(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Finland
Georgia
Italy
Montenegro
Netherlands
North Macedonia
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Turkey
Uzbekistan

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

RUB

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Upstream
Midstream
Downstream
Chemicals

Other divisions

Grid electricity supply from gas
Grid electricity supply from renewables

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	RU0009024277

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer of PJSC LUKOIL heads the Working Group on Decarbonization and Adaptation to Climate Change, whose meetings are held quarterly. The Working Group was established in order to address issues on: 1.1. Assessment of climate risks and opportunities of the Company identified in various climate scenarios, determination of targets for the management of direct (Coverage 1) and indirect (Coverage 2.3) greenhouse gas emissions; 1.2. Assessment of changes in international and Russian legislation, the request of the investment community, significantly affecting the activities of the LUKOIL Group; 1.3. The formation of draft targets for decarbonization and adaptation to climate change in the Company's Strategy, current goals and objectives, key performance indicators of LUKOIL Group organizations; 1.4. Formation of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of investment projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions; 1.5. Formation of the LUKOIL Group Decarbonization Program; 1.6. Formation and analysis of the effectiveness of measures that contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of decarbonization of the Company: corporate energy saving programs, utilization of associated petroleum gas, scientific and technical work, etc.; 1.7. Assessment of compliance of LUKOIL Group activities with applicable international and Russian requirements in the field of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions; 1.8. Analysis, determination of expediency and boundaries, as well as development of approaches to disclosure of climate information, including in accordance with the recommendations of TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures); 1.9. Identification and formation of approaches to disclosure of information on the activities of the LUKOIL Group on greenhouse gas emissions, decarbonization and adaptation to climate change; 1.10. Identification of international and national platforms (projects, associations, working groups, etc.), participation in which will contribute to improving the image and investment attractiveness of the Company; 1.11. Formation and improvement of the business process "Decarbonization and adaptation to climate change".
Board-level committee	The Company has a Strategy, Investment, Sustainability and Climate Adaptation Committee of the Board of Directors of PJSC LUKOIL (the SISCAC). The Committee's responsibilities include, among others: - Preparing recommendations to the Board of Directors on identifying priority areas of activity and formulating the Company's development strategy, including in the area of climate adaptation; - Analyzing risks related to climate change and climate adaptation issues; - Preparing recommendations to the Board of Directors on assessing the Company's engagement with stakeholders on climate adaptation issues; - Consideration of sustainability reporting, including the Sustainability Report of LUKOIL Group Organizations
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer of PJSC LUKOIL heads the Working Group on Decarbonization and Adaptation to Climate Change, whose meetings are held quarterly. The Working Group was established in order to address issues on: 1.1. Assessment of climate risks and opportunities of the Company identified in various climate scenarios, determination of targets for the management of direct (Coverage 1) and indirect (Coverage 2.3) greenhouse gas emissions; 1.2. Assessment of changes in international and Russian legislation, the request of the investment community, significantly affecting the activities of the LUKOIL Group; 1.3. The formation of draft targets for decarbonization and adaptation to climate change in the Company's Strategy, current goals and objectives, key performance indicators of LUKOIL Group organizations; 1.4. Formation of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of investment projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions; 1.5. Formation of the LUKOIL Group Decarbonization Program; 1.6. Formation and analysis of the effectiveness of measures that contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of decarbonization of the Company: corporate energy saving programs, utilization of associated petroleum gas, scientific and technical work, etc.; 1.7. Assessment of compliance of LUKOIL Group activities with applicable international and Russian requirements in the field of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions; 1.8. Analysis, determination of expediency and boundaries, as well as development of approaches to disclosure of climate information, including in accordance with the recommendations of TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures); 1.9. Identification and formation of approaches to disclosure of information on the activities of the LUKOIL Group on greenhouse gas emissions, decarbonization and adaptation to climate change; 1.10. Identification of international actialermat f informa wTojects asociateions, diork,ng greup afc.;

