Absheron Full Field Development Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Non-Technical Summary

Revision: 2

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I. Introduction

This summary presents a concise non-technical overview of the Absheron Full Field Development (FFD) Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This summary provides an overview of the Project design and activities, the issues considered in the ESIA, and the main conclusions regarding environmental and social impacts. Detailed technical descriptions, modelling studies, assessment rationale, and proposed mitigation measures are presented in the full version of the ESIA.

The Absheron offshore gas-condensate field is located in Azerbaijan's sector of the Caspian Sea, about 100 km southeast of Baku (Figure I-1). The Early Production Scheme (EPS) began in 2016–2017 and included drilling of a development well (ABD-001) at a water depth of ~470 m in 2018–2019. Unseparated hydrocarbons from ABD-001 are transported via a 32-km insulated flowline to a dedicated EPS platform near the Oil Rocks facilities, where they are treated and separated before being handed over to SOCAR's Oil Rocks for distribution.

Absheron FFD represents the next stage of development of the Absheron field. The Project will be developed and operated by TotalEnergies Absheron B.V. (Company).

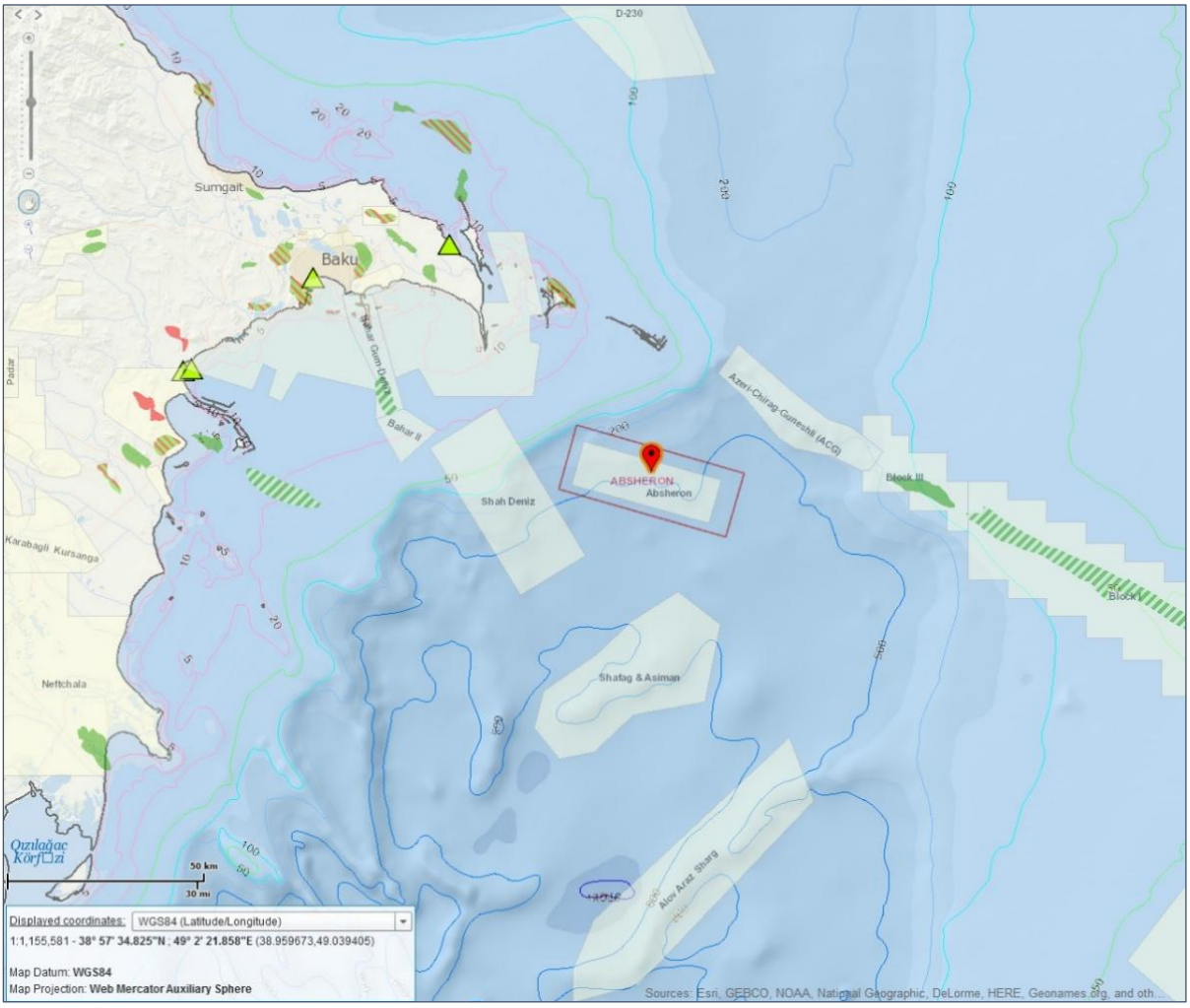

Figure I-1: Location of Absheron Field

II. Project Overview

Absheron FFD project consists of three (plus 1 future) subsea wells and an 18" ID (Internal Diameter), 143 km, multiphase production pipeline delivering raw well fluids to an onshore Central Processing Facility (CPF) located approximately 4 km southwest of the bp Sangachal Terminal. Subsea well power, control, and chemical injection will be provided by the existing Absheron EPS - Oil Rocks Facility. The multiphase production pipeline will have a Beach Valve Station (BVS) positioned close to the beach landing location (Figure II-1).

The gas and liquid phases will be separated at the Central Processing Facility (CPF), with the gas conditioned to meet the entry specifications of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP). The CPF will be designed for an export capacity of 450 MMscfd of gas and 38,000 barrels per day of unstabilised condensate, exported to the existing bp Sangachal Terminal. The conditioned gas will be exported to both the SCP and the Domestic Gas Network (DGN).

Mono-ethylene glycol (MEG) regeneration and storage facilities will be provided in the CPF. The lean MEG will be dosed with a corrosion inhibitor and then pumped to the subsea wells via a dedicated 6" pipeline piggybacked on the 18" multiphase pipeline. The MEG will be returned to the CPF and mixed with the multi-phase production fluids from the subsea. The rich MEG will be separated from the production fluids and routed to the Rich MEG Storage Tank and MEG Regeneration Package.

