SAVANNAH ENERGY

Delivering *Projects that Matter*

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Disclosure Report 2025

View near Savannah's Agadem camp, Niger

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Disclosure Report

The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board ("SASB") is a standards-setting organisation that supports reporting standards for companies to identify, manage and communicate sustainability information to their stakeholders. As of August 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Board ("ISSB") of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Foundation assumed responsibility for the SASB Standards. The SASB Standards played an important role in shaping the ISSB's two IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, IFRS S1 General Requirements for Sustainability-related Disclosures and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. The ISSB has committed to maintain, enhance and evolve the SASB Standards and encourages preparers and investors to continue to use the SASB Standards. This report references SASB's reporting framework for the Oil & Gas - Exploration and Production Standard (version 2023-12. see https://www.sasb.org/standards/download/). All data covers the period of 1 January to 31 December 2025, unless otherwise noted. It includes all of Savannah Energy PLC's ("Savannah", "the Company" or "the Group") wholly and partially-owned entities as at 31 December 2025.

In accordance with the SASB Standards Application Guidance section 2.2, certain information is not included in this report to the extent the information is not considered relevant or material to the business or is not currently collected in a manner wholly correlative with the related SASB metric. Where possible we have shared alternative information that we believe may be insightful.

Basis of reporting

Our environmental emissions data (relating to Pillar 4) is reported on an equity share basis for the operational activities of all assets where we have a financial interest, regardless of whether we have operational control or not. As we prepare to incorporate additional assets into our portfolio, where, for example, we may not have operational control, this approach to emissions accounting ensures that our emissions are being transparently reported. This approach is consistent with the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Equity Share Approach) and is also in line with our financial reporting. Oil and gas production data and reserves data is also reported on an equity share basis in this disclosure.

All other data is reported on an 100% basis for all assets. Note that our equity share of Stubb Creek has increased from 20.0% in 2021, to 25.4% in 2022, 32.8% in 2023 and 30.8% in 2024, rising to 33.3% up to our completion of the acquisition of Sinopec International Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Nigeria Limited (the "SIPEC Acquisition") on 10 March 2025. From that date onwards, Stubb Creek is reported on a 100% basis. The change in our equity share in 2025 had the effect of increasing our reported Scope 1 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions in 2025 by approximately 40%.

Accounting metric		Savannah disclosure
Activity metrics		
EM-EP-000.A	**Production of:** • **Oil.** • **Natural gas.** • **Synthetic oil.** • **Synthetic gas.**	Net production in 2025 averaged. • 2.77 Kbopd (equity share %). • 77.78 MMscfd (equity share %). • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
EM-EP-000.B	• **Number of offshore sites.**	• None.
EM-EP-000.C	• **Number of terrestrial sites.**	• Eight onshore sites.
Greenhouse gas emissions		
EM-EP-110a.1	• **Gross global Scope 1 emissions.** • **Percentage methane.** • **Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations.**	• 52,094 metric tonnes CO_2e. • Not reported. • None.
EM-EP-110a.2	**Amount of gross global Scope 1 emissions from:** • **Flared hydrocarbons.** • **Other combustion.** • **Process emissions.** • **Other vented emissions.** • **Fugitive emissions.**	• 37,225 metric tonnes CO_2e. • 14,850 metric tonnes CO_2e. • None. • None. • 19 metric tonnes CO_2e.

Greenhouse gas emissions continued		
EM-EP-110a.3	• **Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets and an analysis of performance against those targets.**	• Savannah does not have corporate targets regarding Scope 1 emissions. However, we are committed to the responsible stewardship of our assets and operations by reducing our emissions where deemed possible and appropriate. • Our Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e emissions in 2025 were 52,094 tonnes, a 44% increase compared with 2024 (2024: 36,216 tonnes of CO_2). The increase in carbon intensity and reported tonnes of CO_2e in 2025 is primarily attributable to the SIPEC Acquisition, which increased our equity share from 30.81% to 33.3% for the period 1 January to 9 March 2025, and, subsequently, to 100% after its completion on 10 March 2025. The increase in our equity share resulted in an additional 21,000 tonnes CO_2e of emissions being included within the reporting boundary. Emissions from pipeline maintenance operations contributed a further 3,700 tonnes CO_2e. • Whilst the SIPEC Acquisition has had the effect of increasing our reported emissions in the short term, the plant upgrades that we are now able to deliver through the Stubb Creek expansion project are expected to substantially reduce emissions over the mid to long term. • We have developed a comprehensive Carbon and Energy Management Plan ("CEMP") for our Stubb Creek asset in Nigeria. A key element of this plan is a project to eliminate routine flaring and reduce it to essential purge and pilot only. We have also developed a CEMP for our Uquo site in Nigeria. • In December 2025, a frequency converter was commissioned at the Uquo Central Processing Facility ("CPF") to convert the 60 Hz power generated at the operating plant into 50 Hz power, suitable for use at the CPF living camp and offices. Previously the electricity for the living camp and offices was generated using diesel-powered generators. This upgrade is expected to reduce diesel consumption by approximately 140,000 to 180,000 litres per year, resulting in an estimated annual reduction of 407 to 523 tonnes of CO_2e, equivalent to approximately 1% of our projected 2026 CO_2e emissions.

