Woodside Energy

An LNG-led portfolio for the energy transition

Climate Transition Plan

November 2026



Disclaimer, important notes and assumptions

Information

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Climate strategy and emissions data

- All greenhouse gas emissions data may be subject to estimates and measurement uncertainty, the extent of which will depend on the nature and availability of the underlying data and the methodologies and assumptions applied. Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data may be subject to greater uncertainty due to a higher reliance on estimates, assumptions and third-party data. Methodologies for measuring or quantifying greenhouse gas emissions may evolve over time, and data quality and availability may continue to improve.
- Woodside "greenhouse gas" or "emissions" information reported are Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions and / or Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, each on a net equity basis, unless otherwise stated. Reported emissions information covers both absolute emissions and emissions intensity metrics.
- For more information on Woodside's climate emissions data, refer to Woodside's 2025 Climate and Sustainability Summary, available on the Woodside website at https://www.woodside.com/sustainability, sections 3.6.7 and 3.6.8 of Woodside's 2025 Annual Report and Woodside's climate data table available on the Woodside website at https://www.woodside.com/sustainability/sustainability-databook/climate-data-table.

Other important information

- All references to dollars, cents or $ in this plan are to US currency, unless otherwise stated.
- This plan does not include any express or implied prices at which Woodside will buy or sell financial products.



About this Climate Transition Plan

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About this Plan

Woodside's Climate Transition Plan (the Plan) explains how climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into strategy, capital framework, operations, stakeholder informed engagement and governance.

The Plan has been informed by the IFRS Transition Plan Taskforce framework. Future climate-related disclosures will report progress against the Plan, including relevant metrics, targets, assumptions and performance information.

This document is intended to provide an explanation of Woodside's climate approach, including how decisions are made, how resilience is assessed and how the company intends to create value through the energy transition.



Woodside Energy

How our climate plan has evolved

Consistent principles, adapted in response to the external environment

CORE PRINCIPLES

Supply Energy Responsibly

Meet global energy demand through the reliable supply of energy our customers need

Invest for Resilience and Long-Term Value

Integrate climate considerations into investment decisions and maintain competitiveness

Focus on Performance and Delivery

Focus on cost-competitive emissions reduction, operational excellence and transparent reporting

WHAT WE DELIVERED

Climate Transition Action Plan 2024–2026

- Achieved our 2025 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target and on track to deliver our 2030 net equity target[1,2]
- Implemented asset decarbonisation plans, improved energy efficiency and strengthened methane measurement, management and reduction capability
- Developed carbon credit origination capability, de-risking access for regulatory compliance
- Strengthened investment decision-making through transition-case analysis and climate resilience assessment
- Expanded technical, commercial and analytical capability across oil, gas and new energy, enabling Woodside to evaluate and respond to risks and opportunities across a broad range of transition pathways

WHAT HAS CHANGED

External context

- Growing global recognition that the energy transition must balance energy security, affordability and emissions reduction, and will be complex, regionally divergent and non-linear[3]
- Long-term outlooks indicate sustained LNG demand across a range of transition pathways[3]
- Scope 1 GHG emissions regulation is diverging across jurisdictions
- Hydrogen, ammonia and CCS demand has grown more slowly than anticipated, in part reflecting policy and market settings

OUR PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Climate Transition Plan

- **Portfolio resilience and opportunity through the energy transition**
  - Apply disciplined capital allocation incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities
  - Optimise marketing to balance risk, resilience and opportunity, including climate-related risk
- **Focus on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions performance**
  - Focus on cost competitive abatement at facilities
  - Work to reduce abatement technology costs
  - De-risk access to carbon credits where they are needed for regulatory compliance
- Monitor technology developments and advocate for policy and market settings that support commercially viable, market-led products and services

1. 2025 and 2030 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction targets are relative to the starting base (refer to the glossary for definition). Net equity GHG emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
2. In relation to our 2025 equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, 1,283 kt CO_2-e carbon credits were retired in order to meet our target of 5,334 kt CO_2-e net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. This includes retirement of carbon credits subsequent to the period, after full year 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated and externally assured.
3. LNG Demand - Wood Mackenzie LNG Tool 3Q 2025, Rystad, S&P Global and S&P Global: Multidimensional Global Energy Pathways (2026).