Figure II-1: Schematic of Proposed Absheron FFD facilities

The main phases of the Project development include:

- Drilling
- Onshore and Offshore Construction and Installation
- Pre-Commissioning and Commissioning

- Operations
- Decommissioning

Drilling operations will be performed using the semi-submersible drilling rig Garabagh, supported by 2 anchor-handling tugs, 3 supply vessels, and 2 helicopters. The drilling rig will be towed to each drilling location and anchored. A mandatory 500m exclusion zone will be established around the rig during drilling.

The Absheron FFD Project wells will be designed similarly to the existing ABD-001 well. All drilling chemicals will be selected in accordance with TotalEnergies's Chemical Management Plan and TotalEnergies's Chemical Selection Environmental Protection Standards. Caspian-specific ecotoxicity tests will be conducted before and during drilling operations.

Key components of the Absheron FFD Project subsea infrastructure include:

- An 18" multiphase production pipeline from the production will to the onshore Central Processing Facility (CPF)
- A 6" MEG Pipeline to transport MEG from the onshore Beach Valve Station (BVS) to the wells
- A multiple-core Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) to provide a communication link between the CPF and the existing EPS Platform

Installation of the export and MEG pipelines and the FOC is envisaged to be carried out by Pipelay Barge Israfil Huseynov (PLBH), supported by an installation vessel, Gurban Abasov (GA), a survey vessel, Topaz Arrow, two pipe supply vessels, and two support vessels.

To protect against 3rd-party interactions and shipping hazards, the nearshore section of the multiphase production pipeline will be trenched for a distance of just over 7 km offshore from the landfall (water depth of approximately 13.5m). At this point, the multiphase production pipeline will be gradually brought to the seabed surface within a transitional length of 150m. The beach pull at landfall will be carried out using a conventional pull ashore from the pipelay barge into a pre-dredged trench. The beach pull pipe string will consist of the 18" production pipeline with the MEG pipeline and FOC conduit, with or without a pre-installed messenger wire for later pull-in of the fibre optic cable.

The multiphase production pipeline delivering fluids from the subsea wells will include a Beach Valve Station (BVS) near the beach landing. The BVS includes the beach valve itself along with associated services such as control and power, access, security, lighting and an instrument room.

The operation of the subsea system will be managed from the EPS Platform Integrated Control and Safety Systems (ICSS).

The Onshore Pipeline System comprises various service and export pipelines, as shown in Figure II-2. Key components of the onshore pipeline system include:

- Production Inlet Pipeline: 18" Constant ID multiphase fluids, arriving onshore to the beach valve and continuing for approximately 4 km to the Central Processing Facility (CPF). The onshore/offshore pipeline specification break occurs at the landfall tie-in weld.
- MEG Supply Pipeline: a 6'' Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) line will travel in the opposite direction, along the same route corridor, from the CPF to the landfall. The onshore pipelines will tie into the offshore production inlet pipeline and piggybacked MEG pipeline at the landfall.
- Condensate Pipeline: a 12" liquid condensate pipeline from the CPF towards the Sangachal Terminal, routed for approximately 5.3 km. Domestic Gas Export Pipeline: a 24" dry gas export pipeline from the CPF to the Azerigas domestic gas facility (SBQ), routed for approximately 2.3 km. The domestic gas line shares the same route corridor as the condensate pipeline up to approximately KP1.8, where it turns toward the SBQ facility. The pipelines are intended to share the same trench for a portion of this route.
- Gas Export Pipeline: a 24" dry gas export pipeline from the CPF to the SCP tie-in station, routed for approximately 3.9 km.

The exact pipeline installation sequence is yet to be determined. It is envisaged that the Production Inlet Pipeline will be installed in the trench first to minimise constraints on in-trench working, followed by the MEG pipeline, allowing backfilling to commence and thus reducing the time the trench is left open. Once the Production Inlet Pipeline and MEG pipeline are lowered and shaded in intimate backfill, the installation of the 11kV cable and FOC will commence.

The Condensate pipeline to Sangachal Terminal is also proposed to share the same trench as the Domestic Gas Pipeline along a section from the CPF to the turning point towards the Azerigas grid (SBQ) facility.

Owing to the routing configuration, the domestic gas pipeline will be installed first to the far side of the trench, followed by the condensate pipeline. Following backfilling with intimate backfill above both pipelines, the FOC is installed along the condensate pipeline to Sangachal Terminal.

The overall installed pipeline length (across 5 pipelines) is approximately 20 km, with a range of pipeline diameters. As such, there is a high likelihood of adopting two work spreads: one from CPF to Landfall and the other from CPF to Sangachal and SCP.

From the BVS, the onshore multi-phase pipeline will deliver well fluids to the Central Processing Facility (CPF), located 4 km from the bp Sangachal Terminal (ST). The CPF will include the following systems:

- Slug-catcher
- Production Separation
- Gas Dew-pointing
- Flash Gas Compression (FGC)
- MEG Regeneration and Storage
- Condensate Export Pumps
- Gas Export Compression
- Utilities

The gas and liquid phases will be separated at the CPF, with the gas conditioned to meet the entry specifications of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP).

According to the Project schedule, upon completion of onshore and offshore construction and commissioning activities, the First Gas is expected on 1st of September 2029.

In view of the operational lifetime of the Absheron FFD project (30 years) and the current stage of the Project, the ESIA excludes the decommissioning phase. In accordance with the PSA, TotalEnergies will produce a Field Abandonment Plan one year before 50% of the identified reserves have been produced.

