More Energy, Less Emissions, Fully engaged in our transition strategy

Sustainability & Climate 2026 progress report

March 26, 2026

TotalEnergies

More Energy, Less Emissions Presentation Panel

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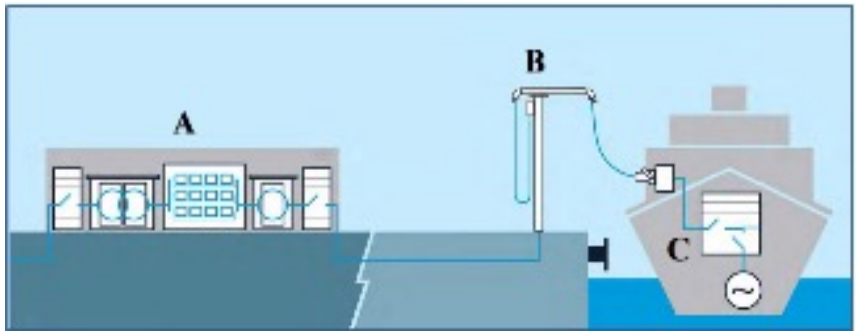
More Energy, Less Emissions - 2026 Progress Report

Table of content

Sustainability moment – Suriname: saving CO_2 by connecting vessels to the grid at quay

Context

- International regulation is evolving and pushing vessel's operators to connect to the grid while at quay
- In 2025 and 2026, ~100% of GranMorgu's GHG are coming from liquid fuel consumption (10 kt CO_2e in 2025 and 25 kt in 2026)



Actions taken

Implementation at Suriname's logistics base for GranMorgu development of:

- A contractual requirements for the PSV and AHTS fleet to come fitted as 440/480v to 690v vessels
- Portable power supply units', provided by the logistics base Operator

CO_2 savings

Saving ~6m³ of marine gasoil per week

~65 tCO_2e / month

~3% of GranMorgu's emissions related to liquid fuel in 2026

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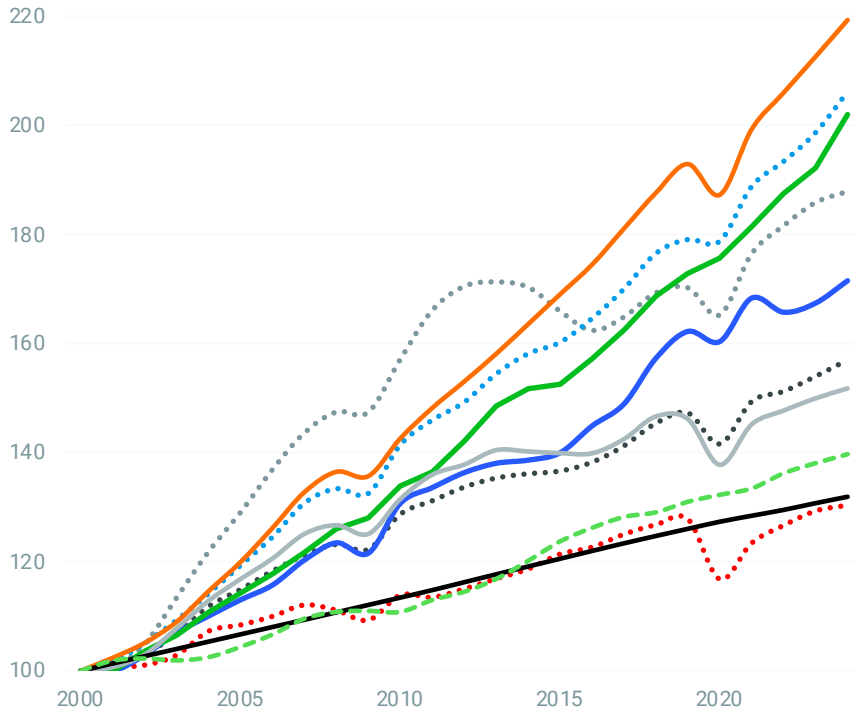
Looking back at 10 years of Paris Agreement: Confronting net zero ambitions to realities

Evolution of global energy indicators



	CAGR 2000 → 2015	2015 → 2024
GDP	3.6%	2.9%
Electricity demand	3.2%	2.8%
Ren. energy supply	2.9%	3.2%
Coal demand	3.4%	1.4%
Natural gas demand	2.3%	2.3%
Total primary energy	2.1%	1.6%
CO_2 emissions	2.3%	0.9%
Energy efficiency	1.4%	1.4%
Population	1.3%	1.0%
Oil demand	1.3%	0.8%

- → Sustained growth in electricity, renewables and natural gas
- → Coal demand continues to grow although at a lower pace, benefiting from a cost advantage
- → Oil demand keeps growing, roughly as population growth
- → CO_2 emissions have started decoupling from primary energy demand
- → ~4.6 bn people still lack access to energy (below ~ 70 GJ/capita)

The global energy system has initiated its transition,
but our societies and economies are not yet achieving the pace of change required

Scientific consensus: “the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C° above pre-industrial levels is out of reach”

World Energy Outlook 2025*

“It is now all but certain that 1.5°C of warming will be exceeded within a decade or less, and that pathways that limit this overshoot of 1.5 °C to low levels have now slipped out of reach.”

Hansen et.al 2025**

“The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) defined a scenario which gives a 50% chance to keep warming under 2°C – that scenario is now impossible”.

* https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2025
** Hansen et.al (2025). Global Warming Has Accelerated: Are the United Nations and the Public Well-Informed?

Strategy

Navigating the Energy Trilemma

TotalEnergies

Affordability

Provide access to affordable energy

Reliability

Deliver energy that is reliable, available 24/7, and contributes to security of supply

Sustainability

Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions and satisfying energy demand

Being able to deliver affordable low carbon energies to customers is at the heart of the success of the transition

Enablers for society to reach carbon neutrality

Enablers for success

- Technical innovation
- Affordability
- Supportive and Stable public policies
- Customer's adoption
- Carbon Pricing
- CO_2 merit order prioritization

	Actual status	Trends(1)	Rupture(1)
Energy efficiency acceleration(2)	1.4%/y	1.9%/y	2.5%/y
Strong electrification of end-use	20%	33%	43%
Decarbonization of electricity grid	3,900 TWh from wind and solar	30,700 Twh	40,500 Twh
Sustainable mobility	2% light EV 0.1% SAF	44% 9%	73% 54%
Increased plastics' circularity	7%	18%	40%
CCS to abate remaining emissions	0.025 Gt CO_2	1.6 Gt	5.4 Gt

(1) 2023 data, TotalEnergies Energy Outlook 2025 – Trends and Rupture scenario
(2) Energy efficiency is defined here as the decrease in primary energy required to produce 1$ of GDP. 2000-2023 CAGR for "actual", 2023-2050 for "Needed"
(3) Green gases include biogas and H_2, excluding H_2 share for liquid e-fuels production

Our carbon neutrality ambition, together with society

- Energy transition has started, but the global economy is not yet achieving the pace of change required, and Nationally Determined Contributions fall behind what is needed to reach the Paris goals
- There is a scientific consensus that net zero in 2050 is now out of reach
- Conditions are therefore not met to adopt a “net zero transition plan” as defined by European reporting standards, which require demonstrating a compatibility with a 1.5C° warming trajectory by 2050.
- The Company specifies the dependencies in terms of technical innovation, public policy and customer adoption that underpin the ‘together with society’ ambition

TotalEnergies supports the Paris Agreement and sets out its ambition for carbon neutrality together with society within the framework of the Paris Agreement’s objectives.

TotalEnergies' ambition is to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 in its global operations (Scope 1+2) and targets - 40% reduction of its net scope 1+2 emissions by 2030 vs 2015.

TotalEnergies aims for near zero methane emissions in its operations by 2030 and targets - 80% of its global operated emissions by 2030 or sooner vs 2020.

TotalEnergies supports its customers in their energy transition and puts on the market a mix of energies with a lower carbon intensity year after year. It targets - 25% reduction of its lifecycle carbon intensity* by 2030 vs 2015.

* Lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold. See Glossary for definitions

Less Emissions

Steadily reducing emissions, ahead of targets

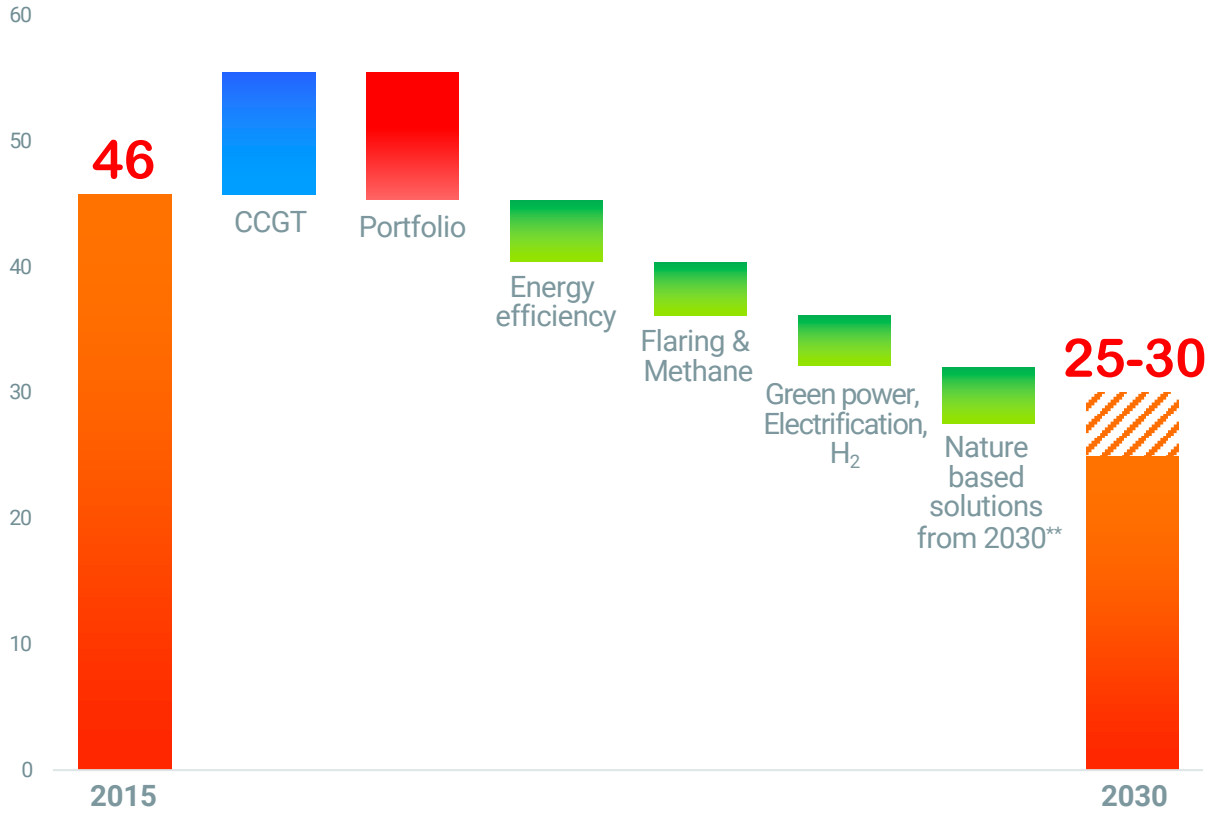
TotalEnergies

			2024	2025	2026	2030
Methane operated (100%)		*vs 2020*	- 55%	- 65% vs - 60% obj.	- 70%	- 80% 2030 or sooner
Scope 1+2 operated (100%) Mt CO_2		*2015* *46*	34	33.1 vs < 37 obj.	< 34	25 – 30 > - 40%*
Of which:	O&G facilities	46	29.4	28.4 -38%		
	Integrated Power	0	4.9	4.7		
Lifecycle carbon intensity** (Scope 1+2+3) g CO_2e/MJ		*vs 2015*	- 16.5%	- 18.6% vs - 17% obj.	~ - 19%	- 25%

* Net emissions, including nature-based solutions (NBS) credits that will be used from 2030
** Lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold. See Glossary for definitions

Scope 1+2: our levers to reach our -40% emission reduction target in 2030*

Scope 1+2 from Operated oil & gas facilities (100%)



On track to deliver on our - 40% target*

2025 vs 2015

→ **- 38%** O&G operated

→ Operated upstream average intensity reduced from 21 to <**16 kg CO_2e/boe**

* Net of nature-based carbon sinks
** Around 5 Mt/y NBS credits will be used from 2030, on a basis of around 10% of our credit inventory

Successfully delivering our energy savings plans

2023–25

Successfully deployed, with tangible energy and CO_2 savings

1 B$	200 M$/y	2.3 $MtCO_2e/y$
Invested	energy and CO_2 savings[1][2]	

In line with targets

- Optimization of reservoir pressure Aguada Pichana, Argentina, -65 kt CO_2 /y)
- Compressor rationalization K5CC, Netherlands, -10 kt CO_2/y

- Optimization of heat exchangers, furnaces and vapor network (operating conditions, modernization, heat recovery for district heating…) during major shutdowns
  Antwerp -50 kt CO_2/y
  Normandy -35 kt CO_2/y

- Recovery of fatal heat in bitumen production
  Brunsbüttel, Germany
  -16 kt CO_2/y

2026–28

Deploying second energy savings plans

Additional ~ 1B$ dedicated capex program

~120 M$/y energy and CO_2 savings[1][2]

~1.5 Mt CO_2e/y emissions reduction

Less Emissions

(1) At 10 $ TTF and 3 $ HH
(2) CO_2 price at 78$/t for Europe 27, UK, Norway and Australia