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Not reported to the board

Please explain
A Working Group on decarbonization was set up under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer of PJSC LUKOIL. It includes PJSC LUKOIL Vice Presidents responsible for all areas of the Company's operations, finance,

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Please select

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Please select

Further details of incentive(s)
Along with monetary incentives, non-monetary incentives (awarding diplomas of PJSC LUKOIL and the Trade Union Organization) are provided for participation in the Environmental Protection Review Contest, Best Environmental Project of the Year and Best Work Practice nominations of LUKOIL Group organizations.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	The time horizons for climate risks are viewed in a wider time perspective than those for normal business operation.
Medium-term	3	10	The time horizons for climate risks are viewed in a wider time perspective than those for normal business operation.
Long-term	10	30	The time horizons for climate risks are viewed in a wider time perspective than those for normal business operation.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

(2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
To identify climate risks, a “long list” is drawn up, including up to 50 different risks. Further, these risks are analyzed and assessed according to two main parameters: the probability of occurrence and the degree of financial impact. Based on these assessments, a risk matrix is built, in which three zones are distinguished: red (high risk),

C2.3a

(C2.3a) P S)

Given the EU's policy of increasing the ambition of the greenhouse gas reduction target, and due to the influence of some other factors, a number of analysts agree that the price of carbon credits in the EU will continue to rise.
It appears that the availability and price of allowances on the market will also be affected by the rollout of the Cross-Border Carbon Adjustment Mechanism, which has decided to reduce free allowances from 2026 and remove free CO2 allowances from 2034 for all facilities covered by it.

Time horizon
Short-term

The financial impact is determined based on scenarios that include setting limits on direct GHG emissions for Russian organizations in the amount of up to half of the existing emissions.
Financial impact indicators are numerically estimated by multiplying the paid share of existing emissions by the projected rates of cost of 1 ton of GHG emissions.

Cost of response to risk

DescriptionT

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Key renewable energy objectives include:

• reduction/prevention of GHG emissions;

• obtaining a synergistic effect from the construction of renewable energy facilities at existing oil and gas production and processing enterprises;

• implementation of commercial renewable energy projects, including through the use of state support mechanisms.

The company is considering the construction of solar and wind power plants both in Russia and abroad in the regions where the LUKOIL Group operates.

Comment

Our renewable energy goal is to improve the competitiveness of LUKOIL Group and its contribution to the SDGs through the implementation of renewable energy projects for the production of green energy.

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Carbon dioxide capture and storage (C