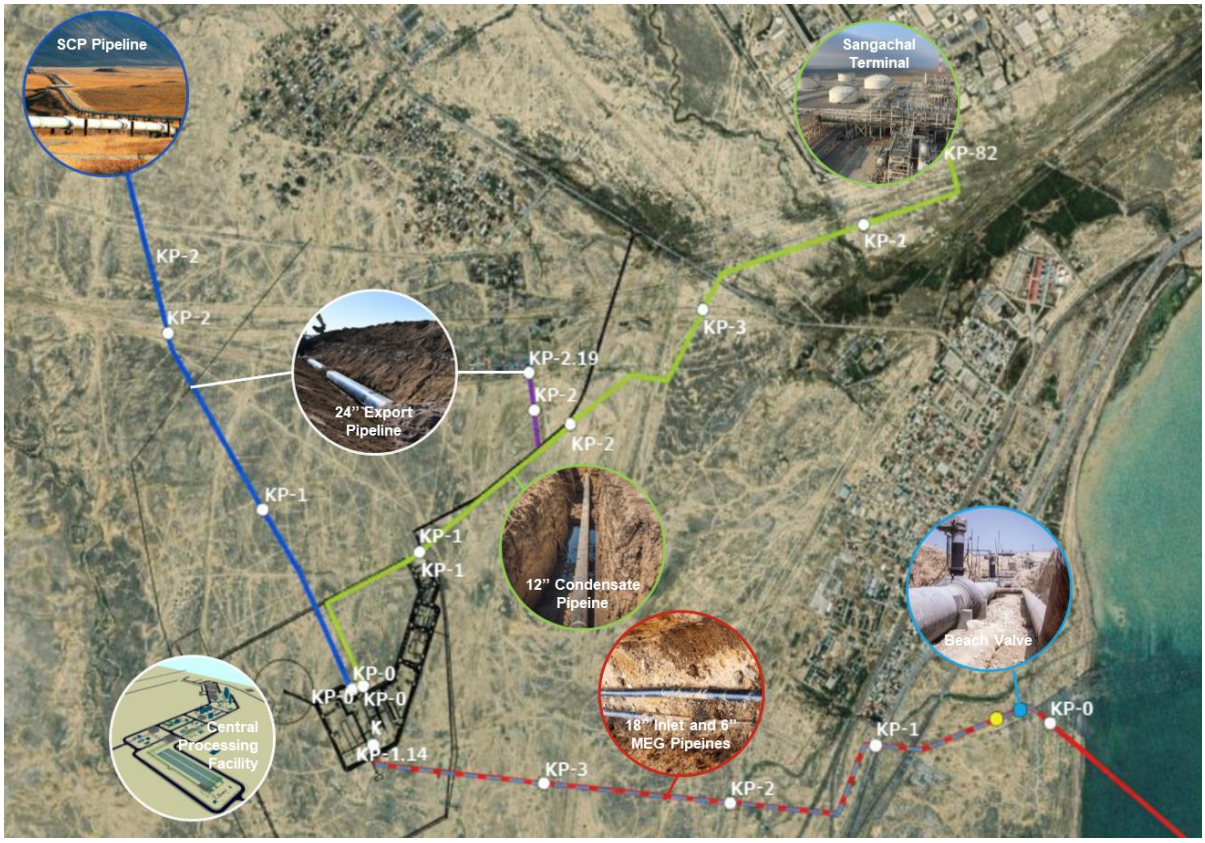

Figure II-2: Onshore Pipeline System Schematic

III. Alternative Options

During the concept screening stage, the Absheron FFD Project team identified several development options based on various separation and processing, export, pipeline design, and reception facility cases.

After the initial high-level screening of options, cases and sensitivities, the following main concepts were selected for further assessment:

- No Development Option
- A Floater
- A Fixed Offshore Platform
- A subsea development with subsea separation
- A multiphase subsea pipeline to an onshore receiving facility

The No Development Option, i.e., the option not to proceed with the development of the Absheron Field, was disregarded in light of the socio-economic benefits to Azerbaijan. The other four concepts were further studied and assessed against key decision criteria to determine which option to proceed with in the early design and engineering stage. These four concepts are summarised in Figure III-1.

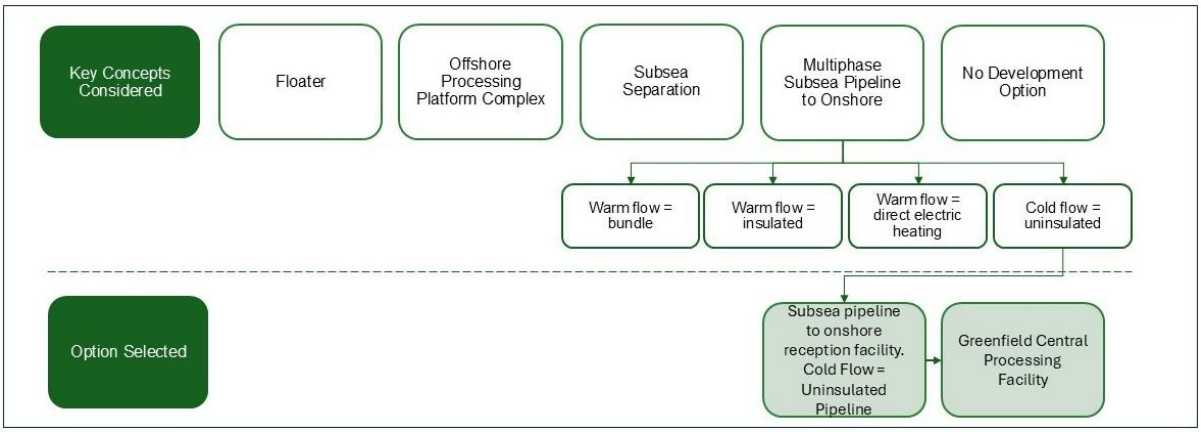

Figure III-1: Absheron FFD Alternative Development Options

A qualitative comparative assessment of the development options was undertaken based on the following key criteria:

- Technical Feasibility
- Technical safety
- Schedule
- Complexity
- Environmental impact (positive or negative)
- Socio-economic impact (positive or negative)

A summary of the comparative assessment is presented Table III-1.