TotalEnergies

More Energy
Less Emissions,

Staying the course on our Transition Strategy

Two growth pillars to support our differentiated energy transition strategy

Oil & Gas

Oil

- Low cost, low emission
- Deep, diversified and resilient portfolio

Gas & LNG

- Top 3 global LNG integrated portfolio
- Strong LNG project pipeline

Less Emissions levers

Energy savings, electrification, greening scope 2 & H_2

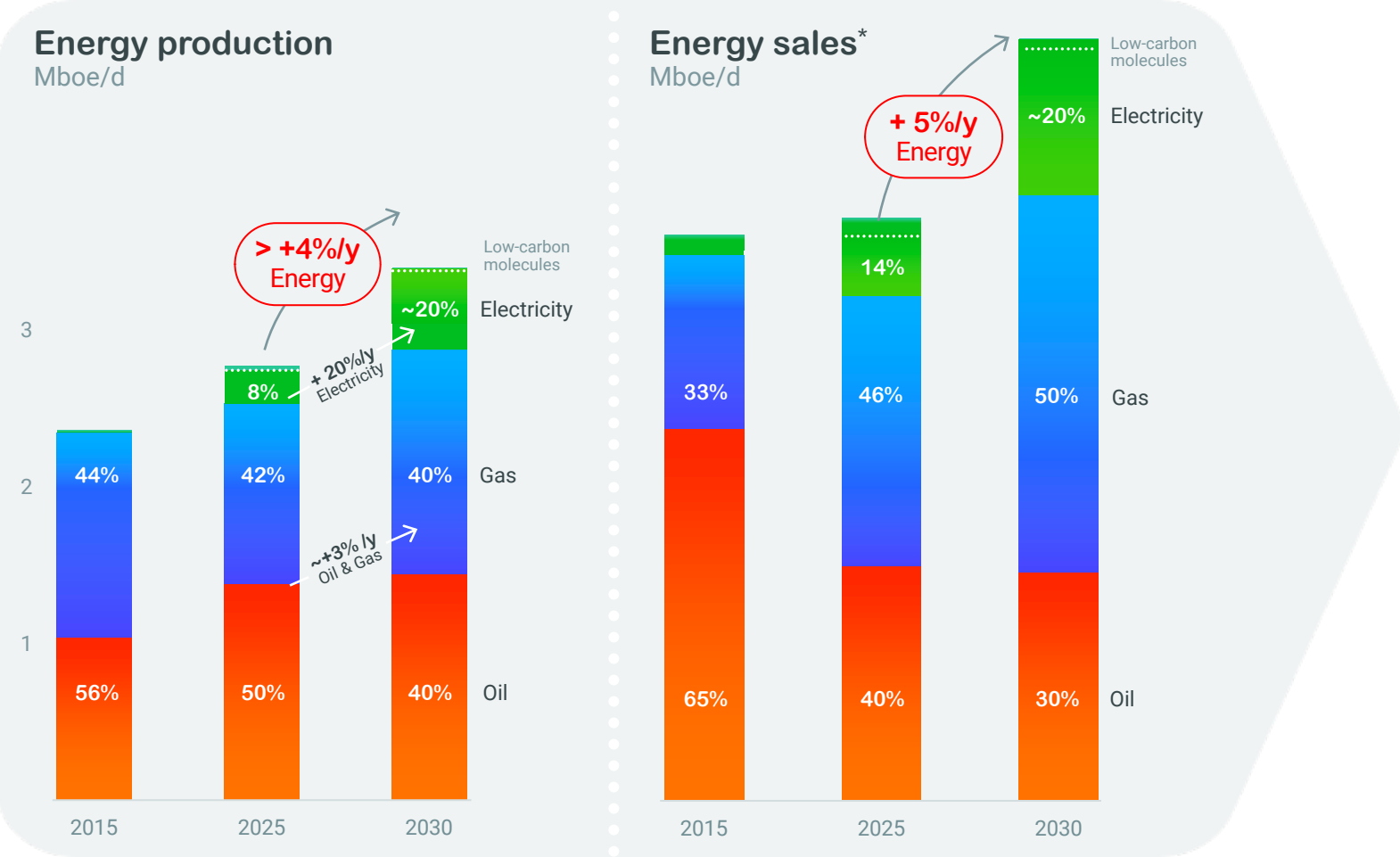
Slashing methane emissions

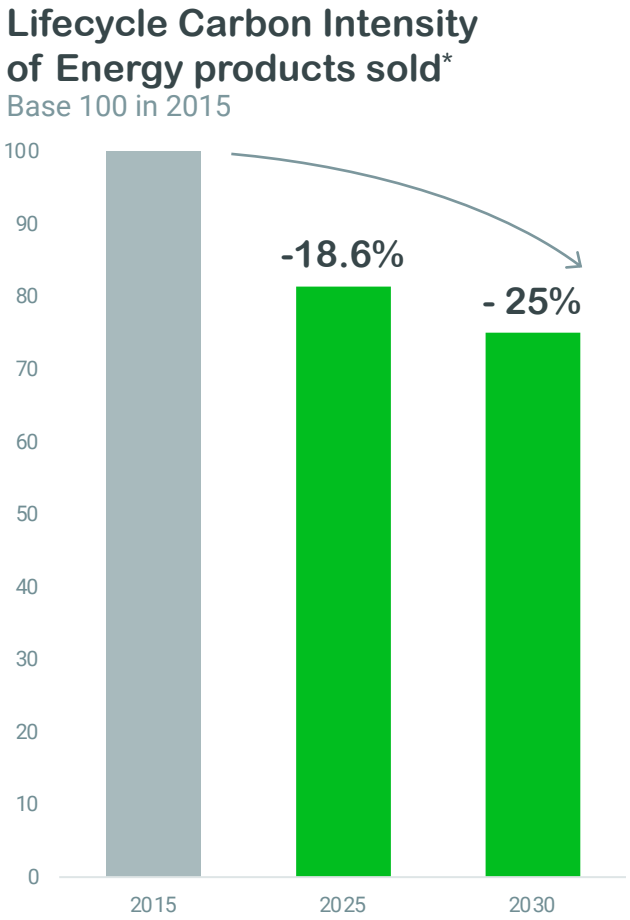
Integrated Power

- Sizeable, world class portfolio
- Driving value from integration

Meeting growing electricity demand

Growing our energy production and sales towards 2030

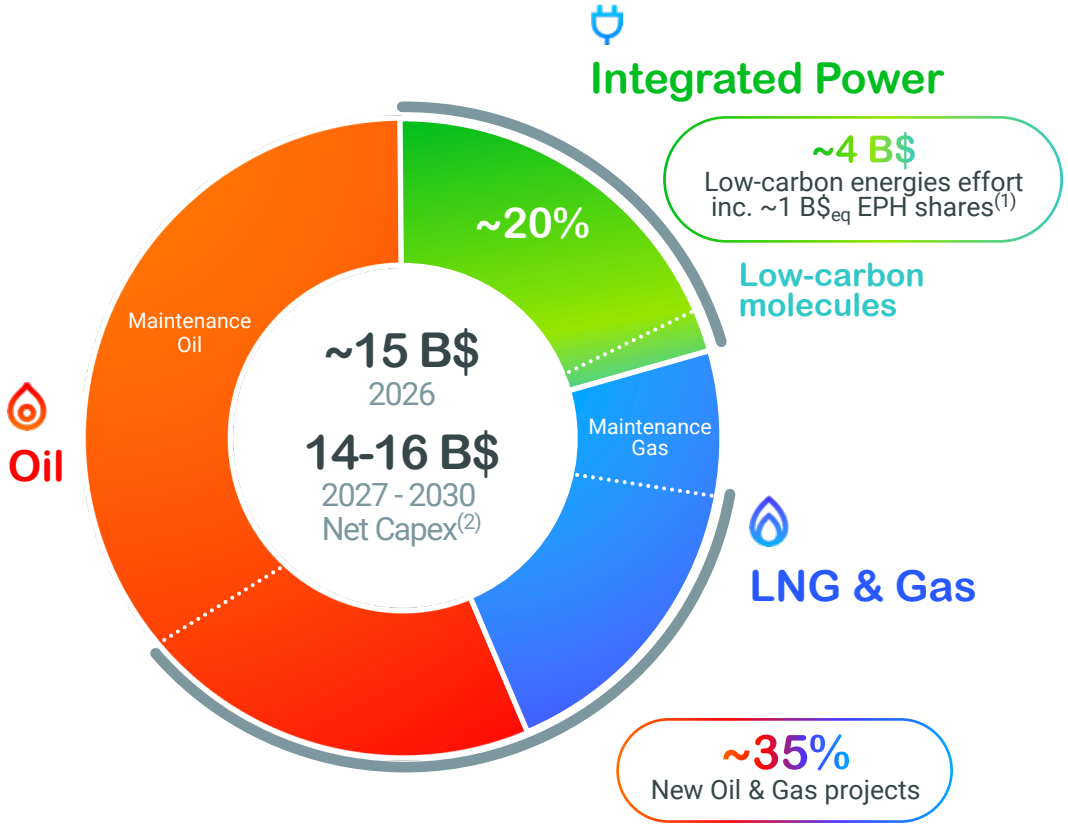




Strategy

* See Glossary for definitions of Energy mix of sales and Lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold

Balanced and disciplined investments to deliver energy production growth



Oil & Gas

- Developing deep **low-cost, low-emissions** upstream portfolio
- **~+3%/y Oil & Gas** production until 2030
- **+50% LNG growth** 2025 - 2030
- Strong proved reserves life index of **12 years**

Low-carbon energies

- **Frontloading 6 B$ investment in Integrated Power** through EPH deal in shares, leading to 1B$/y Integrated Power capex adjustment
- **Capex level calibrated** to meet +20%/y electricity growth and 100-120 TWh 2030 production targets
- **Low-equity model** for other low-carbon activities
- **EU Taxonomy figures evidencing our transition** with 30% of CapEx eligibility(3)

Prioritizing investments in affordable low-carbon energies to promote customers' adoption

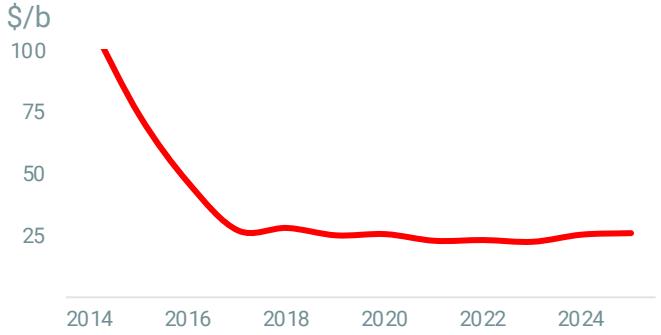
Strategy

(1) Equivalent to 5.1 B€ over five years
(2) Net Capex = organic investments + acquisitions - asset sales
(3) Proportional view, in accordance with EU Delegated Act 2021/2178 of July 6, 2021

O&G: cost discipline ensuring long term resilience and accretive cash generation

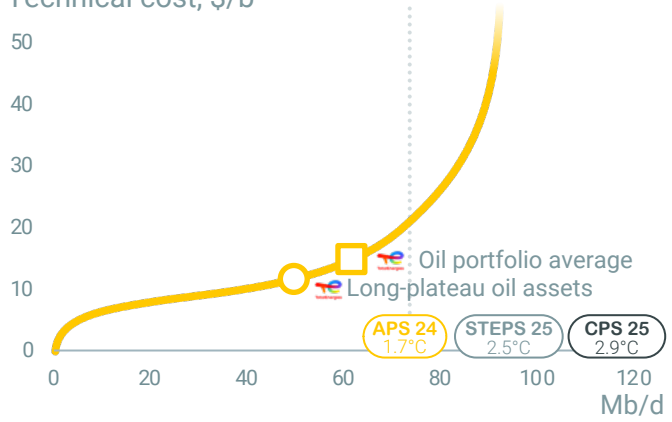
High-graded, resilient portfolio

Low breakeven[1] per barrel



Global oil supply cost merit curve[2] in 2040

Technical cost, $/b



Disciplined investments

Profitability assessment

50 $/b environment

and

100 $/t carbon price[3]

Investment criteria

< 20 $/boe Capex + Opex

or

< 30 $/b after-tax breakeven

GHG emission intensity

< 16 kg CO_2e/boe from 2026

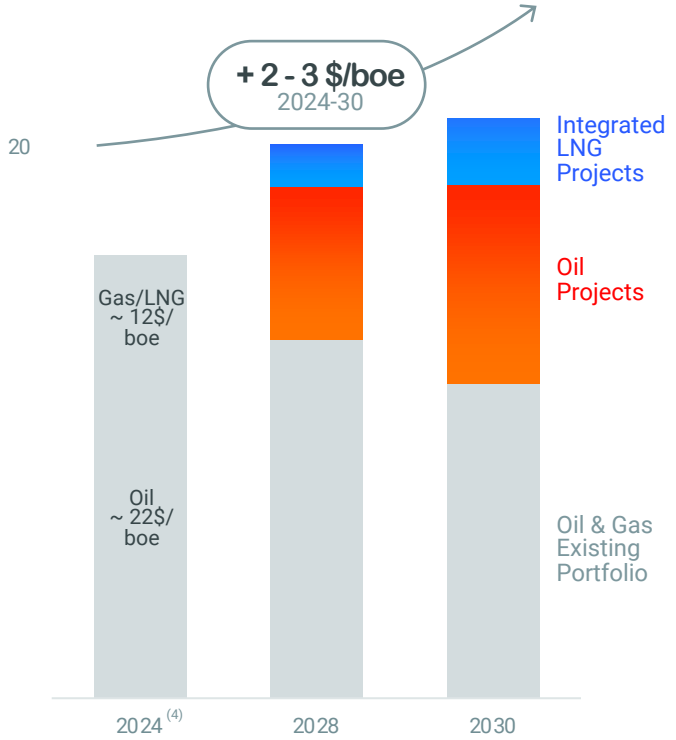
instead of 17 kg CO_2e/boe ⊕ New

Accretive projects

Upstream CFFO

at 70 $/b Brent and 8 $/Mbtu TTF

B$



(1) Pre-dividend organic cash breakeven (2) Source: Rystad, IEA WEO 2024 and 2025 scenarios
(3) Or the prevailing price in each country, if higher; 100 $/t inflated by 2%/y beyond 2030
(4) 2024 Upstream CFFO rebased at 70 $/b Brent and 8 $/Mbtu TTF

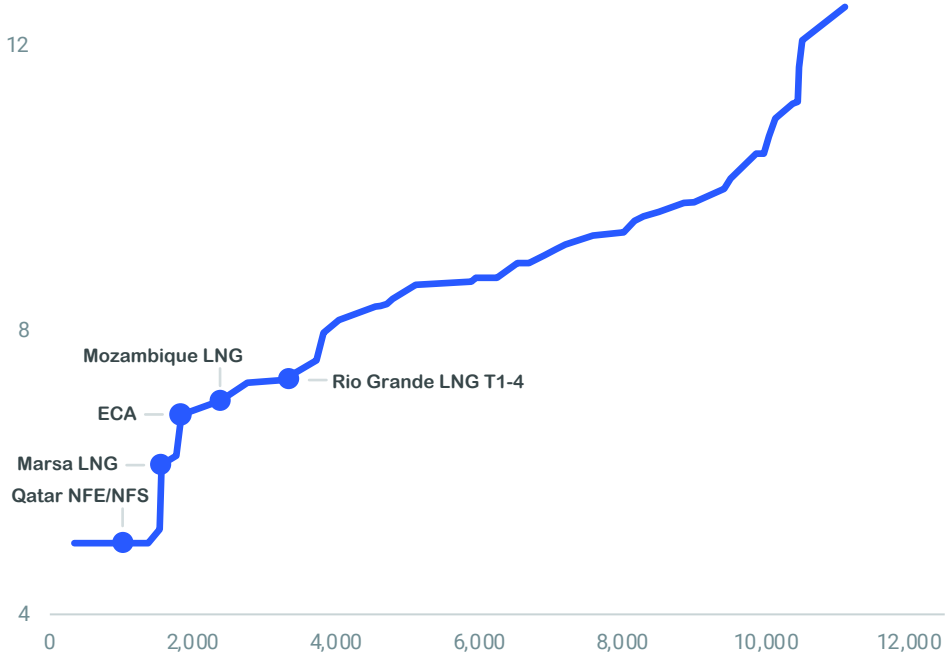
Strategy

ECA, Mexico

Developing top-tier LNG projects

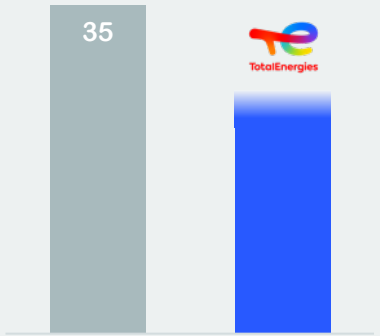
LNG projects merit curve*

$/mcf DES Asia, breakeven at 11% discount



Liquefaction intensity

$kgCO_2e/boe$



< 3 $kgCO_2e/boe$

when electrified & low-carbon power supply (Marsa LNG, Ruwais LNG)

* Merit curve: Goldman Sachs Top Projects (HH= 3 $/Mcf)
TotalEnergies projects: internal data, shareholder view

