
- Gas dehydration
- Venting (e.g. casing head, gas separation)
- Well completion

Combustion-related emissions

- Flaring
- Stationary combustion sources, e.g. turbines

APPENDIX A – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

API	American Petroleum Institute
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HHV	Higher Heating Value
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IOGP	International Oil & Gas Producers
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Ipieca	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LHV	Lower Heating Value
MWh	Megawatt-hour
ncm	Normal Cubic Meter
NCV	Net Calorific Value
OGCI	Oil and Gas Climate Initiative
scm	Standard Cubic Meter
tCO_2e	metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent
TJ	Terajoules
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development

APPENDIX B – CALCULATION AND CONVERSION FACTORS

The list reported below provides the most relevant literature sources of calculation factors (unit conversion, standard parameters like GWP, HHV/LHV, etc.) that OGDC uses in its reporting and that signatories can use:

- American Petroleum Institute (API) - The API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methodologies for the Oil and Gas Industry, 2009
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change - Global Warming Potentials
- International Energy Agency (IEA): IEA Energy Statistics Division, CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion (yearly updated)
- Climate and Clean Air coalition, Oil & Gas Methane Partnership, technical guidance for estimating methane emissions and mitigation options, 2015
- BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019



The following table provides the main conversion factors that are used at OGDC level to consolidate the companies' indicators:

THEME	CONVERSION FACTOR	SOURCE
Activity data	1 toe = 7.33 boe	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019 – Crude Oil
	1 cf = 0.028 m^3	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019 – Natural Gas
	1 cf = 0.000167 boe	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019 – Natural Gas
	1 m^3 = 0.860 toe	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019 – Natural Gas
	1 m^3CH_4 = 0.000714 tCH_4	Calculated (@ 0°Celsius 1 atm)
	1 boe = 169.98 Sm^3	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019 – Natural Gas
GHG Emissions	1 t CH_4 = 29.8 t CO_2e	GWP100 conversion factor, IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
	1 t NO2 = 273 t CO_2e	
	1 € = 1.1117 USD	XE Converter website
	1 JPY = 0.006686 USD (2025)	US Dollar (USD) to Japanese Yen (JPY) exchange rate history
	1 INR = 0.0115 USD (2025)	https://www.exchangerates.org.uk/INR-USD-spot-exchange-rates-history-2025.html
	1 NOK = 0.1044 USD (2025)	Norwegian Krone to US Dollar History: 2025
	1 PLN = 0.2666 USD (2025)	Polish Zloty to US Dollar History: 2025
	1 KZT = 0.001923 USD (2025)	KZT to USD Exchange Rate History for 2025
	1 ARS = 0.0008040 USD (2025)	Yearly average currency exchange rates | Internal Revenue Service
	1 PKR = 0.003557 USD (2025)	open-market-closing-exchange-rates-31-Dec-25.pdf

APPENDIX C – METHODOLOGIES AND GUIDANCE FOR ESTIMATING GHG EMISSIONS

This Appendix – leveraging OGCI Reporting Framework (2026) - contains reference material that can be useful for estimating GHG emissions. It does not represent the methods that signatories apply in estimating their GHG emissions for OGDC reporting purposes.



Materiality threshold

The company should seek completeness of reporting. Setting a materiality threshold is not recommended.

Methods of quantifying indicators

For topics tackled by OGDC associated with quantitative indicators, several methods of quantification are possible. These methods can be divided into several categories. A degree of accuracy generally corresponds with each category. Three main categories are distinguished, and presented below by declining accuracy level:

- Methods based on **measurements.** This method is based on instrumentation allowing measuring a flow, consumption or a production of one or several parameters used in the reporting of the indicator. For instance, the greenhouse gases, the methods in which the emissions are calculated from the measurement of fuel multiplied by a specific emission factor are assimilated to this situation (e.g.: measured carbon content based on sampling).

- Methods based on **calculations** or using calculation factors. For instance, for the greenhouse gases, emission factors can be used. The ones used could be national or, preferably, those of recognized international bodies (API, OGMP, IPCC, etc.), used by the profession.

- Methods based on **estimates:** This method is based on design manufacturer information. For example, greenhouse gas emissions may be calculated for a diesel engine from the design and operating hours.

Whenever economically and technically possible, the most accurate available category of quantification should be preferred.

ENDNOTES

1 The point of sale (POS) is defined as the place/device of transfer of ownership of the product to the downstream player, which may be a third party or a downstream business unit within the same company. In the case where the LNG plant is located beside the production plant and where all the assets are operated by the same business unit, the point of sale will be defined as the input of the LNG plant and all the side-emissions will be accounted to the upstream boundary except those emitted in the LNG plant.

2 International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2017: "For simplicity, the oil and gas sectors are divided into upstream and downstream segments and then further into the subsectors of production, gathering and processing, refining, transmission and distribution. The production subsector includes all onshore and offshore oil and gas facilities from either conventional or unconventional reservoirs. Liquefaction of natural gas, transportation either by pipeline or as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and regasification are included in downstream processes in our methane emissions estimation"

3 The point of sale (POS) is defined as the place/device of transfer of ownership of the product to the downstream player

4 International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2017: "For simplicity, the oil and gas sectors are divided into upstream and downstream segments and then further into the subsectors of production, gathering and processing, refining, transmission and distribution. The production subsector includes all onshore and offshore oil and gas facilities from either conventional or unconventional reservoirs. Liquefaction of natural gas, transportation either by pipeline or as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and regasification are included in downstream processes in our methane emissions estimation"