Table III-1: Comparative Assessment of Options

Assessment Criteria	Concepts		
	Platform	Subsea Separation	Multiphase Pipeline to CPF (Uninsulated)
Technical Feasibility			
Technical Safety			
Schedule			
Complexity			
Environmental impact			
Socio-Economic impact			

Neutral (no differentiators)	Barriers to progress	Weakness	Limitations	Advantage
				

IV. National Legal ESIA Framework

The Project activities assessed in this ESIA were undertaken in accordance with applicable national legislation, applicable international conventions ratified by the Government of Azerbaijan, the Absheron PSA, international petroleum industry standards and practices, and the Company's corporate environmental and social requirements. The regulatory hierarchy applicable to the Project is outlined in Figure IV-1.

The legal basis for ESIA in Azerbaijan is the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan No 1175 on Environmental Impact Assessment (June 12, 2018). The law provides EIA procedures for projects of economic importance, projects of strategic importance, and for planning the development of regions and individual economic areas, in accordance with Article 39 and paragraph 20 of Article 94 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The law sets out the mandatory contents of the EIA document, requires an assessment of the scale and intensity of impacts and the implementation of measures to reduce or eliminate them, and lists activity types that require mandatory environmental assessment.

The MENR's approval of an ESIA establishes the compliance framework, including the environmental and social standards that an organisation must adhere to.

Greenwich Consultancy LLC has been appointed by the Company to carry out an ESIA for the Absheron FFD Project.

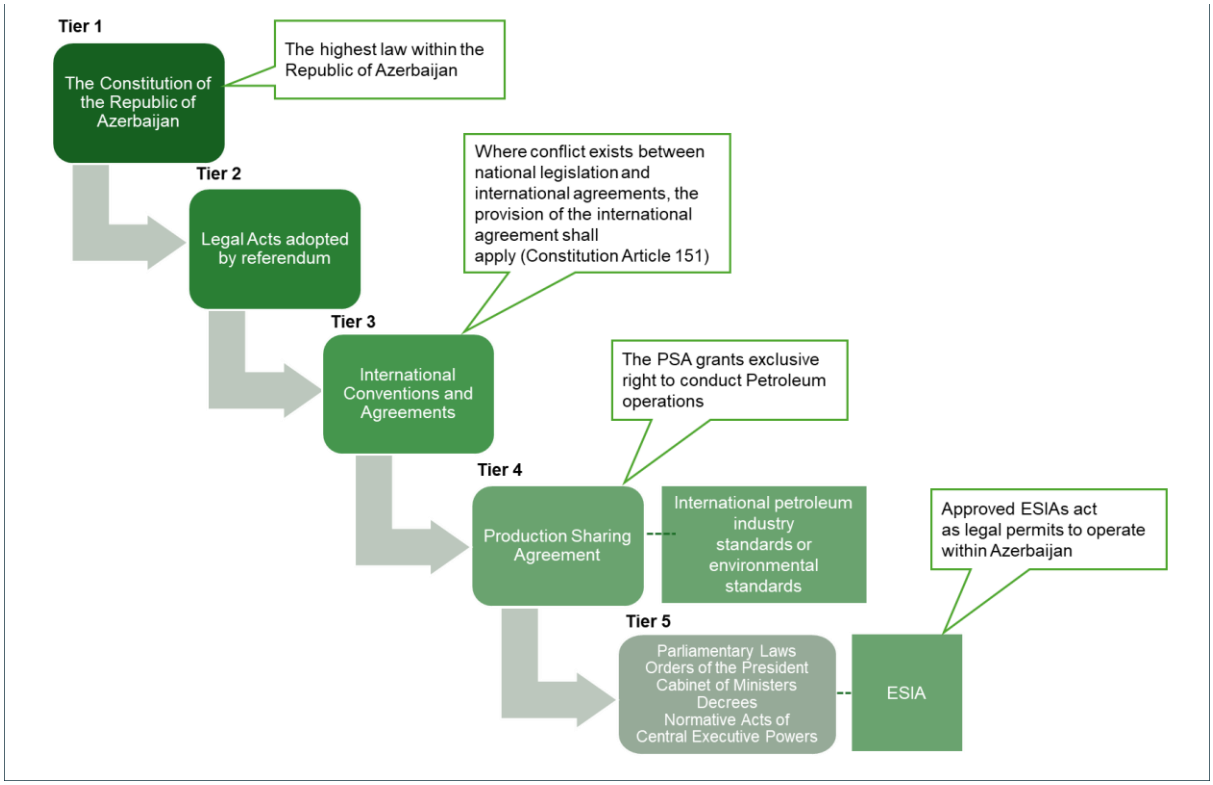

Figure IV-1: Legal Hierarchy Applicable to the Project

V. Assessment Methodology

The ESIA involves a systematic process for identifying and evaluating impacts associated with the planned Project activities throughout the Project lifecycle. To ensure the efficient integration of environmental and social considerations into Project planning and design, the ESIA process is initiated as early as possible, once sufficient Project design definition is in place.

The ESIA process for the Absheron FFD Project is based on the stages as illustrated in Figure V-1.