** Source: IEA

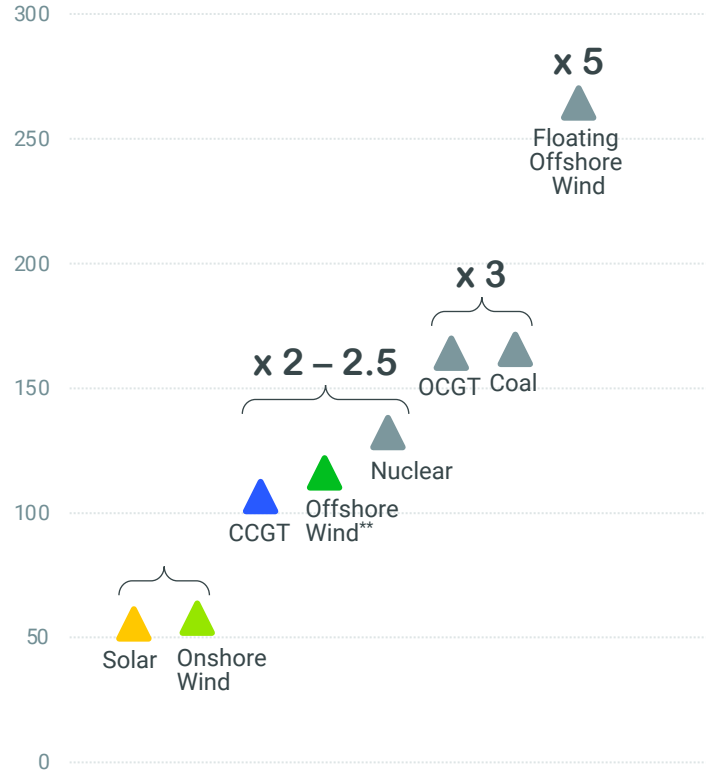
Antwerp refinery, Belgium

Prioritizing investments in affordable low-carbon energies to promote customers' adoption

Renewable & flexible assets: selectively scaling up our world class cost-competitive portfolio

Average power production costs in Europe*

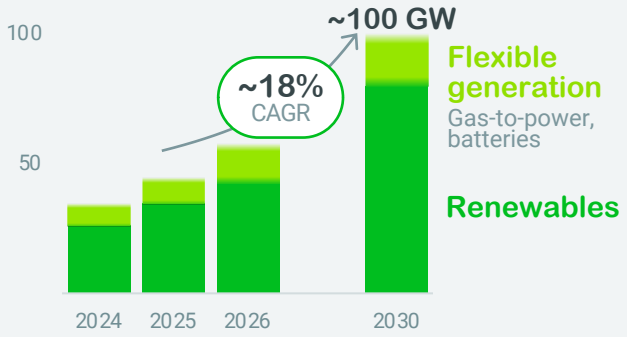
$_{26}/MWh



TotalEnergies' portfolio

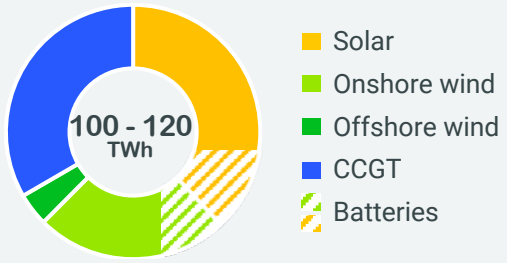
Gross power capacity

GW



2030 power generation

By technology



Renewables

→ Growth focused on proven and affordable technologies: solar & onshore wind

Batteries

→ Combined with renewables

→ Technologies improving, costs decreasing

→ Storing electricity when negative price, releasing during peak demand (= high price)

Gas-to-power

→ Compensating renewables' intermittency

→ Leveraging synergies with our LNG portfolio

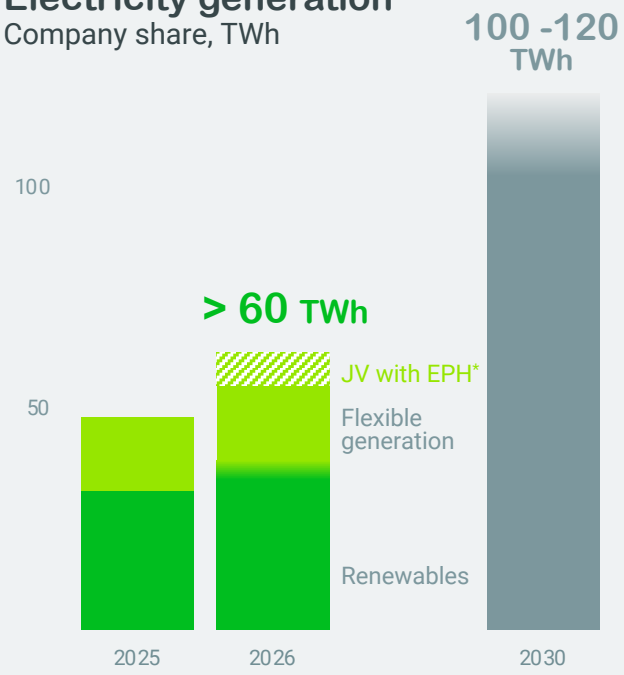
Trading to optimize portfolio synergies

Solutions

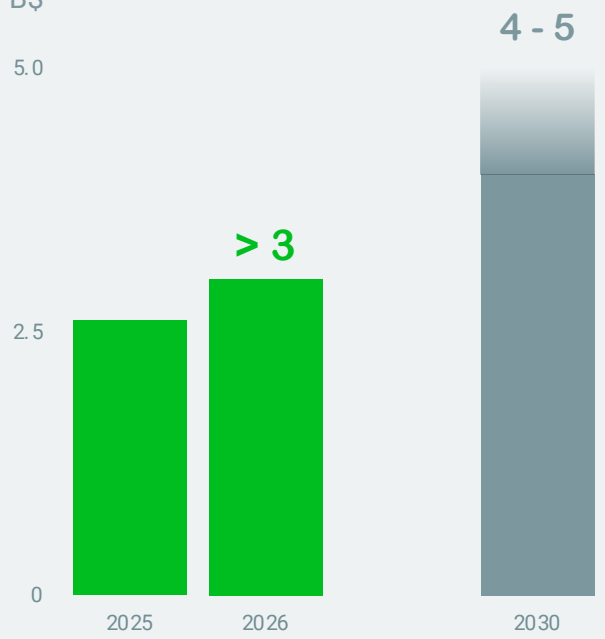
* Levelized Costs Of Electricity (CAPEX+OPEX, incl. 100 €/t CO_2 price for CCGT, OCGT and Coal); sources: Woodmac, TotalEnergies
** Including connection to land

Integrated Power cash flow contributing to Company's resilience, outside of Oil & Gas cycles

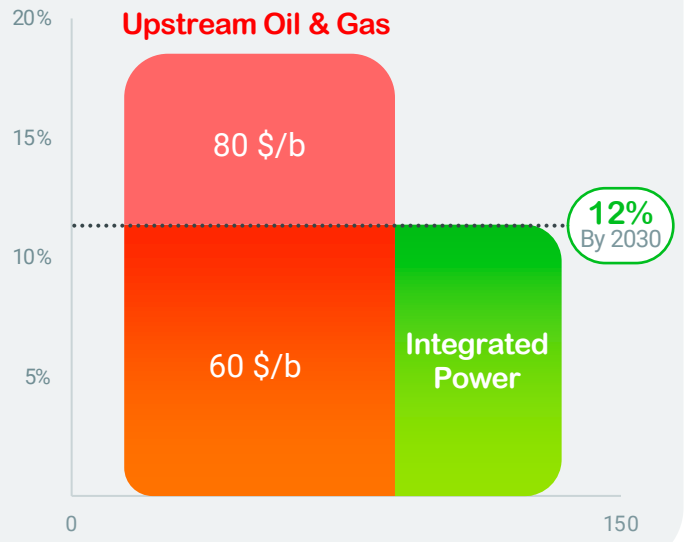
Electricity generation
Company share, TWh



CFFO
B$



Further strengthening resilience
2030 ROACE, % vs. Capital employed, B$



100-120 TWh/y power generation by 2030,
Free cash flow contributing to dividend by 2027

Solutions

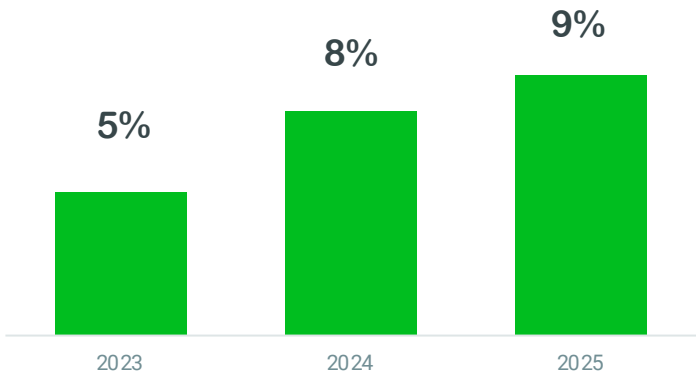
* Assuming closing of the acquisition on July 1st, 2026

EV: adapting our investment to actual market penetration

Fast / Ultrafast public EV charging

TTE French retail service stations & urban areas

Utilization rates



→ 2,000 Fast & Ultrafast charging points installed

Low utilization of charging points due to slow EV penetration

Pragmatic EV deployment

- → Reducing Capex from 200 M$/y to 100 M$/y
- → Focusing on high value charging hubs: HPC on highways & city hubs in Europe
- → B2G*: low-equity model through partnerships & leverage

Key enablers

Lower price of EV cars

- → By accelerating uptake of small affordable EV and second-hand market
- → Supporting by predictable regulation (ICE ban, Low Emissions Zones) to bridge cost gap and address manufacturers investment uncertainty

Scalable & evolutive charging infrastructures to adjust to fast-evolving technologies & markets

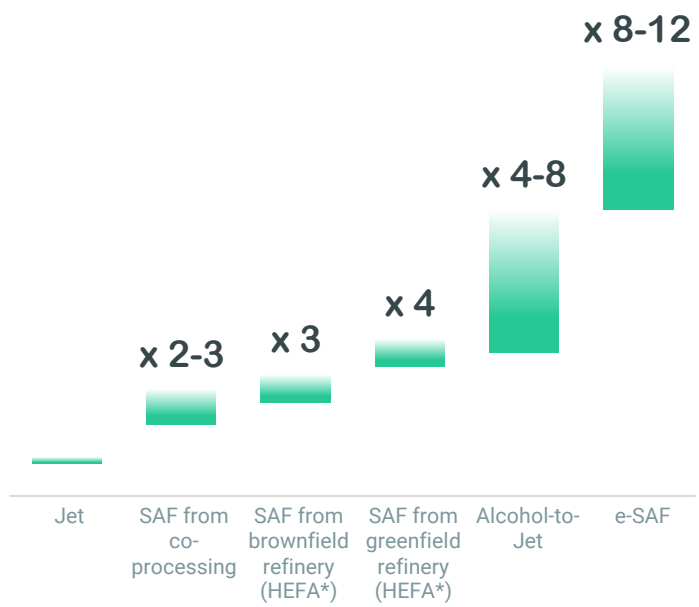
Investments in power distribution networks to avoid bottlenecks

Solutions

* Business to Government

Focusing on low-cost Sustainable Aviation Fuels production, through proven pathways

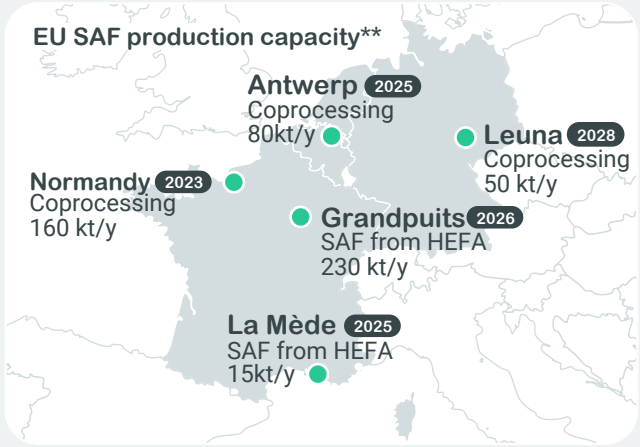
EU SAF production cost vs Jet



Coprocessing & Brownfield HEFA refineries: Most cost-competitive SAF production pathways

What we do

- → Prioritizing **affordable technologies**:
  - **Coprocessing**: no Capex required
  - **Brownfield HEFA***: > 30% Capex savings vs greenfield
- → Securing **competitive feedstock** (SARIA, Quatra)



Capacity to blend up to 10% SAF in our jet volumes

More than sufficient for 2030 EU mandate

Key enablers

EU mandates

- → Regulatory visibility & **gradual implementation** rather than abrupt steps, to align production & demand build-up
- → **Technology-neutral** mandates to develop first the most affordable production pathways

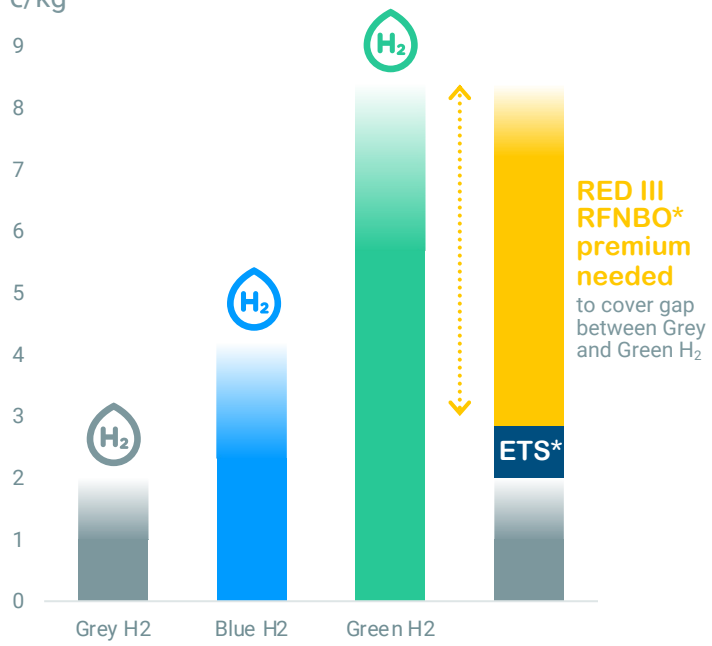
Need for global mandates (so far maintained in Europe but US incentives reduced and slow progress in APAC) to foster a **global level playing field** for airlines & suppliers

* HEFA (Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids)
** Capacity after ramp-up

Using Green H_2 for our European refineries

EU H_2 price

€/kg



Breakeven for Green H_2 price = Grey H_2 + ETS + RED III RFNBO premium**

- → Sourcing low carbon hydrogen for our European refineries
- → **>200 kt/y** low carbon H_2 committed at end Q1-26
- → Potential to increase to up to **~350 kt/y** under current national RED III conditions

Key enablers

More RED III-eligible H_2 volumes particularly in Belgium and in the Netherlands

Visibility on regulation beyond 2030 in all EU countries to stimulate investment

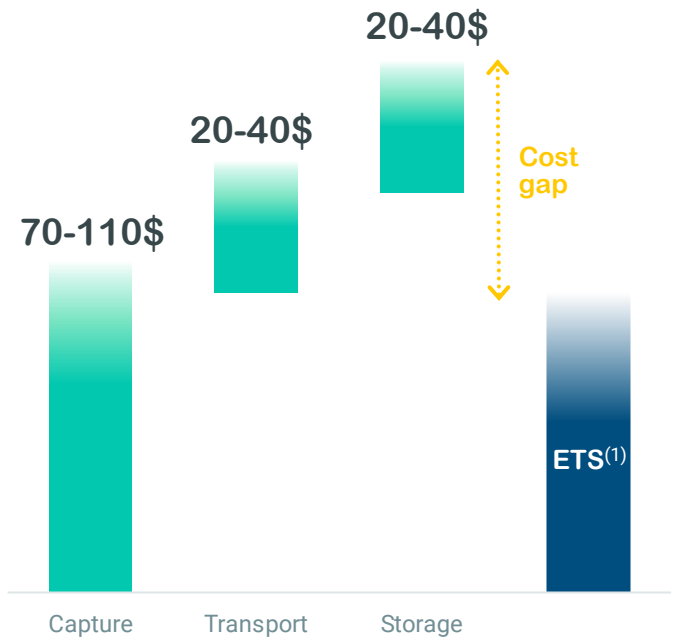
Reaching critical market size to bring costs down

* Emissions Trading System
** RFNBO: Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin

Developing Carbon Capture and Storage capacities

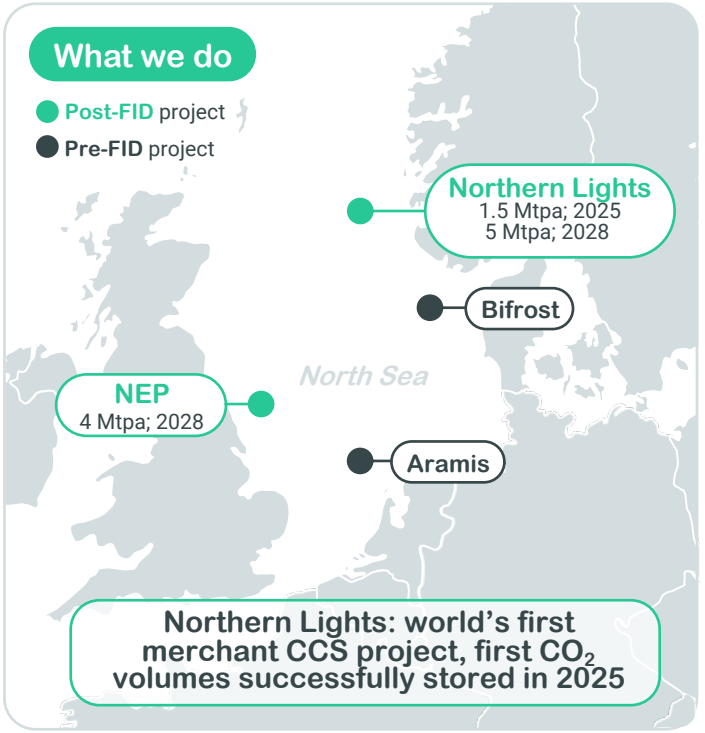
European CCS value chain cost

$/t



ETS insufficient to cover ~150$/t value chain costs

What we do



USA, Texas

→ Bayou Bend (6 Mtpa, FID-ready)

Asia-Pacific

→ Southern Cluster (Malaysia)

→ Bonaparte (Australia)

Key enablers

Fast-track permitting
all along the value chain

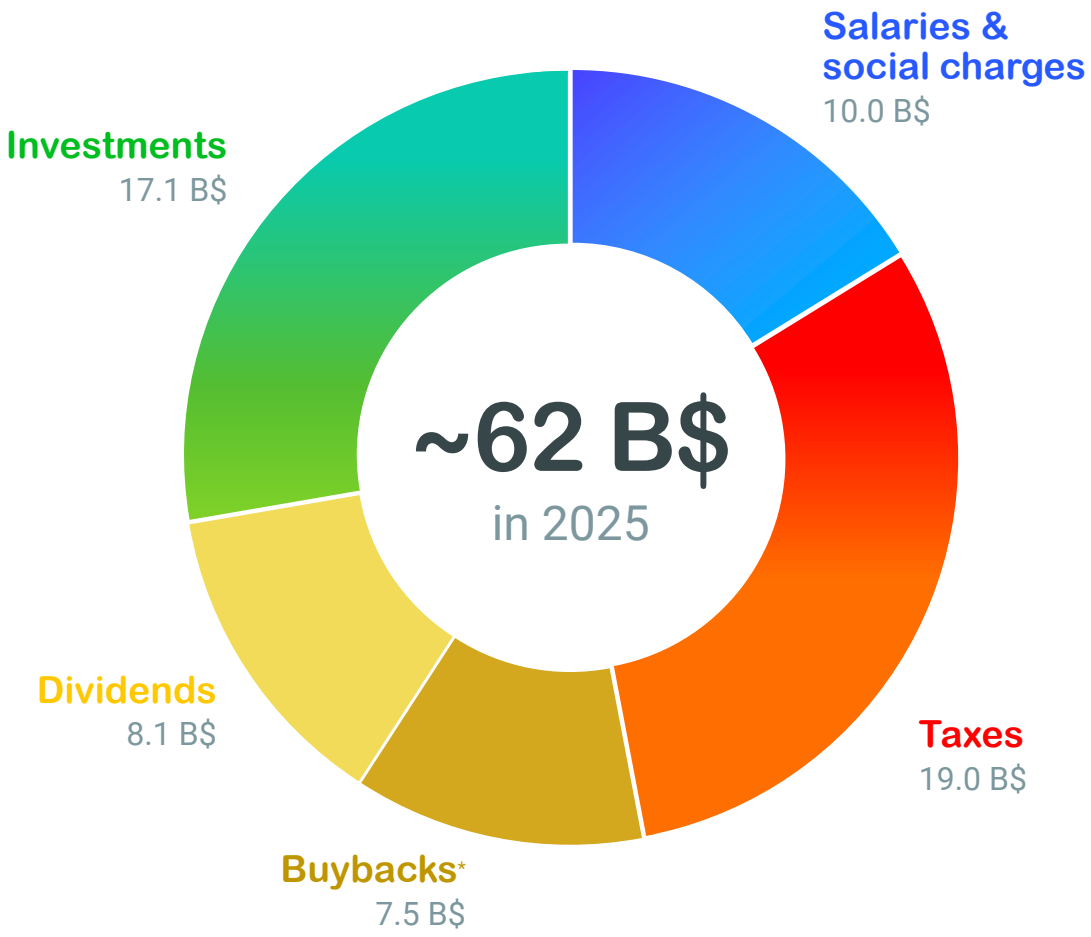
Visibility on regulation
to encourage emitters' investments in Capture facilities

Widespread implementation of Carbon CfD(2) and CDR (3) credits
to bridge the cost gap

(1) Emissions Trading System
(2) Contract for Difference
(3) Carbon Dioxide Removal

Creating value for all stakeholders

Sharing TotalEnergies' value creation



> 100,000 employees

> 70,000 shareholders (**~9%** capital)

~120 countries

~14 B$ taxes due in non-OECD countries

~100,000 suppliers

~35 B$ purchases

~ 2,000,000 individual shareholders

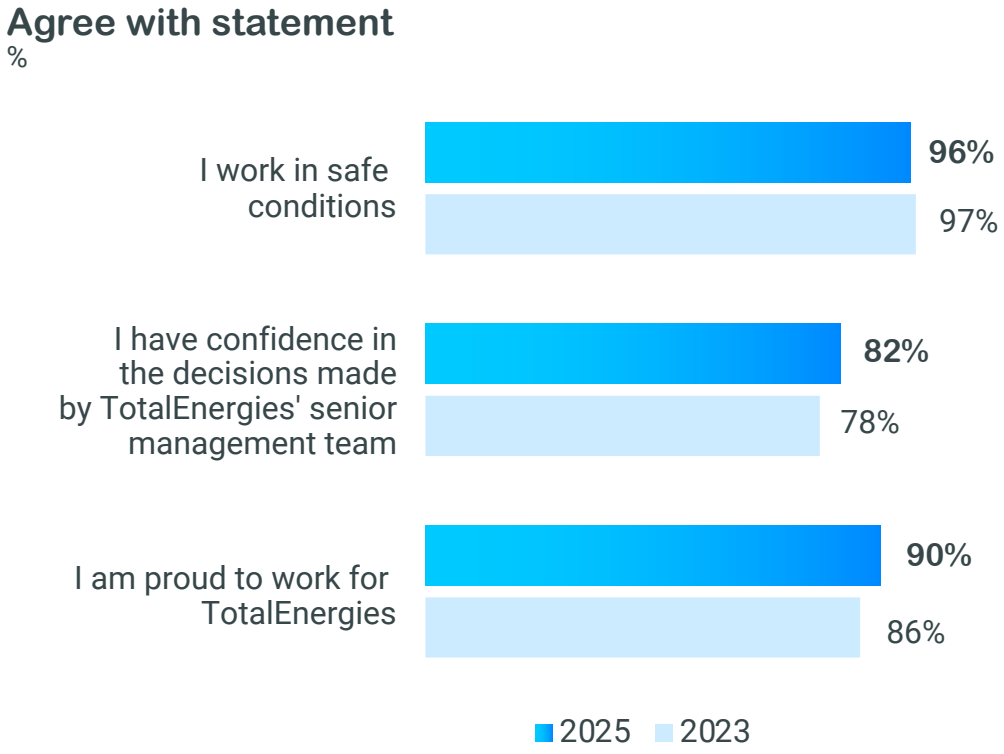
~17% capital
+150,000 in 2025

Value

* Including coverage of employees share grant plans

TotalEnergies' employees engaged in the successful execution of the strategy

Committed employees[1]…



… who are also committed shareholders

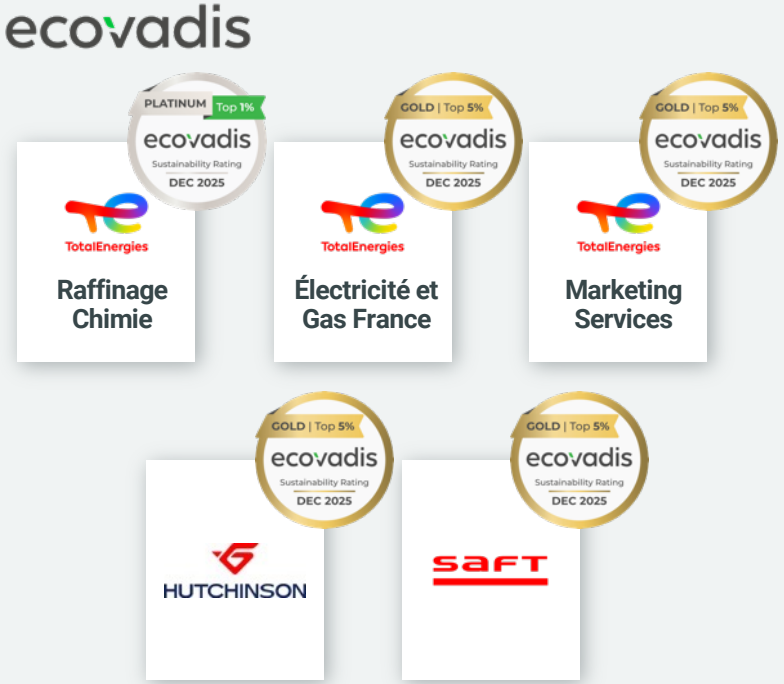
(1) TotalEnergies Pulse Survey 2025 & 2023
(2) Includes former employees as per Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code. As of December 2024.
(3) As of year-end 2025.
(4) European Federation of Employee Share Ownership - 2024 study

Value

Maintaining our leadership in extra-financial evaluations by third-parties

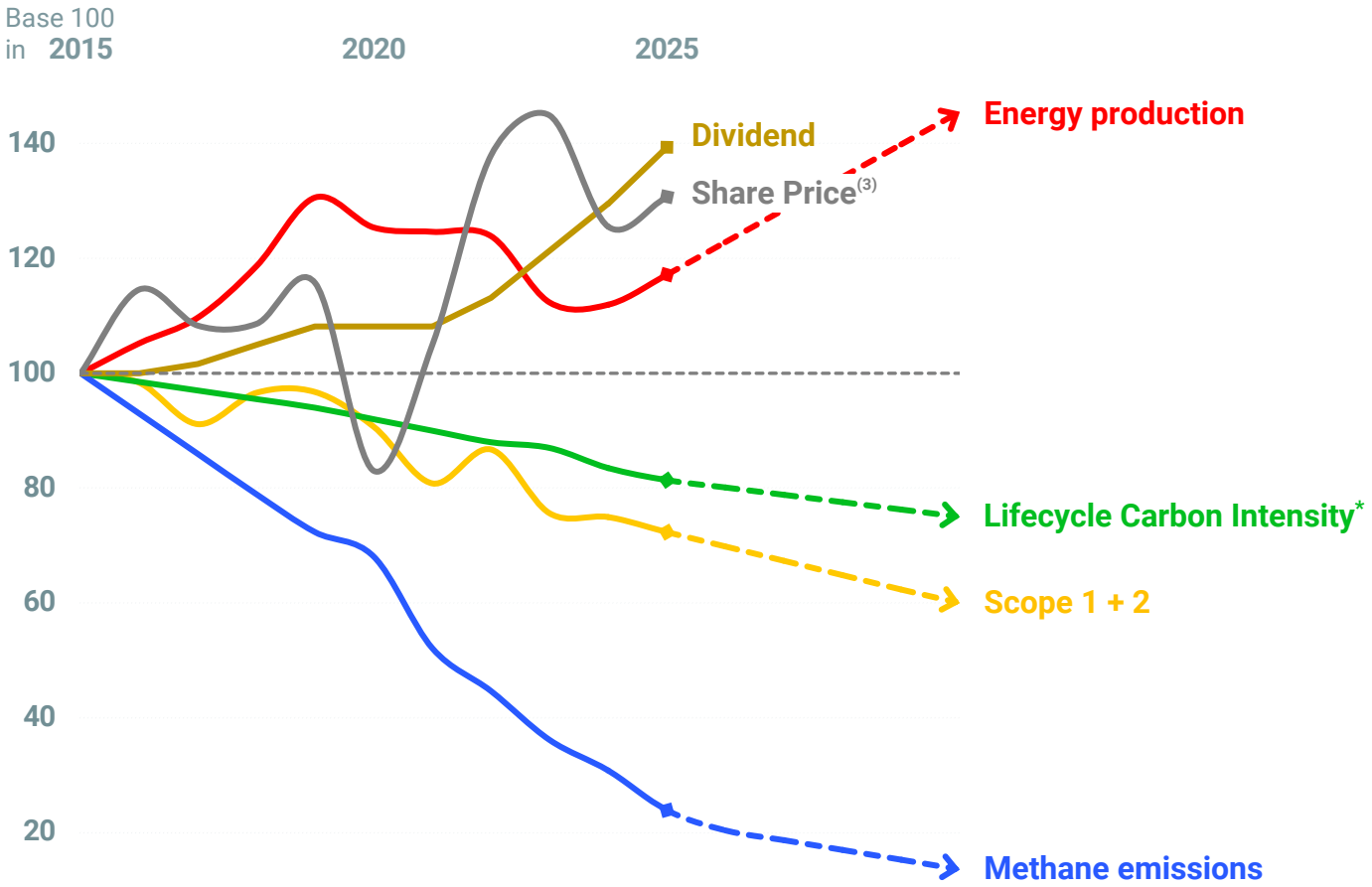
	TotalEnergies March 2026	Ranking vs peers*
MSCI	AA	1st (ex aequo)
SUSTAINALYTICS	Medium Risk	1st
ISS ESG	B- | Prime	1st (ex aequo)

* Chevron, Exxon, BP, Shell, Eni, Equinor



Value

15 years of transformation: more energy, less emissions, more returns to shareholders



Since 2015

- → **Ramping up electrons** to 10% of O&G production in 2025 and 20% in 2030
- → Pre-dividend organic **cash breakeven decreased** from >100$/boe to ~25$/boe
- → Interim **dividend growth: +39%**(1)
- → **Most profitable Major since 2022**(2)
- → **Gearing reduced** from 31% to ~15%(3)

(1) Subject to Q1-26 interim dividend board's approval (2) used criteria: ROACE ; Peers: Exxon, Chevron, Shell, BP ; (3) 31/12/2014 to 31/12/2025
Note: estimated emissions for lifecycle carbon intensity between 2015-2019 and methane emissions between 2015-2020.
Operated emissions (100%) for Scope 1+2 and Methane. *See Glossary for definitions.

Value

The differentiated and profitably growing energy company

Strategic consistency, growth and resilience supported by cash savings program

Delivering accretive growth
from low-cost upstream portfolio

Low-cost LNG growth well positioned to
arbitrate European and Asian markets

Integrated Power:
towards free cash flow positive

> 40% payout through cycles: sacrosanct and growing dividend, supported by share buybacks

Strong capital discipline,
Low breakeven portfolio

Outstanding FCF growth underpinned
by CFFO growth and cash savings

Sacrosanct growing dividend,
Healthy balance sheet

Barnett, USA – OGI camera to detect methane emissions

TotalEnergies

Zoom 1: Aiming for near-zero Methane emissions

Why Methane matters?