C3.2a

(

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Traditionally, we strive to manufacture products that meet the strictest environmental requirements and quality standards. All our motor fuels comply with the Euro-5 standard, and in 2017, our Nizhny Novgorod refinery began producing innovative ECTO 100 gasoline with improved operational and environmental performance, allowing for less gasoline consumption per 100 km of vehicle mileage. However, global decarbonization and related technological (transition from ICE cars to electric vehicles powered by electric batteries and / or hydrogen) and market (decrease in global demand and, accordingly, prices for fossil hydrocarbon fuels) risks create new challenges for our company and require diversification of the product line by mastering the production of low-carbon products. As part of the development of a new long-term strategy, a long list of possible products and services was compiled, which included green hydrogen, biofuels based on wood waste processing, other low-carbon fuels and energy (development of renewable energy), as well as services for charging electric vehicles at the existing filling stations of the company in Russia and in other countries. The Company has created specialized working groups, which included the heads of the relevant units. The main task of such working groups is to develop options for the production of new low-carbon products, taking into account the existing production base of the Company. When developing a new strategy, the Company pays significant attention to decarbonization of its own business in order to mitigate these risks and maximize the use of emerging new opportunities. For this purpose, the company has established a Center for the Development of New Activities.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Risks of price (tariff) growth for fossil fuels and electric power received from the outside, including under the influence of various mechanisms of GHG emissions regulation based on the payment principle, serve as one of the drivers of the company's activities to improve energy efficiency and develop its own generation on the basis of RES. LUKOIL Group organizations have introduced an energy management system based on the ISO 50001 international standard. As of December 31, 2022, 24 LUKOIL Group organizations had certificates of compliance with ISO 50001 requirements. All LUKOIL Group organizations develop and implement measures to improve energy efficiency and energy saving. LUKOIL has a large portfolio of energy facilities operating on renewable energy sources. The Company owns 5 hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 292 MW, an 84 MW wind farm in Romania and 8 solar power plants in Romania, Bulgaria, Austria and Russia with a total capacity of 43.5 MW. In 2022, these facilities produced a total of 1,071 thousand MW*h of electricity. The Company views renewable energy projects not only from the perspective of managing risks upstream in the supply chain, but also as the first steps in reducing GHG emissions and climate risks downstream in the supply chain by developing low-carbon energy production with high demand potential in the context of the ongoing global transition to low-carbon development. The Company continues to develop this area. In 2022, LUKOIL commissioned a 2.35 MW solar power plant at Krasnodarskaya CHPP. The project became a participant of the state program to support renewable energy sources on the retail electricity market. Commissioning of the power plant will generate about 3 mln kWh per year of clean electricity.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The Scientific and Technical Center of the LUKOIL Group develops new technologies to improve the energy efficiency of production processes and utilize APG and CO2. Among the promising technologies are the processing of APG into a carbon nanostructured material by catalytic pyrolysis and cyclic injection of CO2 into production wells, which results in a multiple decrease in oil viscosity, an increase in the volume of reservoir oil and well production rates. Gas enhanced oil recovery (EOR) methods using APG and CO2 as injection agents are actively developed. Along with this, we are considering the possibility of diversifying R&D by including in the work programs new areas related to the production and supply of low-carbon products, including green hydrogen, to world markets.
Operations	Yes	Climate change creates significant physical risks for the LUKOIL Group, especially in oil production regions in the northern regions of Russia (Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Nenets Autonomous Okrug), as well as in southern Russia, where the company has its main processing and generating capacities. The main risks for the company's production assets in the northern regions of Russia are associated with the thawing of permafrost, forest fires and prolonged periods of abnormally high temperatures. In the south, droughts and floods are a threat, as well as heat waves, which can adversely affect the health of workers, equipment and operations in general. LUKOIL evaluates the impact of climate change in the design and construction of facilities, including the most vulnerable areas (the Arctic zone, low-water regions and offshore fields). In 2020, a special study was carried out on the climatic risks associated with permafrost melting in order to avoid adverse effects.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate anticipated financial impacts have influenced your strategy.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered b mS

Croatia,
Finland,
Georgia,
Italy,
Netherlands,
Romania,
Russia,
Serbia,
Turkey,
Uzbekistan,
Republic of Moldova,
Belarus,
North,
Macedonia,
Montenegro.

Please note that goal is percentage and its absolute value is not a fixed value.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The target includes reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from LUKOIL Group organizations located in Russia and abroad.
In 2021, a target was set to reduce emissions by 20% by 2030 relative to 2017.
The Company's key initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions include the following areas:
- Improving energy efficiency
Improving energy efficiency is one of the strategic areas within the framework of GHG emissions reduction. The Company implements the Energy Saving Program (in Russian organizations), as well as investment projects at foreign refineries for construction, technical re-equipment and equipment modernization
- APG utilization: the Company has achieved a high level of rational APG utilization (over 96% over the last four years). Further work in this direction continues at new fields, and projects are being implemented under the World Bank's initiative "Zero Routine Flaring of Associated Petroleum Gas by 2030".
- Renewable Energy:
We consider expanding the use of renewable energy to be an important area of LUKOIL Group's climate strategy.
Low-carbon energy is used for the Group organizations' own production needs.
The Company is increasing consumption of electricity generated by its own generation facilities operating on the basis of RES utilization.
In 2022, the reduction of emissions against the base year amounted to 8% (the target is minus 20% by 2030).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Percentage of rational use of APG)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2017

Figure or percentage in base year
95.6

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
96.8

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
27.2727272727273

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This goal to increase the rational use of APG and stop flaring is part of the absolute goal to reduce GHG emissions by 2030.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Renewable energy sources)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
331.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
[illegible] Tsaklinskaya HPP started supplying electricity for own needs of LUKOIL Group organizations (LLC LUKOIL-Western Siberia).