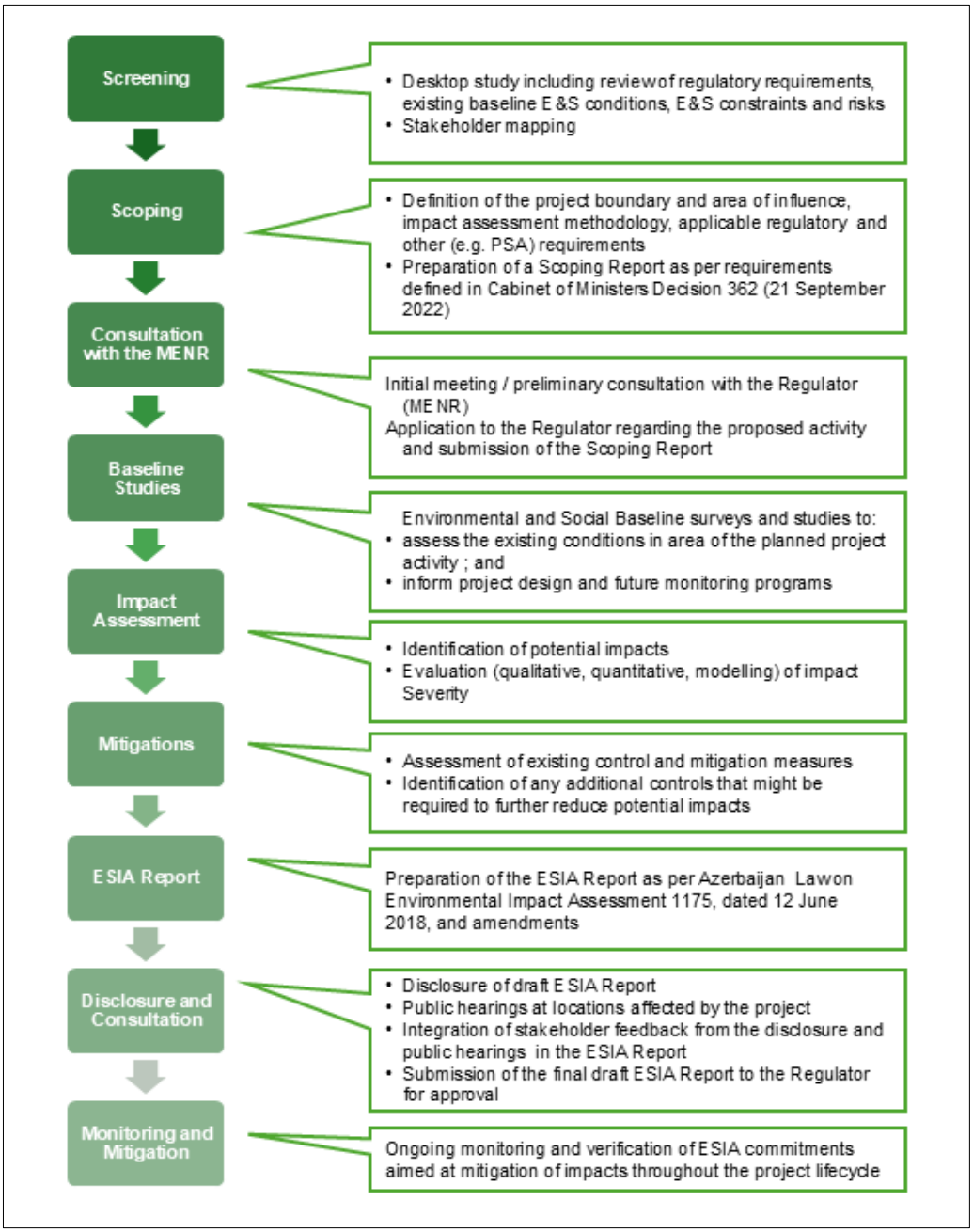

Figure V-1: Summary of Absheron FFD Project ESIA Process

Baseline Environmental and Social conditions were determined based on the information contained in the following documents:

- the Final EBS Report – Onshore (Greenwich Consultancy LLC, 2025)

- Final EBS Report – Offshore (Greenwich Consultancy LLC, 2025)
- Final Social Baseline Study Report (Greenwich Consultancy LLC, 2025)

The Onshore Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) was conducted by Greenwich Consultancy LLC from December 2024 to March 2025, with additional groundwater borehole construction work completed in July – August 2025. This document presents the results of field investigations within a 5 km radius of the future onshore Absheron FFD facilities. Investigations included groundwater, soil, and surface water sampling; air quality; acoustic and mechanical vibration; light measurements; and landscape and biodiversity surveys.

The Offshore Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) was conducted around the future well locations and along the future export pipeline route, including the shore approach section of the Company Absheron Block EPS. The Offshore Environmental Baseline Survey was conducted specifically to support this ESIA and was carried out during the period November-December 2024. Physico-chemical and biological sampling and analysis of the water column and sediments were conducted at these points, along with underwater imagery for seagrass assessment.

The Social Baseline Study (SBS) was commissioned by Greenwich Consulting and executed by Synergetics Social Technologies Centre on behalf of JOCAP in January 2025 in the Sangachal area of the Garadagh district.

Assessment of the Project's environmental, socio-economic, and cultural heritage impacts has been undertaken based on the identified Project activities and events for each phase that may interact with the environment. The expected Severity of the impact has been assessed, taking into account Impact Intensity and Receptor Sensitivity (Table V-1).

The Impact Intensity was evaluated based on the following criteria:

- The nature of the change (what is affected and how)
- Its size and scale
- Its geographical extent and distribution
- Its duration, frequency and reversibility
- Possible cumulative effects from other activities

Receptor Sensitivity was determined based on factors such as the presence of protected areas or sensitive species, ecosystem functions, population size, and the importance of socio-economic and cultural heritage resources.

For abnormal and emergency conditions, the likelihood of the event was also considered.

The severity of impacts was evaluated, taking into account the control /mitigation measures and design safeguards adopted by the Project.

Table V-1: Impact Severity Criteria

Impact Severity	Environmental Criteria	Socio-Economic Criteria	Cultural Heritage Criteria
Positive	Positive, desirable, or beneficial effects on the environment	Positive, desirable, or beneficial effects on the community	Positive, desirable, or beneficial effects on cultural heritage

Impact Severity	Environmental Criteria	Socio-Economic Criteria	Cultural Heritage Criteria
Negligible	Unnoticeable ecosystem changes well within the natural variation)	Negligible interference to the limited users of the resource / infrastructure	No degradation of cultural heritage sites
Minor	Short-term, minor adverse ecosystem changes. Might be noticeable but fall within the range of normal variation	Temporary interference to users of the resource / infrastructure. Changes to demographics, employment, social service provision or lifestyle to local stakeholders are neutral	Slight degradation of the cultural heritage sites of local importance
Moderate	Medium term, moderate adverse ecosystem changes. May exceed the range of natural variation. Good potential for natural recovery in the medium term	Short-term interference with users of resources / infrastructure. Changes to demographics, employment, social service provision or lifestyle may affect groups of local stakeholders. Some concern to stakeholders	Moderate degradation of cultural heritage sites of local or regional / national importance
Major	Substantial adverse ecosystem changes well outside the range of natural variation. Assisted rehabilitation required	Long-term interference with users of the resource / infrastructure. Changes in demographics, employment, social service provision or lifestyle that are out of line with international guidelines or national policy. Affecting a large number of people and lasting considerably beyond the Project's lifetime. Major concern to stakeholders	Large-scale damage to cultural heritage sites that are important nationally or internationally

VI. Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure

Initial engagement with identified stakeholders was set during the Social Baseline Study (SBS) in January 2025. It included interviews with key stakeholders, such as local government, business, and community members; focus group discussions with the local population in the Project area; and field visits. The SBS design paid particular attention to ensuring stakeholder representation in the survey. To this aim, a variety of organisations and diverse population groups were included in stakeholder interviews and focus group discussions.