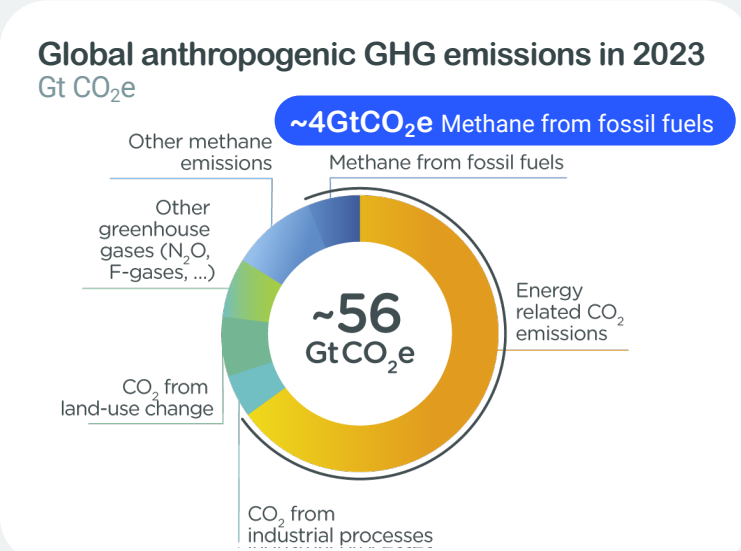
Methane is a powerful* but short-lived greenhouse gas that accounts for **a third of net warming** since the Industrial Revolution

Global Methane Pledge

COP26 Glasgow, Nov 2021

Launch of the Global Climate Pledge, collective effort to reduce global methane emissions from all sectors (agriculture, waste, energy) by **30% by 2030 from 2020**

→ potential to reduce warming by **0.2 °C by 2050**



Rapidly reducing methane emissions is regarded as **one of the most effective strategy** to achieve near-term gains in this decade and **have an impact** on limiting global warming

The **Oil & Gas industry** has the **technologies**, **technical knowledge** and **operational capabilities** to **act quickly** on methane emissions from their operations

* Methane Global Warming Potential is 30 times higher than CO_2 over 100 years

Leading the industry in slashing methane emissions

TotalEnergies' methane journey through international initiatives

2018

OIL AND GAS CLIMATE INITIATIVE

- **Methane intensity definition & collective <0,2% ambition**, set in 2018
- CEO-led initiative
- 12 of the world's leading energy companies

Co-founder in 2014

2020

UN environment programme GMP Oil And Gas Methane Partnership 2.0

- **The reference voluntary framework for methane reporting**
- 150+ members upstream & mid/downstream

Co-founder

Evaluated Gold standard for 5 consecutive years

2023

OGDC THE OIL & GAS DECARBONIZATION CHARTER

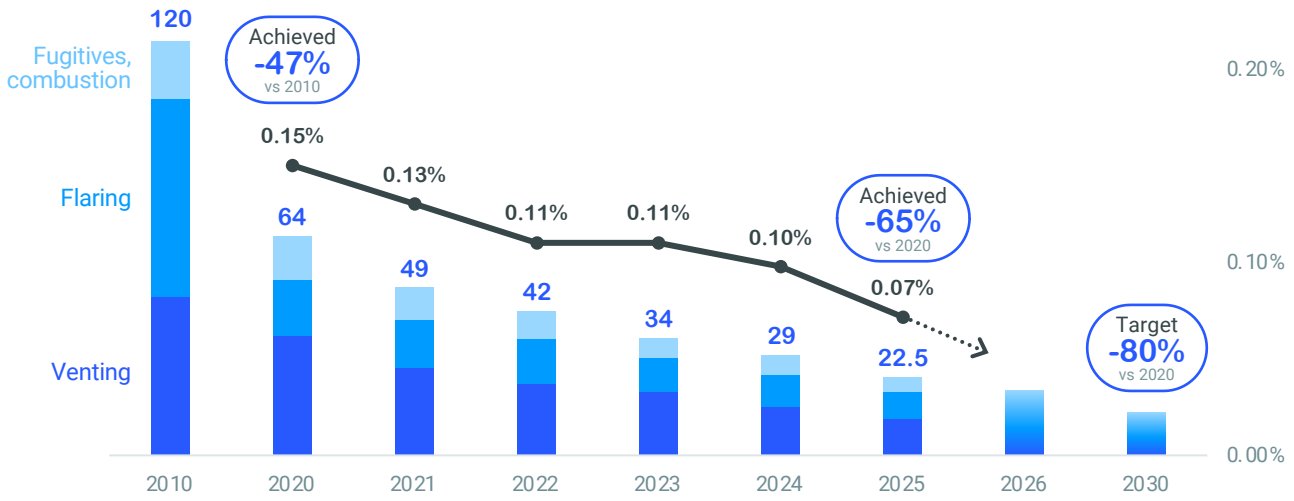
- **Collaboration between IOCs & NOCs**
- 56 O&G companies, representing ~40% of global oil production
- All signed up to OGDC's 2030 ambitions, including: near-zero upstream CH_4 & zero routine flaring

CEO Champion

TotalEnergies co-founder and leader on methane reduction initiatives in the Oil & Gas industry

Getting closer to near-zero methane

Methane emissions operated 100%
kt CH_4



Methane intensity*

Company objectives*

Aiming for near-zero methane emissions

- 60%
in **2025** vs 2020
outperformed

- 70%
in **2026** vs 2020

- 80%
in **2030 or sooner** vs 2020

< 0.1%
Methane intensity** since 2024

Methane emissions sources

- **Venting:** methane release to the atmosphere due to design of facilities
- **Flaring:** methane release due to incomplete combustion of gas in flares
- **Combustion:** incomplete combustion of gas in turbines & other equipment
- **Fugitives:** methane emissions due to leaks

Actions

- Eliminating venting sources: re-routing to flare, tank blanketing…
- Eliminating routine flaring, drastically reduce other flaring sources
- Reducing combustion emissions (electrification)
- Detection & rapid repair of fugitives, preventive maintenance

Methane

* For our 100% operated assets
** From Operated Oil & Gas facilities Upstream, as per OGCI definition

LAPA, Brazil

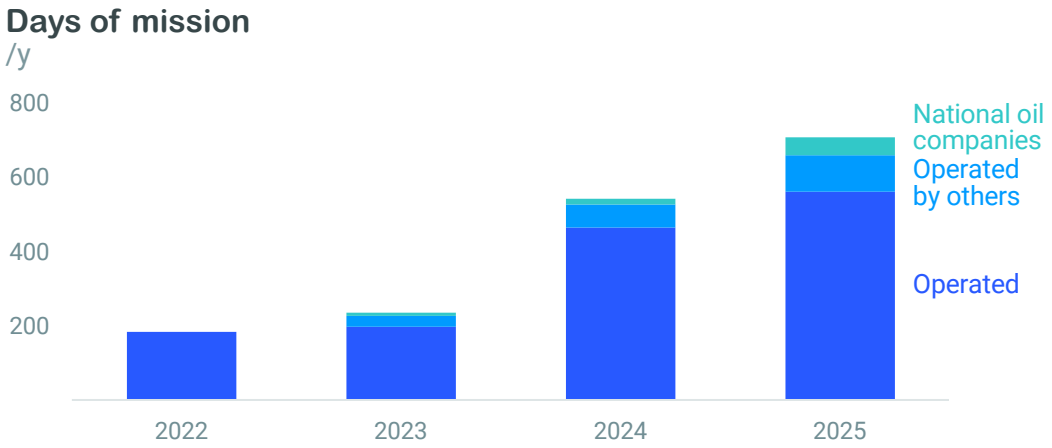
TotalEnergies

Detecting & measuring to slash methane emissions

AUSEA™ – Step change towards near-zero CH_4 emissions

- **Ultralight dual sensor** - Detects CH_4 and CO_2
- Developed by TotalEnergies with the French National Research Center (CNRS) and the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne
- **Qualified in 2021** by means of blind test at TotalEnergies testing ground, **TADI**
  - Worldclass testing platform
  - Support from the EU Commission and the U.S. DoE
  - Partnership between TADI and Colorado State University's METEC
- Best in class **drone** technology (IMEO**/Stanford benchmark - 2024)

Deployed worldwide



Operational impact

Inventory exhaustivity detects and quantifies hard to reach sources

Focused repair and mitigation efforts

Sharing AUSEA™ inside and outside the O&G industry

OGDC members

PETROBRAS, SOCAR, Sonangol, ONGC, OIL INDIA, NNPC, VEOLIA

AUSEA™*, periodic precise detection that drives methane reduction at scale

* Airborne Ultralight Spectrometer for Environmental Applications, a drone-based greenhouse gases detection technology protected by TotalEnergies property rights
** International Methane Emissions Observatory

Methane Permanent Monitoring: an industry game changer

Key Facts

Monitoring Fugitive emissions on all E&P Operated Assets

- → **Offshore facilities:** IoT Sensors, ATEX (11,000)
- → **Onshore gas pads:** High Sensitivity Sensors (2,000)
- → **Onshore facilities:** fixed InfraRed Cameras (45)

Unburnt methane from combustion sources

- → **Stationary combustion** (gas turbines & engines) **& Flares**: Deployment of Predictive Emissions Monitoring Systems (PEMS) (260)
- → **Flares:** Pyrometer sensors or cameras for detection of flame out (30)

Pipelines (for all greenfield projects)

- → Detection through optic fiber

IoT Sensor

High Sensitivity sensor

InfraRed Camera

Pyrometer

Q4/24
FID

Q1/25
Sensors' procurement

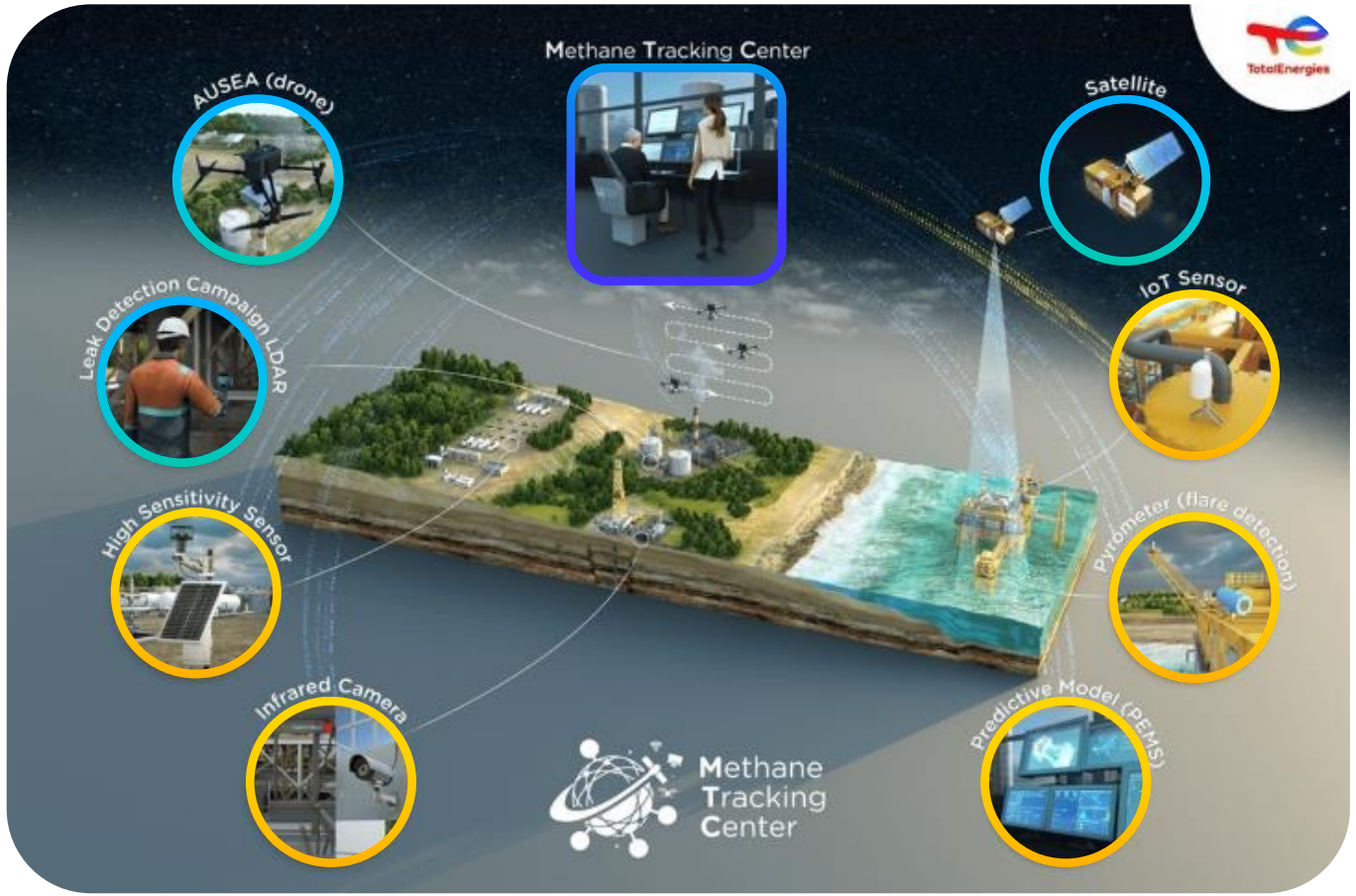
Q2/25
Configuration & shipping

Q3–Q4/25
Installation & commissioning

Sensors operational

2025 deployment on all existing upstream operated assets (13,000 sensors for 50 M$)
All new projects will include permanent monitoring technologies

Full set of Methane Monitoring technologies deployed



Leveraging digital and AI to reach near zero methane emissions

Periodic detection

- → Satellites, QLDAR*
- → AUSEA™ Best in class drone technology

Permanent monitoring

All upstream operated sites covered:

- → ~ 13,000 devices
- → Enables to detect and quickly fix anomalies

Methane Tracking Center

- → Consolidation and visualization at a global scale of data from all technologies
- → Operational since September 2025
- → Cornerstone of methane emissions surveillance strategy

Methane

* Quantification Leak Detection and Repair

Measure accurately → Act quickly → Prevent recurrence

QLDAR Campaigns

Context

→ Fugitive emissions accounted for 8% of Company's reported methane emissions in 2021

Source description

Unintended releases of gas into the atmosphere.