Air quality		
EM-EP-120a.1	**Air emissions of the following pollutants:** • **NOx (excluding N2O).** • **SOx.** • **Volatile organic compounds (VOCs).** • **Particulate matter (PM10).**	At our Accugas subsidiary in Nigeria, we monitor local air quality and meteorological conditions which include NOx, SOx, and PM concentrations in the air (ppm). The SASB disclosure requires reporting of metric tonnes per pollutant - which requires measurement of the concentration and volume of gas emitted from our operations. This is not currently measured or calculated. • Not reported in a way correlative to the standard. • Not reported in a way correlative to the standard. • Not reported. • Not reported in a way correlative to the standard.
Water management		
EM-EP-140a.1	• **Total water withdrawn.** • **Total water consumed.** • **Percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress.**	• 10,619m^3. • 15,429m^3. • Zero.
EM-EP-140a.2	• **Volume of produced water and flowback generated.** • **Percentage discharged.** • **Percentage injected.** • **Percentage recycled.** • **Hydrocarbon content in discharged water.**	• 30,638m^3. • Zero. • Zero. • Zero. • Zero (No discharged water).

Water management continued		
EM-EP-140a.3	• Percentage of hydraulically fractured wells for which there is public disclosure of all fracturing fluid chemicals used.	• Not applicable as Savannah does not operate any hydraulically fractured wells.
EM-EP-140a.4	• Percentage of hydraulic fracturing sites where ground or surface water quality deteriorated compared to a baseline.	• Not applicable as Savannah does not operate any hydraulically fractured wells.
Biodiversity impacts		
EM-EP-160a.1	• Description of environmental management policies and practices for active sites.	• All active hydrocarbon production sites have an Environment Management Plan ("EMP") that is in line with Savannah's Environmental Policy. In addition, any hydrocarbon production sites that are in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitats have a Biodiversity Action Plan ("BAP").
EM-EP-160a.2	• Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills. • Volume in Arctic, volume impacting shorelines with Environmental Sensitivity Index ("ESI") ranking 8-10, and volume recovered.	• Zero operational hydrocarbon spills greater than 1 bbl. • Spills in Arctic not applicable as Savannah does not operate in the Arctic. Zero spills impacting environmentally sensitive shorelines. Spills recovered not applicable as zero spills.
EM-EP-160a.3	• Percentage of proved and probable reserves in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitat.	• The only country in which we have operations which are in or near sites with protected conservation status or endangered species habitats is Nigeria. For Nigeria, 14% of Savannah's Gross 2P Reserves, lie within the Stubb Creek Forest Reserve protected area. • An additional 30% of Gross 2P Reserves lie within five kilometres of the protected area.

Security, human rights and rights of indigenous people		
EM-EP-210a.1	• **Percentage of proved and probable reserves in or near areas of conflict.**	• Zero per cent as Savannah does not operate in or near areas of conflict as defined by SASB. Our hydrocarbon reserves in Nigeria are located in Akwa Ibom State in South-East Nigeria, while the areas of conflict in Nigeria are located in the Northern part of the country.
EM-EP-210a.2	• **Percentage of proved and probable reserves in or near indigenous land.**	• Zero.