A scoping meeting with the MENR for the Absheron FFD project was carried out on the 15th of May 2025. The purpose of the meeting was to provide attendees with an overview of the proposed Absheron FFD project, the scope and strategy for the Project ESIA (including baseline studies conducted and planned modelling studies), and to offer stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback.

The next stage of the public consultation will follow disclosure of the draft ESIA. Stakeholders will be invited to provide feedback and attend public hearings to discuss issues of concern. Further dialogue will be established where required. All feedback will be documented, assessed, and addressed as part of the Final ESIA report submission.

Figure VI-1 illustrates the Project ESIA public consultation and disclosure process.

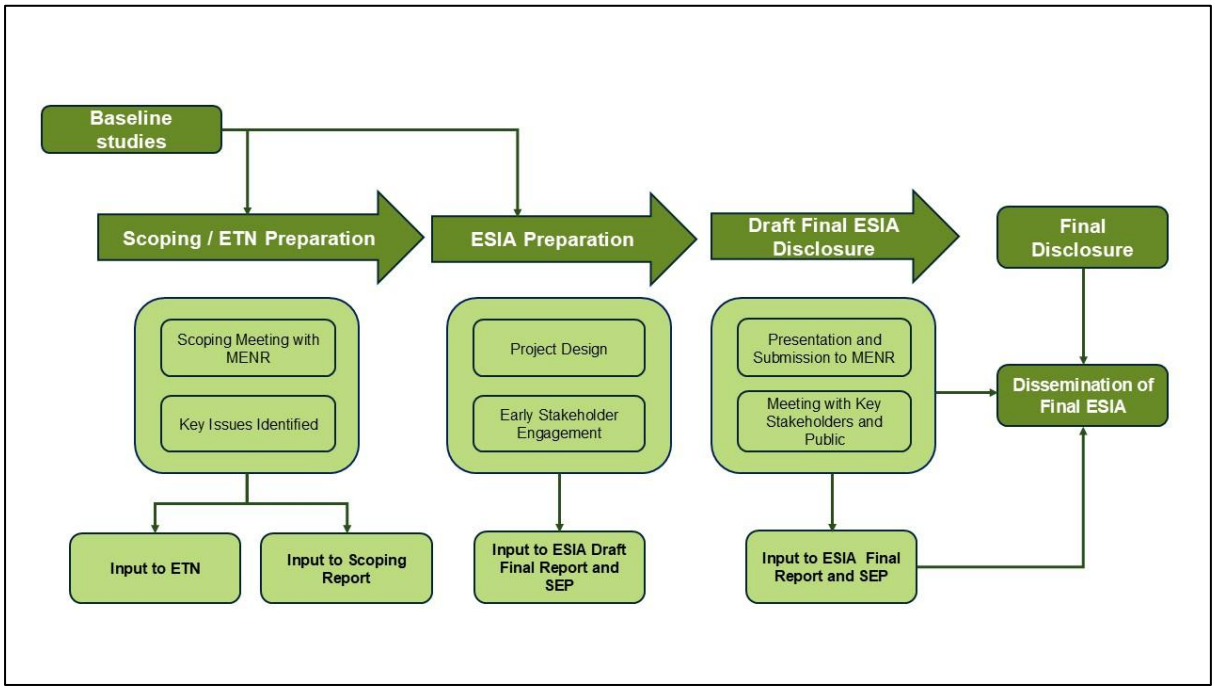

Figure VI-1: Project ESIA Disclosure and Public Consultation Process

VII. Summary of Impact Assessment Results

No “Major” impacts that would impede the planned project activities from progressing were identified in the ESIA study.

Most of the residual impacts have been evaluated as “Negligible” or “Minor”, taking into account the control /mitigation measures adopted by the Project.

Several residual impacts were evaluated as “Moderate”, the majority of which relate to abnormal or emergency conditions, where the likelihood factor influences the overall severity if such conditions occur. It is noted that while it may not be possible to further reduce the overall severity ranking for these impacts, they are not expected to occur under normal operating conditions, and the severity ranking reflects the worst-case scenario.

A summary of the main anticipated impacts for planned events during the Drilling, Construction and Commissioning Phases is presented in Table VII-1 and during the Operations phase in

Impact Severity	Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts
Major	No “Major” environmental or socio-economic impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	
Moderate	No “Moderate’ environmental impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	Ambient Noise (due to existing high noise levels)
Minor	Air Quality GHG Emissions Discharges to Sea Discharges to Land (abnormal conditions only - accidental spills) Seabed Disturbance Soil and Habitat Degradation Disturbance and Loss of Species (noise) Water Abstraction Resource Consumption	Increased Load on Local Infrastructure (roads, water supply and waste facilities) Temporary and Permanent Land Take Labour and Working Conditions Community Health, Safety and Security Cultural Heritage (abnormal conditions only - accidental damage onshore)
Negligible	Underwater Noise Presence of Facilities	Cultural Heritage (abnormal conditions - accidental damage offshore)
Positive	No “Positive” environmental impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	Local Employment and Procurement Cultural Heritage (chance finds – enhancement of cultural heritage knowledge)

Table VII-2.

Mitigation measures are detailed in Chapter 9 of the ESIA, with details of the Project Environmental and Social Management System that will incorporate the proposed mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 10 of the ESIA.