Initiative category & initiative type
Please select

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
15700

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
1-5 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
The initiative includes t[illegible]

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
40000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Construction and reconstruction of 6 facilities for rational APG utilization and reduction of APG flaring in Perm Krai, Komi Republic, Western Siberia were implemented in 2022.
Reduction of APG flaring is one of LUKOIL's goals to reduce negative impact on the climate.
LUKOIL was the first Russian oil company to join the World Bank's initiative "Zero Routine Flaring of Associated Petroleum Gas by 2030" announced in 2015 to unite efforts of states, oil companies and public organizations to increase the beneficial use of APG.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Renewable energy sources)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4125

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
On 01.10.2021, the first stage of the 10 MW SES at the Volgograd Refinery started supplying electricity for own needs of LUKOIL Group organizations (LLC Stavrolen).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Renewable energy sources)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
8245

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
On 01.01.2022, the second stage of the 20 MW SES at the Volgograd Refinery started supplying electricity for own needs of LUKOIL Group organizations (Nizhny Novgorod Refinery, LLC LUKOIL-Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez).
OOO LUKOIL-Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Renewable energy sources)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (met0 L ⁞ m

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	GHG emissions for 2022 from APG and refinery gas combustion were calculated using an emission factor

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not in re

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The share of GHG emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services is insignificant, accounting for less than 0.5% of downstream emissions (from the use of products sold and transportation down the supply chain)

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
If we consider the total accumulated investments shown in our year-end balance sheet as investments in capital goods, the GHG emissions associated with them can be roughly estimated at 15 Mt CO2e. This must be divided by at least 15 years of expected lifetime, which yields 1 Mt CO2e per year. This is not a very large number (0.3% of emissions down the supply chain) and is not worth the time and effort required to gather detailed information and perform careful calculations to arrive at a more accurate number for this category of emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The share of GHG emissions associated with fuel and energy is insignificant, accounting for less than 1% of the sum of emissions associated with the use of sold products and transportation down the supply chain.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The share of GHG emissions associated with transportation up the supply chain is negligible, accounting for less than 1% of emissions down the supply chain (from the use of sold products and transportation down the supply chain)

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Since LUKOIL Group and its organizations worldwide do not produce a significant amount of waste to be recycled or used, GHG emissions associated with waste are not accounted for

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We do not yet expect GHG emis

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

319893885

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and IPCC 2006. The calculation assumes that all oil, oil products and gas sold are combusted by consumers. Sales of own products were included in the emission calculations.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Most of the products supplied by Ecopetrol Group are fuels that disappear when used (burned)

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (thousand barrels of hydrocarbons produced (oil and gas))

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
17.34

% change from previous year
17

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
The increase in specific GHG emissions in 2022 is due to the application of a refined methodology for calculating GHG emissions based on the use of APG component composition

Comment
The intensity index for 2021 was 14,8

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (Tonnes of refined feedstock processed in refining and petrochemicals)

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
0.28

% change from previous year
9

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
The growth of specific GHG emissions in 2022 is due to the application of a revised methodology for calculating GHG emissions based on the use of APG component composition, in addition, there is an increase in the complexity of production processes and the depth of processing of raw materials in oil refining and petrochemical organizations

Comment
The intensity index for 2021 was 0,254

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (thousand barrels of hydrocarbons produced (oil and gas))

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
17.34

% change from previous year
17

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
The increase in specific GHG emissions in 2022 is due to the application of a refined methodology for calculating GHG emissions based on the use of APG component composition

Comment
The intensity index for 2021 was 14,8

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (Tonnes of refined feedstock processed in refining and petrochemicals)