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A climate plan focused on performance, resilience and opportunity

Deliver value through a diverse energy portfolio, LNG-led and produced at scale

Portfolio resilience and opportunity through the energy transition

Our plan is to:

- **Apply disciplined capital allocation** to investments, incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities
- **Maintain an LNG-led portfolio** informed by evidence-based analysis of long-term demand[1]
- **Strengthen portfolio resilience** to evolving demand through scale, cost competitiveness, reliability and customer relationships
- **Maintain capability and selectively participate in technology development** to support new products as commercially viable demand emerges

Focus on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions performance

Our plan is to:

- **Focus on avoiding and reducing GHG emissions** at our facilities with cost-competitive decarbonisation plans
- **Advance the viability of GHG emissions reduction technologies** that can be applied to our portfolio
- **De-risk and preserve access to carbon credits** where they are needed for regulatory compliance

Informed
by evidence, including market, policy and stakeholder insights

Engage
to shape policy, market and investment conditions

Governance
with accountability from the Board through to asset-level delivery

1. LNG Demand - Wood Mackenzie LNG Tool 3Q 2025, Rystad, S&P Global and S&P Global: Multidimensional Global Energy Pathways (2026).

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The energy transition



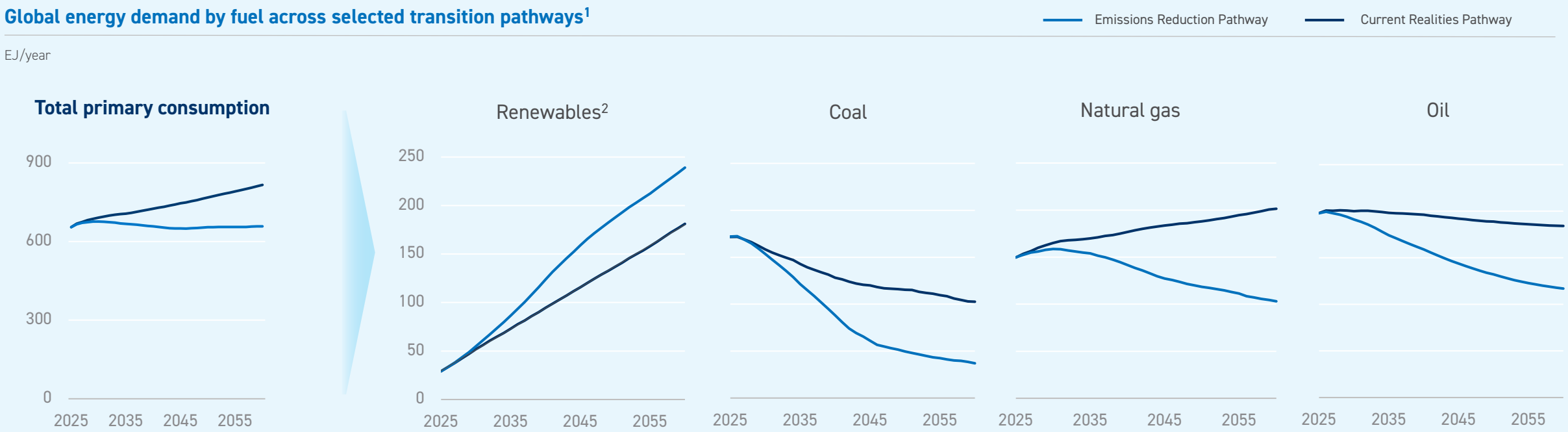
The energy transition requires investment in energy supply

Energy security, affordability and lower emissions all need to be considered in meeting growing demand

Woodside expects the energy transition to be characterised by growth in total energy demand, requiring substantial investment in global energy supply that is secure, affordable and increasingly lower emissions.[1]

For example, a 2026 study indicates a pivot from coal to renewables, alongside varied regional pathways for natural gas. Solar and wind capacity could increase by as much as eight-fold, supplying around 73% of global electricity by 2060. Alongside this strong renewables growth, sustained demand for natural gas could require $11–14 trillion of upstream oil and gas investment through 2060, including to offset natural field decline.[1]

Global energy demand by fuel across selected transition pathways[1]



1. S&P Global: Multidimensional Global Energy Pathways (2026). The **Current Realities Pathway (CRP)** provides a basis for climate physical risk/resilience assessment, with a warming outcome of 1.9°C by 2050 and 2.8 °C by end of century. The **Emissions Reduction Pathway (ERP)** provides a 2.0 °C 'no overshoot' basis for emissions target setting and transition risk assessment. Woodside converted energy demand data to EJ using standard factors and factors derived from the source data for comparability.
2. Solar and wind only. Excludes biomass and waste, hydro and nuclear.

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Why we expect sustained demand for LNG in the energy transition

Flexibility and lifecycle emissions profile drive resilience

Natural gas is expected to remain an important part of the energy transition, supporting energy security and emissions reduction outcomes.[1]

Coal is the most emissions-intensive fossil fuel and remains the largest contributor to energy-related CO_2-e emissions.[2]

Despite strong growth in renewable energy in recent years, total global coal use has continued to increase, reinforcing the continuing opportunity for LNG and renewables to displace more emissions-intensive fuels.[3]

Natural gas can contribute to system-wide emissions reductions when it displaces higher-emitting power-generation fuels such as coal, while supporting renewable integration through reliable and flexible generation.