Actions taken

Measure

→ QLDAR (Quantification, Leak, Detection and Repair) programs across operated assets

→ AUSEA™ for sources difficult to reach

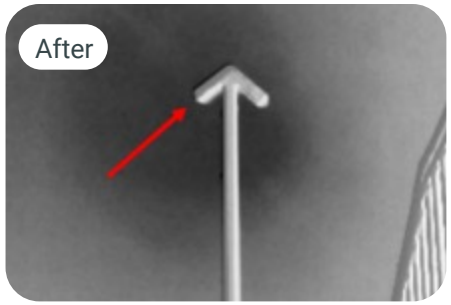
Repair

→ Rapid repair of detected leaks

Prevent

→ Preventive maintenance of high-emitting equipment

20 kg/h of CH_4 leak detected during QLDAR campaign



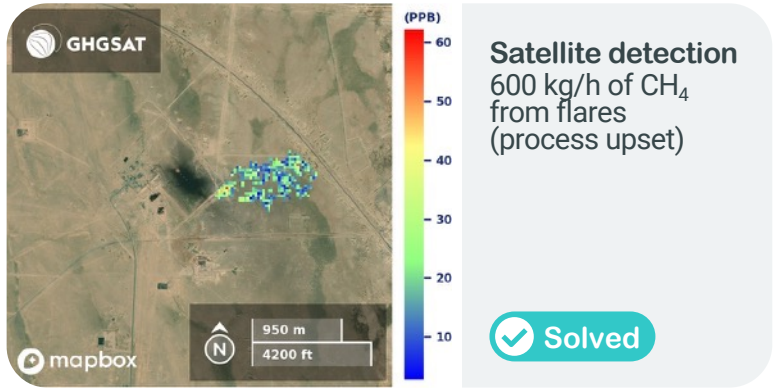
0 kg/h after repair

QLDAR & AUSEA™ complemented by Methane Permanent Monitoring

→ ~13,000 fixed devices (sensors & cameras) installed on upstream operated sites

Methane detections examples in specific assets

Periodic Satellites



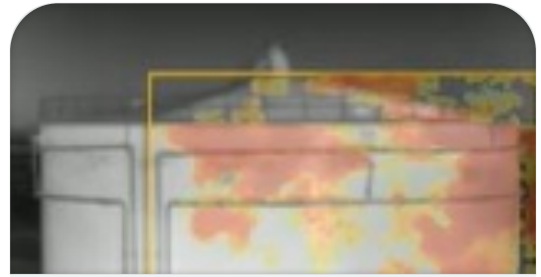
Satellite detection
600 kg/h of CH_4
from flares
(process upset)

Solved

Permanent Fixed Cameras

Detection from underground piping
20 kg/h of CH_4

Solved



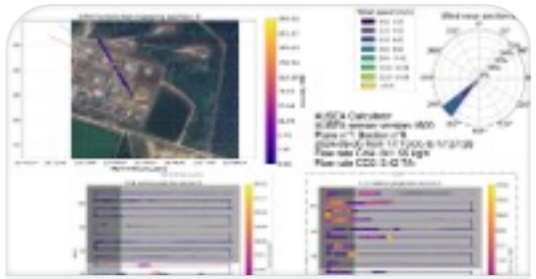
Detection from crude oil tank vent
65 kg/h of CH_4

Solved

Periodic AUSEA™

Walking detection
10 kg/h of CH_4
near compressor

Solved



Flight detection from crude oil tank vent
700 kg/h of CH_4

Solved

Permanent IoT Sensors

IoT detection during maintenance on an Offshore facility

Solved

Moho Nord, Congo

TotalEnergies

Aiming for near-zero flaring

Eliminating routine flaring

Case study **Nigeria, OML100**

Context

- 2020: OML100 was 57% of E&P global routine flaring
- Facilities commissioned in 1993
- Remote platforms producing oil to a central complex
- Associated gas routinely flared on remote platforms

Source description

Emissions related to incomplete combustion of hydro-carbons in flares

Actions taken

- **Modify remote platforms to export gas** to central complex in multiphase mode
- Project realized **in 2023** during planned turnaround
- **Gas exported to NLNG plant** for valorization and flaring penalties avoided

CH_4 emissions reduction

- 1 kt CH_4/y / -30 ktCO_2e/y

NTC*: - 45 $/t CO_2e

Methane

* Net Technical cost: Costs (OPEX,CAPEX) net of additional gas revenues/ GHG emissions abated

Reducing safety flaring

Case study **Gabon, Anguille & Torpille**

Context

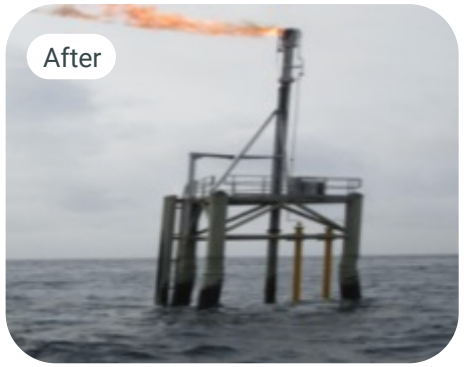
- High safety flaring required to maintain the flare lit due to poor flare design
- Recurrent flame out leading to methane emissions

Safety flaring

Flaring to ensure the safe performance of operations conducted at the production site (emergency shutdown, safety-related testing, etc.)

Actions taken

- Installation of **a new flare tip** with a flame stabilizer, a pilot system with automatic ignition and a camera
- Combined with **surface modifications and process control optimization** to further reduce flaring
- **Valorization** of previously flared gas



CH_4 emissions reduction

- 3.2 kt CH_4/y / -100 ktCO_2e/y

NTC*: - 0.5 $/t CO_2e

* Net Technical cost: Costs (OPEX,CAPEX) net of additional gas revenues/ GHG emissions abated

Installing Flare Gas Recovery Systems (FGRS)

Case studies

Italy, Tempa Rossa

Context

- Onshore oil complex facility
- Retrofit with the enclosed ground flare completed in July 2024

CH_4 emissions reduction

- 1.3 kt CH_4 / -40 ktCO_2e

NTC*: 54 $/t CO_2e

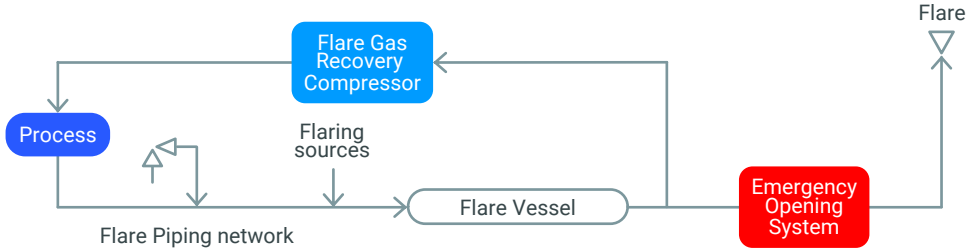
Nigeria, Egina

Context

- FPSO, Deep Offshore oil
- FGRS by design

Actions taken

- **Recovering and recycling flare streams** to the process (up to a certain flowrate) to limit flaring to emergency or major process upsets events only
- **FGRS by design** on all greenfield projects
- Ongoing **retrofit program** on the E&P Operated perimeter



* Net Technical cost: Costs (OPEX,CAPEX) net of additional gas revenues/ GHG emissions abated

Barnett Shale Gas Facility, USA

TotalEnergies

Eliminating methane venting

Replacing Gas Instrument by Air Instrument

Case study **United States, Barnett**

Context

- Onshore shale gas asset with many well pads
- Previously, one of our **largest methane emitters** due to **venting of instrument gas**

Source description

Instrument gas: natural gas from field used to power equipment such as pneumatic controllers, pneumatic pumps and control systems. After performing its function, the gas is released to the atmosphere.

Actions taken

Compressed air solution to eliminate instrument gas

- Air compressors were installed in 413 pads to power instruments
- 50% of natural gas, previously used to operate equipment, now exported and valorized

CH_4 emissions reduction

- 7.5 kt CH_4/y / -225 kt CO_2e/y
~16% of Company's total 2021 CH_4 emissions

NTC*: 21 $/t CO_2e

* Net Technical cost: Costs (OPEX,CAPEX) net of additional gas revenues/ GHG emissions abated

Tank Blanketing with nitrogen

Case study **Nigeria, OML58**

Context

- Onshore oil asset with 8 storage tanks blanketed with fuel gas
- Blanketing gas vented to the atmosphere through relief valves
- AUSEA™ survey identified methane emissions from the tanks

Source description

Blanketing gas is injected at the top of storage tanks to prevent oxygen ingress and keep slight positive pressure. When released during liquid displacement, or equipment malfunction, it becomes a methane emission source.

Actions taken

Replaced fuel gas by nitrogen for blanketing

- Previously vented gas is now valorized
- Relief valves set-points on tanks inlet/outlets reviewed and calibrated
- AUSEA™* and QLDAR** surveys performed after repairs confirming emission reduction

CH_4 emissions reduction

- 5 kt CH_4/y / -150 kt CO_2e/y
94% of asset CH_4 emissions

NTC*: -2 $/t CO_2e

(1) Airborne Ultralight Spectrometer for Environmental Applications, a drone-based greenhouse gases detection technology protected by TotalEnergies property rights
(2) Quantification Leak Detection and Repair
(3) Net Technical cost: Costs (OPEX,CAPEX) net of additional gas revenues/ GHG emissions abated

SK408, Malaysia

TotalEnergies

Conclusions

Embarking the O&G industry and all our non-operated assets in the methane reduction journey

Aiming for Near Zero methane

Main contribution expected from O&G industry for GHG reduction

- Has built significant know-how and technical expertise over the years
- Successfully developed and deployed innovative technologies
- Is leveraging OGMP 2.0 and OGDC to share best practices
- Is already sharing with partners on its non operated assets

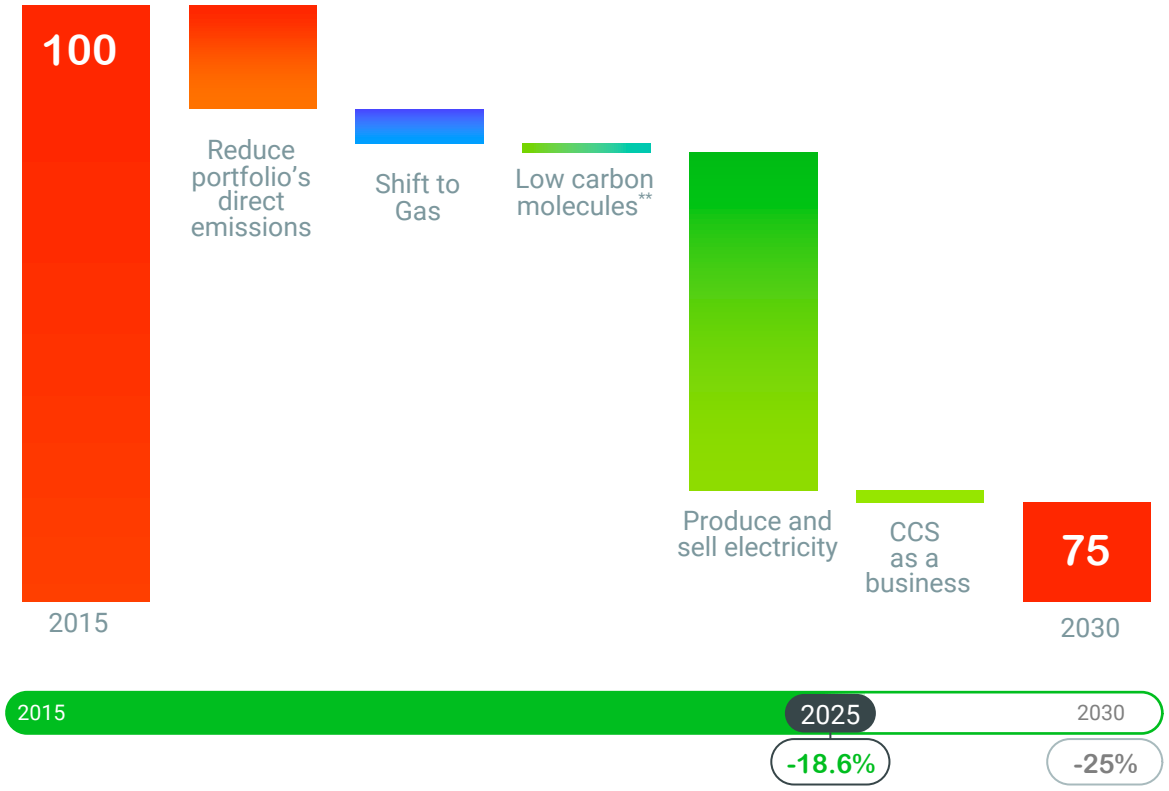
TotalEnergies is committed to sharing and collaborating with the Oil & Gas industry and to pro-actively deploy our know-how on all its non-operated assets.

Zoom 2: Supporting our customers in their decarbonization journey

Contributing to our customers' own emissions reductions

Lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold*

Scope 1+2+3



On track to achieve our - 25% target, while supplying 1/3 more energy to our customers

- → Electricity growth contributing to ~70% of the reduction
- → Direct emissions reduction efforts contributing to ~20%

Customers

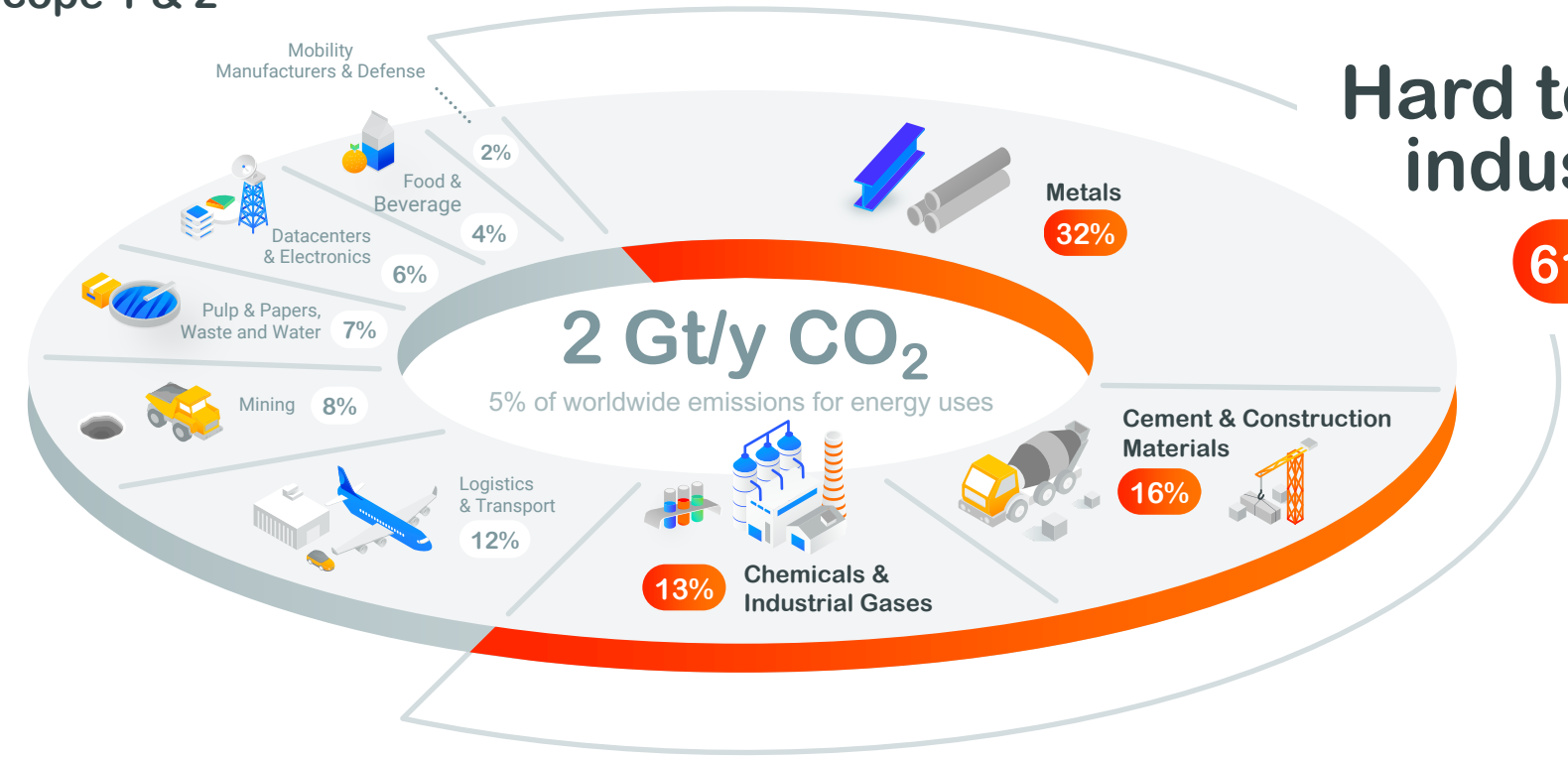
* See Glossary slide and TotalEnergies' Sustainability and Climate – 2026 Progress Report for definitions and calculation methodology