Table VII-1: Key Anticipated Impacts during Drilling, Construction and Commissioning Phases

Impact Severity	Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts
Major	No "Major" environmental or socio-economic impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	
Moderate	No "Moderate' environmental impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	Ambient Noise (due to existing high noise levels)
Minor	Air Quality GHG Emissions Discharges to Sea Discharges to Land (abnormal conditions only - accidental spills) Seabed Disturbance Soil and Habitat Degradation Disturbance and Loss of Species (noise) Water Abstraction Resource Consumption	Increased Load on Local Infrastructure (roads, water supply and waste facilities) Temporary and Permanent Land Take Labour and Working Conditions Community Health, Safety and Security Cultural Heritage (abnormal conditions only - accidental damage onshore)
Negligible	Underwater Noise Presence of Facilities	Cultural Heritage (abnormal conditions - accidental damage offshore)
Positive	No "Positive" environmental impacts from drilling, construction and commissioning phases were identified	Local Employment and Procurement Cultural Heritage (chance finds – enhancement of cultural heritage knowledge)

Table VII-2: Key Anticipated Impacts during Operations Phase

Impact Severity	Environmental Impacts	Social Impacts
Major	No "Major" environmental or socio-economic impacts from operations were identified	
Moderate	No "Moderate" environmental or socio-economic impacts from operations were identified	
Minor	Air Quality (abnormal conditions only - flaring) GHG Emissions (abnormal conditions only - flaring scenario) Discharges to Land (abnormal conditions only - accidental spills)	Ambient Noise (abnormal conditions only - flaring)

Negligible	Air Quality (normal conditions) GHG Emissions (normal conditions) Discharges to Land (normal conditions) Discharges to Sea Disturbance and Loss of Species	Ambient Noise (normal conditions) Labour and Working Conditions Community Health, Safety and Security Permanent Land take
Positive	No "Positive" environmental impacts from operations phase were identified	Local Employment and Procurement

Table VII-3: Key Anticipated Impacts during Emergency Events

Impact Severity	Environmental Impacts	Project Phase
Moderate	Condensate release from subsea well blowout	Drilling
	Hydrocarbon release from vessel collision	Subsea Installation
	Condensate release from pipeline rupture	Subsea Operations

VIII. Cumulative, Transboundary and Climate Change Impacts

Other developments in the Absheron Contract Area that could have cumulative impacts with the Absheron FFD Project include the existing Early Production Scheme (EPS) facilities, which comprise a subsea production well and a gas-processing EPS platform linked to SOCAR's existing facilities in the Oil Rocks complex. The effects of the existing EPS activities on the area's environmental and socio-economic conditions have been incorporated into the baseline.

Other contract areas include Shah Deniz and Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli Contract Areas. A planned activity in the Shah Deniz field, 25km from the Absheron field, is the Shah Deniz Compression (SDC) Project. Based on the review of the SDC scope and schedule in the SDC ESIA, there is potential for cumulative impacts from subsea installation activities occurring concurrently with the Absheron FFD Project subsea installation activities. These impacts are most likely related to vessel movements. The potential for cumulative impacts in the marine environment during operations is considered unlikely, given the limited scale of impacts from the Absheron FFD subsea facilities and the distance between the Absheron FFD and SDC locations.

The effects of the Sangachal Terminal activities, located within 4-5 km of CPF, on the area's environmental and socio-economic conditions have been incorporated into the existing baseline. No new developments have been announced in the CPF area.

Cumulative impacts will be managed through coordination with third parties, supported by additional measures as required.

The potential transboundary impacts associated with the Absheron FFD Project activities are considered to include the following:

- Generation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- Release of hydrocarbons into the marine environment during accidental events

Measures aimed at reducing GHG emissions generated by the Project, preventing accidents, and mitigating impacts associated with major hydrocarbon spills in the Caspian will form part of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework.

A summary of the impacts of climate change on the Project and associated risk levels is presented in the Table VIII-1.

Table VIII-1: Risk Levels for Physical Climate Hazards

Hazard	Asset	Exposure	Vulnerability	Risk Level
Extreme heat	CPF, workforce	Medium	Low	Low
Extreme precipitation and flash floods	CPF, BVS and workforce	Medium	Further studies recommended during detailed design	Further studies recommended during detailed design
Floods (fluvial)	Onshore pipeline	High	Further studies recommended during detailed design	Further studies recommended during detailed design
Floods (coastal)	BVS	Medium	Further studies recommended	Further studies recommended

Hazard	Asset	Exposure	Vulnerability	Risk Level
			during detailed design	during detailed design
Onshore Geohazards (Landslides / Mudslides / Mud Volcanoes)	CPF and onshore pipeline	Medium	Low	Low
Offshore geohazards (pockmarks, cold seeps, mud volcanoes)	Subsea pipeline and subsea infrastructure	Medium	Low	Low
Tectonic (Earthquakes and earthquake-generated tsunamis)	All onshore and subsea facilities	Medium	Low	Low
Extreme wind and waves	CPF, BVS, vessel operations	Medium	Low	Low
Drought-induced wildfires	CPF	High	Low	Low
Increase in mean annual surface temperature	CPF	Medium	Low	Low
Changes in mean annual precipitation and humidity	CPF	Low	Low	Low
Relative sea level change	Subsea pipeline (landfall site)	High	Low	Low
Soil erosion	Onshore pipeline	Medium	Low	Low

IX. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring

The Company (TotalEnergies Absheron B.V.), as the operator, is responsible for the environmental and social management of all Absheron FFD activities to ensure that project commitments are implemented and conform to applicable environmental and social legal, regulatory, and corporate requirements.

The Project has developed an Environmental Protection Standards document outlining the environmental requirements, criteria, and performance expectations that must be followed throughout the Absheron FFD Project lifecycle, from design and construction to operation and decommissioning. The Environmental Protection Standards serve as a bridge between legal requirements, corporate environmental policies, and practical site-level implementation.

The Standards are designed to minimise negative environmental impacts by regulating activities that could cause harm. The Standards take into account national environmental legislative requirements of the Azerbaijan Republic, Absheron Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) requirements, applicable international environmental legislative requirements, recognised international petroleum industry standards and best practices, and the Company's corporate requirements.