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
0.28

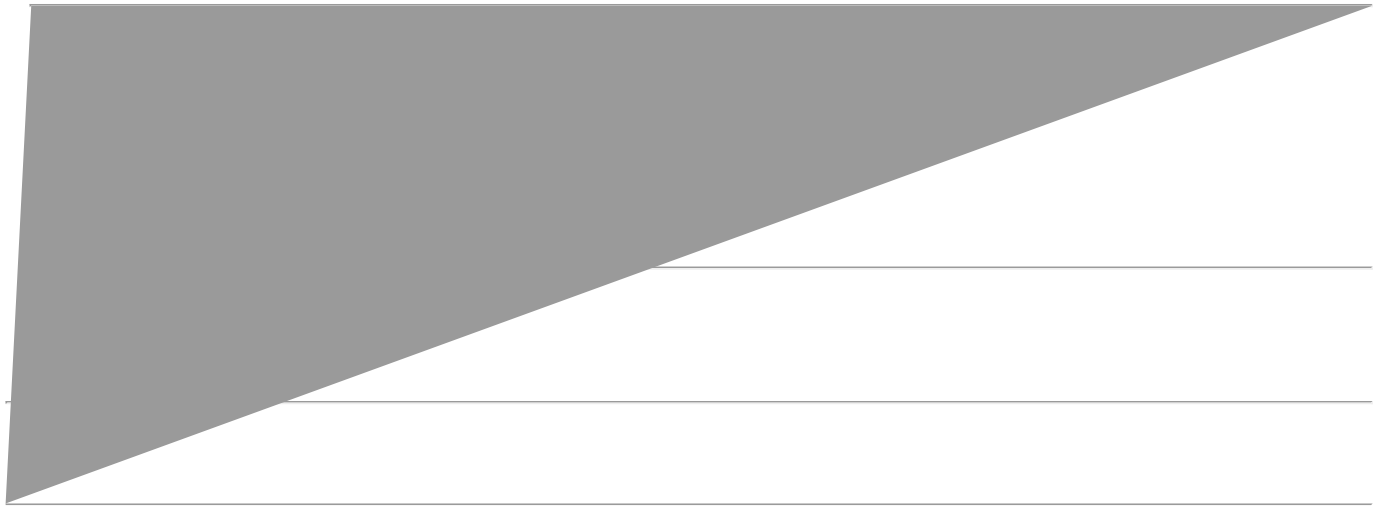
% change from previous year
9

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
The growth of specific GHG emissions in 2022 is due to the application of a revised methodology for calculating GHG emissions based on the use of APG component composition, in addition, there is an increase in the complexity of production processes and the depth of processing of raw materials in oil refining and petrochemical organizations

Comment
The intensity index for 2021 was 0,254

C-OG6.13



Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1192498

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1192498

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
This category includes coke and coal consumption in Lukoil's organizations

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
3057839

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1942954

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1038938

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
75947

Comment
This category includes the consumption of oil and fuel oil

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Other, please specify (Air pollut

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
Pages 3-4

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
Pages 3-4

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

emissions and achieving the set climate goals.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Other, please specify (Reorienting our customers towards less carbon-intensive energy sources)

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
5.7

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
GHG emissions from the use of the products we sell are the most significant in our company's carbon footprint. Therefore, promoting a shift in customer preferences towards the use of fuels with lower GHG emissions is one of the most effective ways to reduce our company's carbon footprint.
LUKOIL Group organizations produce a wide range of products used in various industries and by vehicle owners in Russia, Europe, Asia and America.
In particular, to expand the range of fuels and promote more climate-friendly motor fuels, we are implementing projects to sell liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas, as well as innovative gasoline ECTO and ECTO 100, which are characterized by lower GHG emissions when burned compared to traditional motor fuels.
To popularize l ~ è l ~ `\G it Ď η

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document

Page/ ge/o u ment

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify (PJSC LUKOIL's corporate methods for analyzing and monitoring biodiversity conservation)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Before commencing exploration and production activities in Russia and abroad, an environmental imUsses

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Please select

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
Please select

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
Please select

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

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