** Biofuels, biogas, low-carbon and renewable hydrogen, e-fuels / e-gases.

Supporting our customers in their decarbonization journey

Over the past 4 years, we engaged 467 large B2B clients on their Scope 1&2

Our customers' Scope 1 & 2
CO_2 emissions



Hard to abate industries
61%

Providing affordable low-carbon energy to our clients

Our key offers

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

→ Pay-as-Produced electricity contract from renewable assets

Clean Firm Power (CFP)

→ Guaranteed delivery of 24/7 electricity volume and profile from renewable and flexible assets

Storage

→ Battery storage solutions providing flexible, on-demand electricity capacity

Low-carbon molecules 'Bio'

→ Supply of HVO, SAF and Biomethane to transportation and heavy industries

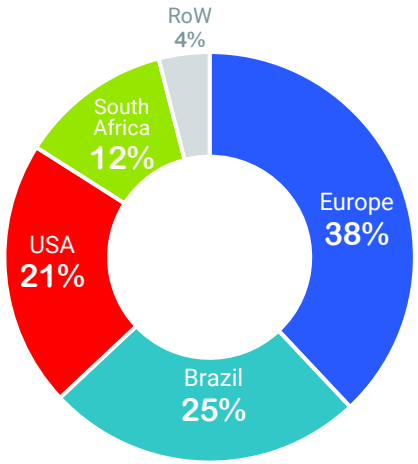
Mobility

→ Providing EV truck charging solutions

Distributed Generation (DG)

→ Installation/operation of solar/wind powerplants on customer sites for local self-consumption

Already 200 Deals signed for ~150 TWh_e



Explore — 2022

DG: Lhoist

Structure — 2023

PPA: Air Liquide

DG: aws, HOLCIM

BIO: SAINT-GOBAIN

Develop — 2024

CFP: SAINT-GOBAIN, STMicroelectronics

PPA: sanofi, lyondellbasell, HOLCIM, SAFRAN

DG: sue2, slb, IMERYS, HOLCIM

Supply: IMERYS, VEOLIA, essity

BIO: AIRBUS, NOVARTIS

Expand — 2025

70 TWh

CFP: AIRBUS, THALES, SWM, Data4, Air Liquide

PPA: aws, intel, Air Liquide, cba, Google, vallourec, Dow

DG: DANONE, ceva logistics, SAMSUNG, BASF, CRH

Supply: VEOLIA, Kimberly-Clark, PAPREC, THALES

BIO: CMA CGM, KEOLIS, XPO

Customers

PPA: Power Purchase Agreement / CFP: Clean Firm Power / DG: Distributed Generation (Solar panels) / Supply: Gas or Electricity / BIO: Biomethane, HVO

What our OneB2B clients are telling us

Pragmatism & Competitiveness at the heart of our customers' choices

Takeaways from our customers

→ **Commitments remain unchanged towards 2030,** less visibility on their transition roadmap beyond

→ **Focus on scope 2,** as reducing Scope 1 is more complex

→ **Two different dynamics**

- **Decarbonizing, but not at the expense of competitiveness:** Chemicals, Steel, Food & Beverage
- **Proactive commitment in a growth context:** Aerospace / Defense, Pharma, Datacenters and Electronics

→ **Adapting our offers**

- **Proposing tailor-made solutions** to answer growing low carbon electricity demand
- **CCS:** main solution for cement CO_2 fatal emissions
- **HVO** for construction heavy machinery as transition before electrification
- Hydrogen is no longer a priority

TTE's value addition

→ Seen as a reliable partner, advising and supporting clients on the long-term

→ Offering multi-energy solutions

→ Tailoring offers to client's needs

→ Solutions well ranked on CO_2 merit order

Main barriers

→ Limited willingness from end-customers to pay a "green premium"

→ Adapting production processes is complex

→ Changing production facilities is capex intensive

Datacenters

Case study **Google** A worldwide partnership, spanning USA to Malaysia

Context

- Power: corner stone of the race for AI and cloud datacenters
- Need to secure access to stable and reliable power

Green power solutions…

- **Large contracts signed in 2025 for 2.2GW**, including Clearway
- Providing PPA from new solar & wind assets
- Offering **Powered-land option:**
  - Land carve-out for datacenter
  - Grid capacity reservation

… worldwide

In the USA: Google's main footprint

- PPAs signed on 3 different grids in 2025 (ERCOT, PJM, SPP)

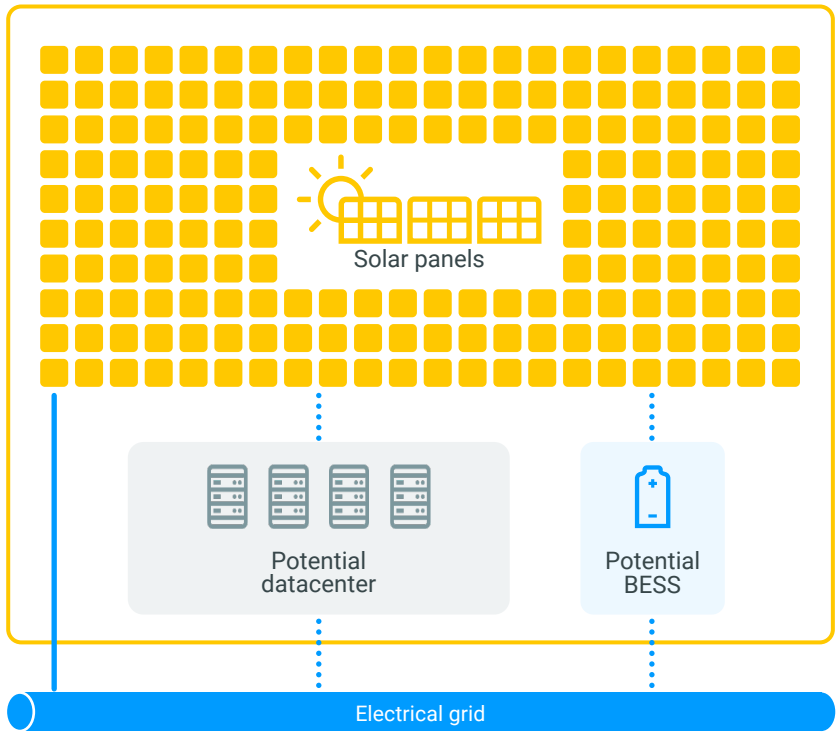
And to support their expansion globally:

- Malaysia: 21-year PPA (20MW)

CO_2 stakes

Contribution to Google's ambition to be net zero and 100% renewable in 2030

Powered-land option



Semiconductors

Case study **STMicroelectronics** Supplying Clean Firm Power in France

Context

- Providers of the booming digital & tech industry, with high power needs and ambitious decarbonization commitments
- Strong footprint in Asia with some strategic relocations in the USA and Europe

Supplying Clean Firm Power to STMicroelectronics

- Supply of 1.5TWh of baseload power over 15 years
- Renewable power generated by 75MW of new solar and wind assets

Actively working with the Semiconductor Climate Consortium

- TTE Founding sponsor of the SEMI Climate Consortium Energy Collaborative
- Support adoption by the industry of renewable energies in APAC

CO_2 stakes

Contribution to STMicroelectronics' ambition to be carbon neutral and to use 100% renewable energy by 2027

semi | Semiconductor Climate Consortium

Aviation Industry

Case study **Airbus** A global partnership with TotalEnergies

Context

- Airbus strongly committed to pioneering aviation sector decarbonization
- Airbus commitment to increase its SAF use to 25% by 2030

- **Partnership extension until 2030 for SAF supply** for > 50% of Airbus' needs in Europe since 2022
- **Supplying 3.3 TWh Clean Firm Power: ~ 50% of Airbus' needs in Germany & UK**
  - 10-years contract to supply Airbus manufacturing plants with a continuous 'baseload' delivery profile from new renewable assets, starting in 2027-2028
- **Equipping aircrafts with SAFT batteries**
  - Li-ion batteries for Airbus Defense & Space and 28V Nickel Cadmium batteries for Airbus Commercial
- **Investing in a joint Research and Innovation program**
  - Study of SAF specification to allow > 50% sustainable fuels dropin, compatible with current and future aircrafts

CO_2 stakes

Contribution to Airbus' 63% CO_2 emissions (scope 1&2) reduction target by 2030

Metals

Case study **Vallourec** Brazil, long term renewable power contract with our JV Casa dos Ventos

Context

- Global seamless tube manufacturer with strong presence in Brazil
- Vallourec South America strategy: use of renewable electricity to support its decarbonization journey

Greening power supply

- 235 GWh/y PPA in Brazil
- 10-years contract from 2026
- Electricity produced by Casa dos Ventos complex in Serra do Tigre

Casa Dos Ventos

Serra do Tigre Onshore Wind Complex

- Capacity: 756 MW
- 168 wind turbines
- 1.2 Mt/y CO_2* avoided

CO_2 stakes

Contribution to Vallourec's 30% CO_2 emissions reduction target by 2030

Customers

* Based on the average CO_2 emission factor of the Brazilian electrical system (0.414 tCO_2/MWh)

Useful links

Sustainability & Climate 2026 Progress Report

2025 Universal Registration Document

Ocean brochure

Preserve water brochure

Biodiversity brochure

Human Rights Briefing Paper

Voluntary Principles on Security & Human Rights 2025 Report

ESG Hub

2025 ESG Databook

Tax transparency report

Glossary (1/3)

Biofuel - Liquid fuel for transport produced from biomass.

Biogas - Gaseous combustible or fuels produced from biomass.

Biogas (power generation from) - Combustion of gas produced by the fermentation of non-fossil organic matter (biomass**).**

Biomethane - Biogas whose characteristics allow its injection into a natural gas network.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) - capture and transport of CO_2 for long term geological storage.

Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) - Capture and transport of CO_2 for its use in the production of synthetic products, chemicals, or fuels.

Carbon neutrality ambition, together with society - Ambition of the Company as described in point 1.2.3 of chapter 1 of its Universal Registration Document.

Carbon sinks - Natural reservoir (e.g. vegetation, oceans) or artificial reservoir (e.g. CCS) that stores carbon in different forms.

Cash Flow From Operations excluding working capital (CFFO) - CFFO is a non-GAAP financial measure and its most directly comparable IFRS measure is Cash flow from operating activities. Cash Flow From Operations excluding working capital is defined as cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital at replacement cost, excluding the mark-to-market effect of Integrated LNG and Integrated Power contracts, including capital gain from renewable projects sales and including organic loan repayments from equity affiliates. This indicator can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike to help understand changes in cash flow from operating activities, excluding the impact of working capital changes across periods on a consistent basis and with the performance of peer companies in a manner that, when viewed in combination with the Company's results prepared in accordance with IFRS, provides a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the Company's business and performance. This performance indicator is used by the Company as a base for its cash flow allocation and notably to guide on the share of its cash flow to be allocated to the distribution to shareholders.

Combined Cycle with Gas Turbine (CCGT) - Thermal power plant for electricity generation that combines two types of turbines: a combustion turbine and a steam turbine.

Decarbonization - Actions aimed at reducing the carbon intensity of activities or products and/or greenhouse gas emissions from activities.

Energy mix - The various energy sources used to meet the demand for energy.

Energy mix of sales - Energy mix calculated by taking into account electricity sales, marketable gas production from Exploration & Production and LNG sales, sales of petroleum products (from Marketing & Services and bulk refining sales) and distribution of biofuels, biomass and H2 sales. Electricity is placed on an equal footing with fossil fuels, taking into account average capacity factors and average efficiency ratios.

Gearing - Gearing is a non-GAAP financial measure and its most directly comparable IFRS measure is the ratio of total financial liabilities to total equity. Gearing is a Net-debt-to-capital ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of Net debt excluding leases to (Equity + Net debt excluding leases). This indicator can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike to assess the strength of the Company's balance sheet.

Gearing ratio excluding leases commitments - (Net debt excluding leases commitments)/(Net debt excluding leases commitments + shareholders equity Company share + Non-controlling interests).

Greenhouse gases (GHG) - The seven greenhouse gases in the Kyoto protocol, namely CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3, with their respective GWP (Global Warming Potential) as described in the most recent IPCC report. HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 are virtually absent from the Company's emissions and are not accounted for by the Company.

Gross capacity - Capacity expressed on a 100% basis regardless of the ownership share in the asset.

Hydrocarbons - Mixture of molecules composed principally of carbon and hydrogen atoms. They can be solid such as asphalt, liquid such as crude oil or gaseous such as natural gas. They may include compounds with sulphur, nitrogen, metals, etc.

Intensity of CO2 equivalent emissions - Scope 1+2 GHG emissions from the facilities operated by the Company for its upstream oil & gas activities (kg) divided by the Company's operated hydrocarbon production in barrels of oil equivalent (boe).

Intensity of methane emissions - Volume of methane emissions divided by the volume of commercial gas produced, from all facilities operated by the Company (oil and/or gas) for its upstream oil & gas activities.

Lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold - This indicator measures the average GHG emissions of a unit of energy products used by the Company's customers across its lifecycle (i.e., Scope 1+2+3), from production to end use by customers. This indicator is calculated as a division which takes into account:
•for the numerator, the sum of:
-emissions connected to the production and conversion of energy products used by the customers of the Company;
-emissions connected to the end use of energy products sold to the Company's customers. For each product, stoichiometric emission factors(1) are applied to these sales to obtain an emission volume. For the biofuel value chain, lifecycle emissions (production, processing and end use) are calculated on the basis of the emissions of the equivalent fossil fuel to which a standard abatement rate is applied(2). Non-energy use products (bitumen, lubricants, plastics, etc.) are not taken into account;
-negative emissions stored through the use of Carbon Capture and Storage services marketed to third party industrial emitters ("storage as a service") and nature-based carbon sinks projects.
• for the denominator: the quantity of energy sold, this being the sum of:
-the energy quantities associated with the highest points in the oil and gas value chains, as determined in the Scope 3 calculation;
-energy quantities associated with sales of biofuels (Marketing & Services sales and bulk refining sales), biogas and hydrogen;
-quantities of electricity sold, based on sales by marketing entities in Europe, sales linked to aggregation activities (corresponding to medium/long-term purchases), production outside Europe and sales of EV charging station entities outside Europe. Electricity is placed on an equal footing with fossil fuels, taking into account average capacity factors and average efficiency ratios.
The carbon intensity indicator therefore corresponds to the average emissions associated with each unit of energy used by customers. To track changes in the indicator, it is expressed in base 100 compared to 2015.
[Footnotes]
(1) The emission factors used are taken from a technical note of the CDP: Guidance methodology for estimation of scope 3 category 11 emissions for oil and gas companies.
(2) The abatement rates applied to the emissions of biofuels compared to equivalent fossil fuels are in line with the minimums required by European regulations (RED II).

Liquids - Liquids consist of crude oil, bitumen, condensates and NGL.

LNG (liquefied natural gas): - Natural gas which has been liquefied by cooling to a temperature of approximately -160 °C which allows its volume to be reduced by a factor of almost 600 in order to transport it.

Glossary (2/3)

Low-carbon hydrogen - Hydrogen whose energy content comes from non-renewable sources and that meets a required level of greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to the fossil fuel comparator. In Europe, this reduction level is 70%, corresponding to a life-cycle emission level for hydrogen of 3.38 kg CO_2e/kg H_2, according to the methodology of the European Directive 2018/2001 (RED II).

Low-carbon energies –
- Electricity generation activities (from renewable sources and flexible gas-fired capacities), electricity storage and trading, and BtB–BtC distribution of gas and electricity – these activities together form the Integrated Power segment.
- Activities related to low-carbon molecules, namely: biofuels, biogas, renewable hydrogen, low-carbon hydrogen, e-fuels/e-gas.
- Other low-carbon technologies: CCS, Nature-based solutions, plastic recycling, electromobility

Low-carbon molecules - Biofuels, biogas, low-carbon and renewable hydrogen, e-fuels / e-gases.

Natural gas - Mixture of light gaseous hydrocarbons extracted from underground reservoirs. It is mainly composed of methane, but can also contain ethane up to 10%, molecules with one or two carbon atoms, and other compounds in small quantities.