The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) will be implemented through an overarching Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), supported by topic-specific environmental and social management plans (presented for the Construction Phase in Figure IX-1). The ESMP will:

- Ensure that best industry practices in environmental and social management are applied throughout all phases of the Project
- Define the strategies, methodologies, and control mechanisms necessary to implement effective mitigation of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts
- Establish a framework for environmental and social monitoring, auditing, and inspection to verify that the Project’s environmental and social commitments are being consistently met.

Topic-specific management plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Waste Management Plan
- Chemical Management Plan
- Pollution Prevention and Control Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)
- Blowout Contingency Plan (BCP)
- Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
- Spoil and Landscape Management
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Land Acquisition Framework
- Community Development Framework
- Labour Management Plan

- Transport and Traffic Management Plan
- Project HSE Management Plan

The ESMP and the topic-specific plans will be the primary means of managing environmental and social impacts, and compliance with Project Environmental Philosophy and Environmental Protection Standards will be ensured. All mitigation measures identified in the ESIA will be incorporated into ESMS and tracked through each phase of the Project.

The Project will aim to maximise employment and procurement from within the Project-affected communities. The Project will set realistic targets within the relevant Project management plans, including clear recruitment procedures, prior notification to communities of vacancies, and procurement pre-qualification requirements to manage expectations.

Land acquisition, as well as the negotiation and compensation processes, will be carried out in accordance with legal requirements and best international practice.

Programs on community investment and development will be detailed within the Project Community Development Program, indicating potential initiatives and implementation arrangements.

The Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan will detail how the key characteristics of Project activities that may have environmental or social impacts are monitored and measured. The monitoring program will include environmental and social monitoring requirements, such as air emissions, discharges, noise, waste, local employment levels, grievances, and chance finds, in line with the ESIA and the Environmental Protection Standards. Social monitoring will also include the project’s impact on broader socioeconomic issues, such as inflation/price monitoring, in-migration mitigation, and the impact and mitigation of the project’s use of public infrastructure.

The Project's construction and operations activities will be performed with the support of Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Contractors appointed by the Company. A rigorous contractor selection process will be in place to ensure contractors have an effective ESMS aligned with the company's expectations. The appointed Contractor(s) will be expected to comply with the relevant aspects of the Project ESMS fully.

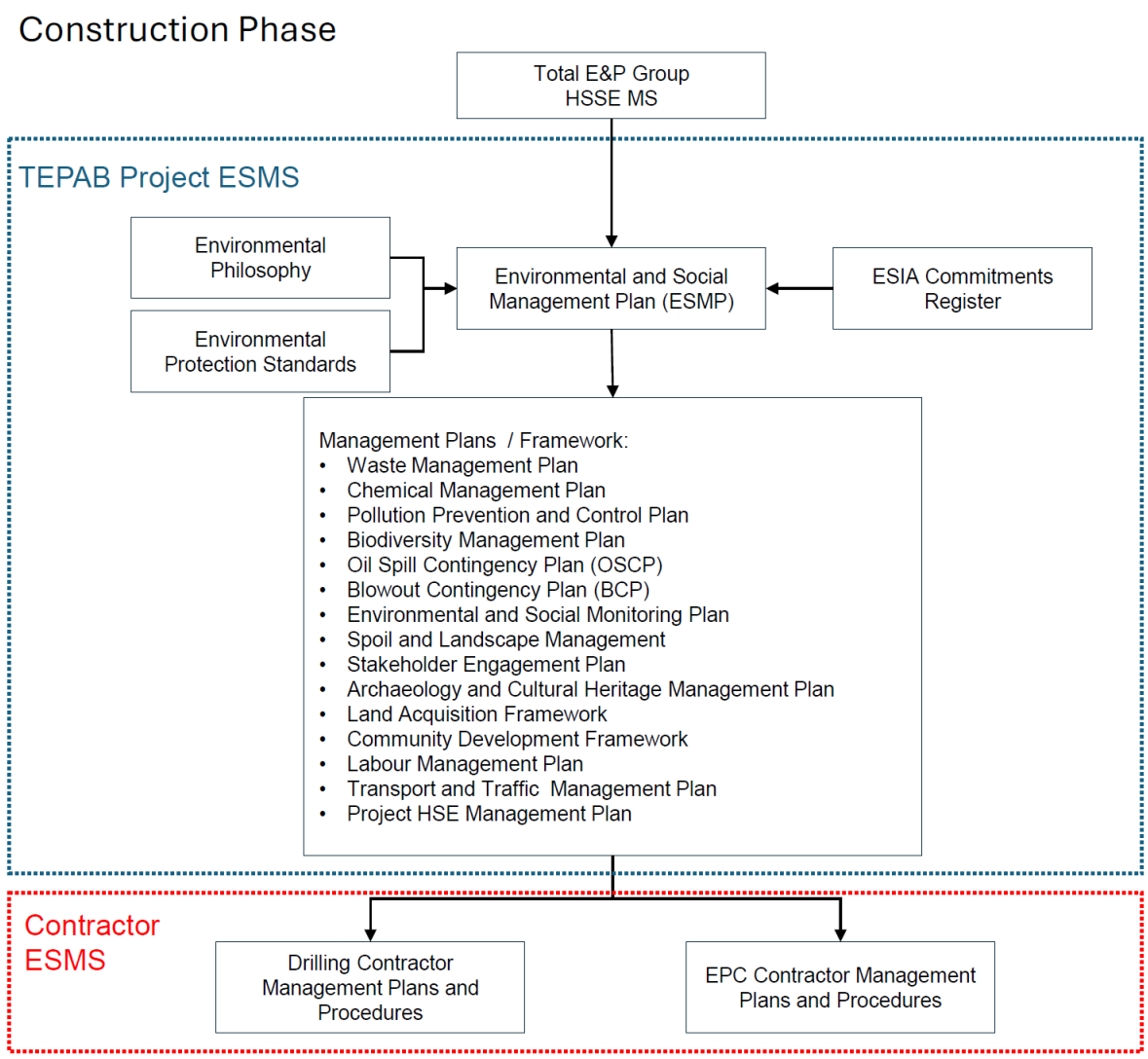

Figure IX-1: Absheron FFD Construction Phase ESMS Overview