Security, human rights and rights of indigenous people continued		
EM-EP-210a.3	• **Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights and operation in areas of conflict.**	• We take a constructive and positive approach to working with local communities, seeking to maintain good relationships with them all. Regular engagement meetings are held with the local communities in which we operate to discuss and manage any concerns. These meetings also help us keep local stakeholders updated as we progress our operations and projects. This process is also applicable to our local project contractors who engage with the communities as often as required. The regular interaction, through both formal and informal engagement meetings with local stakeholders, allows us to address any actual and/or perceived issues or concerns they may have, ensuring that our social licence to operate is maintained. The participatory principle is always applied and, where it operates, Savannah deploys the stakeholder engagement and grievance management procedures in all engagement forums. • We recognise the security challenges in the regions where we operate. Savannah's main focus is identifying the security risks which our people and business face and putting in place plans to mitigate these risks. Security remains a critical factor of safe and efficient operations across all areas of Savannah's activities. A key focus during 2025 was the continued strengthening of relationships with local communities, recognising that clear, accurate and timely communication is essential in reducing misinformation and minimising the risk of random acts of sabotage. Enhanced community engagement has contributed to a reduction in security incidents, improved early identification of potential threats and positive environmental outcomes. The continued employment of local community members as watchmen, combined with close collaboration with our Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") teams, has further reinforced trust and cooperation at site level. • Our Asset Protection Team, tasked with continually monitoring security threats and risks, works closely with local and host governments to conduct conflict analysis in our operational and project areas. In ensuring safety, as well as in engaging with all our stakeholders, we are committed to acting in accordance with internationally recognised human rights standards. Savannah has a stringent set of policies, regulations and work practices, underpinned by our Human Rights Policy and our Code of Conduct. We do not address indigenous rights as we do not operate in or near indigenous land.

Community relations		
EM-EP-210b.1	• **Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests.**	• In Nigeria, in terms of the management of risks, we create a profile of the community that may be affected by a project or activity, and identify and evaluate their issues, concerns and impacts. From the register of issues and concerns identified, we conduct an assessment of risks associated with them to determine their level of significance. Through this assessment, a Social Risk Management Plan is developed and managed proactively to ensure that community rights and interests are protected. • In Niger, an agreement for the management of environmental and social risk is in place with the Ministry of the Environment. An Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") sets out the mitigation and/or improvement measures required to manage the impacts of our operational activities. Although not yet operational, monitoring activities are recorded and an environmental report is sent every six months to both the Ministry of the Environment and the National Office of Impact Studies. The co-ordination, monitoring and implementation of the ESMP is a key priority for both the local regulators and Savannah's local management team. • In terms of the management of opportunities associated with community rights and interests, it is Savannah's policy to give first consideration to local people in our areas of operation. We also believe that promoting local employment and development opportunities drives prosperity. Savannah operates a global procurement policy across the Group as we have a significant supply chain impact. In 2025 we spent US$31.3 million with local contractors and suppliers. Our 'Green Team' initiative, launched in 2015, involves about 240 local youths drawn from the Akwa Ibom and Cross River States who help to maintain and monitor the rights of way to our gas pipelines in Nigeria. • As an operator, under the regulations governing the Petroleum Industry Act ("PIA") 2021 in Nigeria, we are obligated to remit 3% of our operational expenditure for the preceding year per asset to fund a Host Community Development Trust ("HCDT") to carry out social impact projects.

Community relations continued		
		• Outside the requirements of the HCDT, our flagship Savannah Energy Education and Internship Training programme, which aims to enhance access to quality education in Akwa Ibom and Cross Rivers States, invested in excess of US$100,000 in 2025. This programme covers the establishment of Environmental Awareness Clubs in 20 secondary schools and awards fully funded scholarships for a cohort of 50 undergraduate students annually, covering tuition, accommodation, study materials and living expenses for the duration of each recipient's tertiary education, whether public or private. • In Niger our social projects have focused on health and livestock support. During 2025 we donated medicines and medical equipment to the N'Gourti District Hospital and we sponsor an annual local livestock programme, enabling over 20,000 camels and other animals to be de-wormed and vaccinated every year. • In Cameroon, Savannah continued to sponsor to the "Living Together" football tournament for the third consecutive year in 2025, providing kit and equipment. The event saw overwhelming participation and enthusiasm from our local host communities in the Vina Department area of the Adamawa Region in Northern Cameroon, where we are developing the up to 95 MW Bini a Warak hybrid hydroelectric and solar project.
EM-EP-210b.2	• **Number and duration of non-technical delays.**	• Zero.

Workplace health & safety		
EM-EP-320a.1	**Total recordable incident rate ("TRIR").** **Fatality rate.** **Near miss frequency rate ("NMFR").** **Average hours of health, safety, training for:** • **Full-time employees.** • **Contract employees.**	• Zero for both employees and contractors (number of incidents per 200,000 man hours). • Zero for both employees and contractors (number of incidents per 200,000 man hours). • 1.47 (per 200,000 man hours). • Average 12.7 hours per employee. • Average 149.7 hours per contractor.
EM-EP-320a.2	• **Discussion of the management system used to integrate a culture of safety throughout the exploration and production lifecycle.**	• Savannah ensures a high standard of health, safety, environment and security throughout our operations, underpinned by our extensive policies, procedures, systems and controls. Our high standards are the result of our strong health, safety environment and security culture and mindset, focused on continuous improvement. We regularly assess our performance, plan improvements, take appropriate actions and review the effectiveness of the measures implemented.