Natural gas liquids (NGL) - A mixture of light hydrocarbons that exist in the gaseous phase at room temperature and pressure and are recovered as liquid in gas processing plants. NGL include ethane, propane and butane.

Nature-based solutions - Actions aimed at a sustainable management and use of nature in order to preserve or enhance carbon storage. TotalEnergies' Nature based solutions aim to generate carbon credits for the voluntary compensation of the Company's residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2030 onward while also seeking environmental, social and economic benefits.

Net cash flow (or free cash-flow) - Net cash flow (or free cash-flow) is a non-GAAP financial measure and its most directly comparable IFRS measure is Cash flow from operating activities. Net cash flow refers to Cash Flow From Operations excluding working capital minus Net Investments. Net cash flow can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike because it illustrates cash flow generated by the operations of the Company post allocation of cash for Organic Investments and Acquisitions net of assets sales (acquisitions - assets sales - other operations with non-controlling interests). This performance indicator corresponds to the cash flow available to repay debt and allocate cash to shareholder distribution or share buybacks.

Net investments - Net investments is a non-GAAP financial measure and its most directly comparable IFRS measure is Cash flow used in investing activities. Net Investments refer to Cash flow used in investing activities including other transactions with non-controlling interests, including change in debt from renewable projects financing, including expenditures related to carbon credits, including capex linked to capitalized leasing contracts and excluding organic loan repayment from equity affiliates. This indicator can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike to illustrate the cash directed to growth opportunities, both internal and external, thereby showing, when combined with the Company's cash flow statement prepared under IFRS, how cash is generated and allocated for uses within the organization. Net Investments are the sum of Organic Investments and Acquisitions net of assets sales.

Non-routine flaring - flaring other than routine flaring and safety flaring occurring primarily during occasional and intermittent events.

Oil - In the Upstream hydrocarbons activities, generic term designating crude oil, condensates and natural gas liquids.

Operated perimeter - Activities, sites and industrial assets of which TotalEnergies SE or one of its subsidiaries has operational control, i.e. has the responsibility of the conduct of operations on behalf of all its partners.

Operated oil & gas facilities - Facilities operated by the Company as part of its Upstream oil and gas activities as well as in its Refining & Chemicals and Marketing & Services segments. Facilities for power generation from renewable sources or natural gas, such as combined-cycle natural gas power plants are therefore excluded from this perimeter.

Operator - Partner, within an association, in charge of an oil and gas joint-venture in charge of carrying out the operations on a specific area, or the operation of refining and/or petrochemical activities on a processing unit on behalf of the partners, partners of said permit or owners of said refining or petrochemical unit.

Organic investments - Organic investments is a non-GAAP financial measure and its most directly comparable IFRS measure is Cash flow used in investing activities. Organic investments refers to Net Investments, excluding acquisitions, asset sales and other operations with non-controlling interests. Organic Investments can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike because it illustrates cash flow used by the Company to grow its asset base, excluding sources of external growth.

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Long-term agreement for the supply of electricity used in particular for marketing renewable electricity.

Pre-dividend organic cash breakeven - Brent price for which the operating cash flow before working capital changes covers the organic investments.

Production costs - Costs related to the production of hydrocarbons in accordance with FASB ASC 932-360-25-15.

Production plateau - Expected average stabilized level of production for a field following the production build-up.

Renewable/renewable energy - An energy source the inventories of which can be renewed or are inexhaustible, such as solar, wind, hydraulic, biogas biomass and geothermal energy.

Return on average capital employed (ROACE) - ROACE is a non-GAAP financial measure. ROACE is the ratio of Adjusted Net Operating Income to average Capital Employed at replacement cost between the beginning and the end of the period. This indicator can be a valuable tool for decision makers, analysts and shareholders alike to measure the profitability of the Company's average Capital Employed in its business operations and is used by the Company to benchmark its performance internally and externally with its peers.

Return on equity (ROE) - Ratio of adjusted consolidated net income to average adjusted shareholders' equity (after distribution) between the beginning and the end of the period. Adjusted shareholders' equity for a given period is calculated after distribution of the dividend (subject to approval by the Shareholders' Meeting).

Routine flaring - Flaring during normal production operations conducted in the absence of sufficient facilities or adequate geological conditions for the reinjection, on-site utilization or sale of the gas produced (as defined by the working group of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction program as part of the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring initiative). Routine flaring does not include safety flaring

Safety flaring - Flaring to ensure the safe performance of operations conducted at the production site (emergency shutdown, safety-related testing, etc.).

Glossary (3/3)

Scope 1 GHG emissions - Direct emissions of greenhouse gases from sites or activities that are included in the scope of reporting for climate change-related indicators. Direct biogenic CO2 emissions are excluded from Scope 1 and reported separately**.**

Scope 2 GHG emissions - Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from the production of electricity, steam, heat or cooling, purchased or acquired, and consumed by the sites or activities included in the the scope of reporting for climate change-related indicators, net from potential energy sales, excluding purchased industrial gases (H2). If not stated otherwise, TotalEnergies reports Scope 2 GHG emissions according to the market-based method defined by the GHG Protocol. For the purposes of reporting under the ESRS standards, TotalEnergies also reports Scope 2 GHG emissions using the location-based method

Scope 3 GHG emissions - other indirect emissions. If not stated otherwise, TotalEnergies reports Scope 3 GHG emissions, category 11, which correspond to indirect GHG emissions related to the direct use-phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime (i.e., the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of end users that occur from the combustion of fuels) in accordance with the definition of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard Supplement. The Company follows the oil & gas industry reporting guidelines published by IPIECA, which comply with the GHG Protocol methodologies. In order to avoid double counting, this methodology accounts for the largest volume in the oil and gas value chains, i.e. the higher of the two production volumes or sales for end use. A stoichiometric emission factor (oxidation of molecules to carbon dioxide) is applied to these sales or production to obtain an emission volume. In accordance with the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard which defines end users as both consumers and business customers that use final products, and with IPIECA's Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions guidelines, under which reporting of emissions from fuel purchased for resale to non-end users (e.g. traded) is optional, TotalEnergies does not report emissions associated with trading activities.
In accordance with ESRS, biogenic CO2 emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass (from sales of biofuels and biogas) are excluded from Scope 3 and disclosed separately.

Shale gas - A fossil energy comparable to conventional natural gas, derived from a mixture of organic matter and sediments that, over time, transform into source rocks. The organic materials trapped in the shale undergo metamorphosis and give rise to a methane-rich hydrocarbon.

"Socle Social Commun" or 'Common Social Basis' - The Socle Social Commun or 'Common Social Basis' is composed of the subsidiaries in France that share the same agreements. Employees of the companies that form the Socle Social Commun benefit from shared social provisions, notably in the areas of health and life/disability insurance, profit-sharing and employee incentives, employee savings schemes, national and international mobility, and working time.

Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) - Molecules aiming to be incorporated into conventional fossil-based aviation fuel.
It can be made through different technologies and from different feedstocks:
biomass, e.g. waste and residues sourced from the circular economy such as used cooking oils (pursuant to regulations applicable in the various regions; for example, in Europe, the qualification of sustainable aviation fuel excludes the use of feedstocks derived from crops intended for human or animal consumption) via a mature technology available at industrial scale;
green hydrogen and CO2 (named e-fuels or synthetic fuels), via a technology still under development.
As of today, SAF is not used pure, but is incorporated in varying proportions up to 50% into conventional fossil-based aviation fuel. Incorporation rates vary depending on airlines requests and/or regulations applicable in the different countries. For instance, in Europe the regulation ReFuelEU Aviation (EU) 2023/2405 expects minimum shares of SAF calculated as an annual average across all airports in Europe (and then for each airport starting in 2035): 2% starting from 2025, 6% (including 1.2% of synthetic fuel) starting from 2030 and 70% (including 35% of synthetic fuel) starting from 2050.
Used neat, SAF may allow, depending on the feedstocks used and the production pathways, a reduction of up to 90% CO2 emissions over its full lifecycle, compared with its fossil equivalent (pursuant to the methodology European directive (EU) 2018/2001 modified on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, named RED II);

Technical costs - Ratio (Production costs* + exploration expenses + DD&A*)/production of the year. *Excluding non-recurrent items.

Transition strategy - means the transition strategy of TotalEnergies as described in point 1.2 of the chapter 1 of its Universal Registration Document.

Upstream oil & gas activities - The Company's Upstream hydrocarbons activities include the oil and gas exploration and production activities of the Exploration Production and the Integrated LNG segments. They do not include power generation facilities based on natural gas such as combined-cycle natural gas power plants.

Disclaimer

Unless otherwise stated, the terms “TotalEnergies”, “TotalEnergies company” and “Company” in this document are used to designate TotalEnergies SE and the consolidated entities directly or indirectly controlled by TotalEnergies SE. Likewise, the words “we”, “us” and “our” may also be used to refer to these entities or their employees. The entities in which TotalEnergies SE directly or indirectly owns a shareholding are separate and independent legal entities. The term “Corporation” as used in this document exclusively refers to TotalEnergies SE, which is the parent company of the Company.

This document makes reference to greenhouse gas emissions. The Company has control over emissions from the facilities it operates (Scope 1) and their indirect emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2). By contrast, it does not have control over emissions from the end use of its products by its customers (Scope 3), and trends in those emissions depend largely on external factors, such as government policies and customer choices (for additional information on the definition of Scope 1, 2 and 3, refer to the Universal Registration Document). The use in this document of expressions such as “carbon intensity of the products sold by the Company,” “carbon footprint of the Company” or similar expressions, insofar as they include Scope 3 emissions, does not mean that the latter are TotalEnergies emissions.

This document may contain forward-looking statements (including forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), notably with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business activities and strategy of TotalEnergies, and expectations regarding returns to stockholders, including with respect to future dividends and share buybacks. This document may also contain statements regarding the perspectives, objectives and goals of TotalEnergies SE, including with respect to climate change and carbon neutrality. An ambition expresses an outcome desired by TotalEnergies, it being specified that the means to be deployed do not depend solely on TotalEnergies. These forward-looking statements may generally be identified by the use of the future or conditional tense or forward-looking words such as “will”, “should”, “could”, “would”, “may”, “likely”, “might”, “envisions”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “considers”, “plans”, “expects”, “thinks”, “targets”, “commits”, “aims” or similar terminology. Such forward-looking statements included in this document are based on economic data, estimates and assumptions prepared in a given economic, competitive and regulatory environment and considered to be reasonable by TotalEnergies as of the date of this document. These forward-looking statements are not historical data and should not be interpreted as assurances that the perspectives, objectives or goals announced will be achieved. They are uncertain and may evolve or be modified with a significant difference between the actual results and those initially estimated, due to the uncertainties notably related to the economic, financial, competitive and regulatory environment, or due to the occurrence of risk factors, such as, notably, the price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas, the evolution of the demand and price of petroleum products, the changes in production results and reserves estimates, the ability to achieve cost reductions and operating efficiencies without unduly disrupting business operations, changes in laws and regulations including those related to the environment and climate, currency fluctuations, technological innovations, meteorological conditions and events, as well as socio-demographic, economic and political developments, changes in market conditions, loss of market share and changes in consumer preferences, pandemics, and other risk factors described from time to time in the Corporation’s regulatory filings, including its Universal Registration Document filed with the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers, its Annual Report on Form 20 F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and its other reports filed or furnished with the SEC.

Readers are cautioned not to consider forward-looking statements as certain, but as an expression of the Corporation’s views only as of the date this document is published. TotalEnergies SE and its subsidiaries have no obligation, make no commitment and expressly disclaim any responsibility to investors or any stakeholder to update or revise, particularly as a result of new information or future events, any forward-looking information or statement, objectives or trends contained in this document. In addition, the Corporation has not verified, and is under no obligation to verify any third-party data contained in this document or used in the estimates and assumptions or, more generally, forward-looking statements published in this document.

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The information on risk factors that could have a significant adverse effect on TotalEnergies’ business, financial condition, including its operating income and cash flow, reputation, outlook or the value of financial instruments issued by TotalEnergies is provided in the most recent version of the Universal Registration Document which is filed by TotalEnergies SE with the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers and the annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC. Additionally, the developments of climate change and other environmental or social-related issues in this document are based on various frameworks and the interests of various stakeholders which are subject to evolve independently of our will. Moreover, our disclosures on such issues, including disclosures on climate change and other environmental or social-related issues, may include information that is not necessarily "material" under US securities laws for SEC reporting purposes or under applicable securities law.

In addition to IFRS measures, certain alternative performance indicators are presented, such as performance indicators excluding the adjustment items described below (adjusted net operating income, adjusted net income), net cash flow, free cash flow after organic investments, normalized gearing, return on equity (ROE), return on average capital employed (ROACE), gearing ratio, cash flow from operations excluding working capital, debt adjusted cash flow, and the payout ratio.

These indicators are meant to facilitate the analysis of the financial performance of TotalEnergies and the comparison of income between periods. They allow investors to track the measures used internally to manage and measure the performance of TotalEnergies.

Financial information by business segment is reported in accordance with the internal reporting system and shows internal segment information that is used to manage and measure the performance of TotalEnergies. TotalEnergies measures performance at the segment level on the basis of adjusted net operating income.

These adjustment items include:

(i) Special items

Due to their unusual nature or particular significance, certain transactions qualifying as "special items" are excluded from the business segment figures. In general, special items relate to transactions that are significant, infrequent, or unusual. However, in certain instances, transactions such as restructuring costs or assets disposals, which are not considered to be representative of the normal course of business, may qualify as special items although they may have occurred in prior years or are likely to occur in following years.

(ii) The inventory valuation effect

In accordance with IAS 2, TotalEnergies values inventories of petroleum products in its financial statements according to the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method and other inventories using the weighted-average cost method. Under the FIFO method, the cost of inventory is based on the historic cost of acquisition or manufacture rather than the current replacement cost. In volatile energy markets, this can have a significant distorting effect on the reported income. Accordingly, the adjusted results of the Refining & Chemicals and Marketing & Services segments are presented according to the replacement cost method. This method is used to assess the segments’ performance and facilitate the comparability of the segments’ performance with those of its main competitors.

In the replacement cost method, which approximates the Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) method, the variation of inventory values in the statement of income is, depending on the nature of the inventory, determined using either the month-end prices differential between one period and another or the average prices of the period rather than the historical value. The inventory valuation effect is the difference between the results under the FIFO and the replacement cost methods.

(iii) Effect of changes in fair value

The effect of changes in fair value presented as an adjustment item reflects, for trading inventories and storage contracts, differences between internal measures of performance used by TotalEnergies’ Executive Committee and the accounting for these transactions under IFRS.

IFRS requires that trading inventories be recorded at their fair value using period-end spot prices. In order to best reflect the management of economic exposure through derivative transactions, internal indicators used to measure performance include valuations of trading inventories based on forward prices.

TotalEnergies, in its trading activities, enters into storage contracts, whose future effects are recorded at fair value in TotalEnergies’ internal economic performance. IFRS precludes recognition of this fair value effect.

Furthermore, TotalEnergies enters into derivative instruments to risk manage certain operational contracts or assets. Under IFRS, these derivatives are recorded at fair value while the underlying operational transactions are recorded as they occur. Internal indicators defer the fair value on derivatives to match with the transaction occurrence.

The adjusted results (adjusted net operating income, adjusted net income) are defined as replacement cost results, adjusted for special items, excluding the effect of changes in fair value.

Euro amounts presented for the fully adjusted-diluted earnings per share represent dollar amounts converted at the average euro-dollar (€-$) exchange rate for the applicable period and are not the result of financial statements prepared in euros.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the Form 20-F of TotalEnergies SE, File N° 1-10888, available from us at 2, place Jean Millier – Arche Nord Coupole/Regnault - 92078 Paris-La Défense Cedex, France, or at the Corporation website totalenergies.com. You can also obtain this form from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or on the SEC’s website sec.gov.

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