Reserves valuation & capital expenditure		
EM-EP-420a.1	• **Sensitivity of hydrocarbon reserve labels to future price project scenarios that account for a price on carbon emissions.**	• In December 2024, we carried out our first scenario analysis to stress test the resilience of our portfolio under two climate change scenarios developed by the IEA, based on its Global Energy and Climate ("GEC") model. The GEC model is aligned with the Paris Agreement, an international climate change treaty adopted in 2015, with the objective of limiting global warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The GEC model uses macro drivers, technoeconomic inputs and policies as input data to design and arrive at these scenarios. We selected the IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario ("APS") and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario ("NZE") as they enabled standardisation in approach and comparison between companies. • For this year's reporting, we updated the analysis in Q1 2026, using the NZE Scenario as published in the IEA's latest World Energy Outlook 2025. As the IEA did not publish an updated APS in this edition (due to the absence of an updated set of Nationally Determined Contributions as at the time of publication), our analysis this year uses an alternative IEA scenario, the Stated Policies Scenario ("STEPS"). • Comparing Savannah's portfolio value under the NZE and STEPS climate scenarios with Savannah's internal base case model, we found that our portfolio is resilient to the impact of both IEA climate scenarios. Under the STEPS, the value of our oil and gas portfolio is impacted by only a relatively limited degree due to our gas dominated portfolio and the assumed relatively minor decline in oil prices compared to our internal base case scenario. The NZE Scenario, where oil prices are assumed to fall drastically to US$33 per barrel by 2035 and US$25 per barrel by 2050, has a greater impact on the value of our oil and gas portfolio. However, even under these extreme assumptions, whereby oil demand falls by 76% between today and 2050, the value of our portfolio remains positive.

Reserves valuation & capital expenditure continued		
		• It is important to note that these forecasts are theoretical estimates of future possibilities and may not reflect possible demand and price fluctuations, portfolio changes and cost levels. In contrast we note that that the IEA's own analysis, on a current trend basis, estimates that global energy consumption will grow by 30% 2020A to 2050F, with oil and gas' share of the global energy mix remaining stable between 52% and 54% in this period. In absolute terms this would see oil production rising by 21% and gas production rising by 46% respectively over the period. • More detail on testing the climate resilience of our portfolio is provided in the scenario analysis included in our IFRS S1 and S2 Disclosure Report.
EM-EP-420a.2	• **Estimated carbon dioxide emissions embedded in proved hydrocarbon reserves.**	• 16,401,634 metric tonnes (equity share %). • 19,604,996 metric tonnes (100%).
EM-EP-420a.3	• **Amount invested in renewable energy.** • **Revenue generated by renewable energy sales.**	• US$3.81 million invested in the reporting year. • No revenue generated in the reporting year.

Business ethics & transparency		
EM-EP-510a.1	• **Percentage of proved and probable reserves in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.**	• Zero.
EM-EP-510a.2	• **Description of the management system for the prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain.**	• Savannah's Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Policy is central to our management system to prevent corruption and bribery. All employees undertake mandatory training on an annual basis. We seek to ensure our partners, contractors and suppliers meet the same requirements, and this is contained within the contracts between the relevant parties. We elect to train third parties who are engaged in activities considered to be high risk.
Critical risk incident management		
EM-EP-540a.1	• **Process Safety Event ("PSE") rates for Loss of Primary Containment ("LOPC") of greater consequence (Tier 1).**	• Zero.
EM-EP-540a.2	• **Description of the management system used to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks.**	• Savannah operates a corporate Health, Safety, Environment and Security Management System that meets applicable regulatory requirements and is aligned with relevant industry standards and guidelines, including those of the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers ("IOGP") and the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO"). The system is designed to identify and mitigate catastrophic and tail-end risks, including low-probability, high-impact events and Major Accident Hazards, across all phases of the exploration and production lifecycle. It integrates a strong culture of safety, supported by clear leadership accountability, with defined management systems, technical controls and workforce training, and is subject to regular review and improvement through emergency preparedness drills and audits to ensure the effective management of risks to people, communities and the environment, including those associated with contractors and other business partners.