Outside the power sector, natural gas is used in applications such as high-temperature industrial processes and chemical production, where commercially available lower-emissions alternatives are currently limited.

As a result, many countries and customers continue to see a role for LNG in supporting energy security, reliable power systems and emissions reduction outcomes.

KOREA CASE STUDY

Woodside's long-term LNG supply agreement with SK Gas International will provide LNG to South Korea from 2027 to 2040. At the SK Multi Utility facility in Ulsan, LNG is expected to displace coal and waste wood in combined heat and power generation. LNG supplied under the agreement could also support lower-emissions marine transport through LNG bunkering.

Together, industrial fuel switching and lower-emissions marine transport could reduce emissions by 0.2 Mt CO_2-e per year from 2027.[4,5,6]



SK Multi Utility's 300 MW LNG/LPG combined heat and power facility, Ulsan, South Korea

1. S&P Global: Multidimensional Global Energy Pathways (2026).
2. International Energy Agency, 2025. Coal 2025 – Analysis and forecast to 2030, p.106. All rights reserved. https://www.iea.org/reports/coal-2025.
3. Energy Institute: Statistical Review of World Energy 2026.
4. Estimate based on 2019–2021 fuel-use data, comparing historical coal and estimated waste-wood energy input with an equivalent LNG/natural gas case using IPCC default combustion factors. Biogenic CO_2 from waste wood is treated separately and excluded from the avoided-emissions estimate. The estimate is illustrative and not a measurement of actual post-switch LNG/LPG performance.
5. Estimate based on comparing tank-to-wake emissions from LNG with an equivalent energy input of heavy fuel oil using IMO default fuel factors and methane-slip assumptions. The estimate is illustrative and is not a measure of actual post-delivery performance.
6. Woodside's LNG contract with SK Gas International is for up to eight cargoes per year (approximately 0.6 Mtpa) of supply from July 2027 to 2040. See announcement titled "Fourth Quarter 2025 Report".

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Portfolio resilience and opportunity



Integrating climate risk and opportunity into disciplined capital allocation

Investment decisions consider a range of climate-related risks and opportunities to support long-term resilience and value

Woodside's plan includes a disciplined approach to capital allocation informed by market evidence.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into Woodside's Capital Framework, including through the use of a reference carbon price to inform investment decisions, and through testing the resilience of opportunities against our transition case methodology. Woodside's current reference carbon price is $80/t CO_2-e.

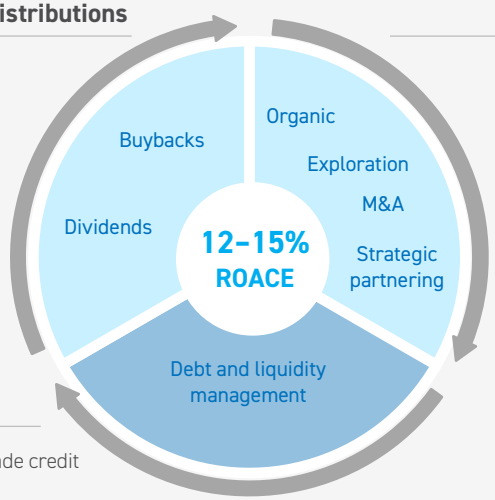
Opportunity assessment criteria

Discretionary distributions

- Share price
- Relative value

Growth

- IRR >12%
- NPV-value accretive at low prices
- Market, energy demand
- Fiscal and regulatory
- Emissions
- Strategic fit



Portfolio and balance sheet

- Investment grade credit rating
- Funding capacity

Transition case methodology[1]

Disciplined analysis of investments incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate considerations informing investment decisions include:

Investment attractiveness using a range of economic assumptions informed by climate scenarios, alongside factors including geopolitics and macroeconomics

Potential demand resilience considering project competitiveness and cost of supply across a range of energy transition scenarios

Scope 1 and 2 GHG portfolio emissions assessing the impact of 'design out' work on project emissions, and of residual emissions on portfolio emissions, abatement demand and portfolio emissions intensity

Cash flow resilience comparing the impact on future cash flows across a range of climate-related scenarios and assumptions

Climate-related risks and opportunities considering the impact of an investment on the portfolio's overall climate-related risk and opportunity exposure

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG portfolio emissions intensity considering the potential impact of an investment on portfolio emissions intensity

Customer-led using customer commitments, market evidence and stakeholder relationships to inform product demand assumptions

1. The climate considerations applied in the transition case methodology may evolve over time in response to changes in market conditions and other relevant factors.

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Woodside meets global LNG demand

Customer engagement and contracts optimise for demand side risk, resilience and opportunity

We work to maximise value by converting sustained LNG demand into contracted Woodside volumes, building on our competitive assets and long-term customer relationships while balancing contract and spot market exposure.

Since 2024, Woodside has contracted more than

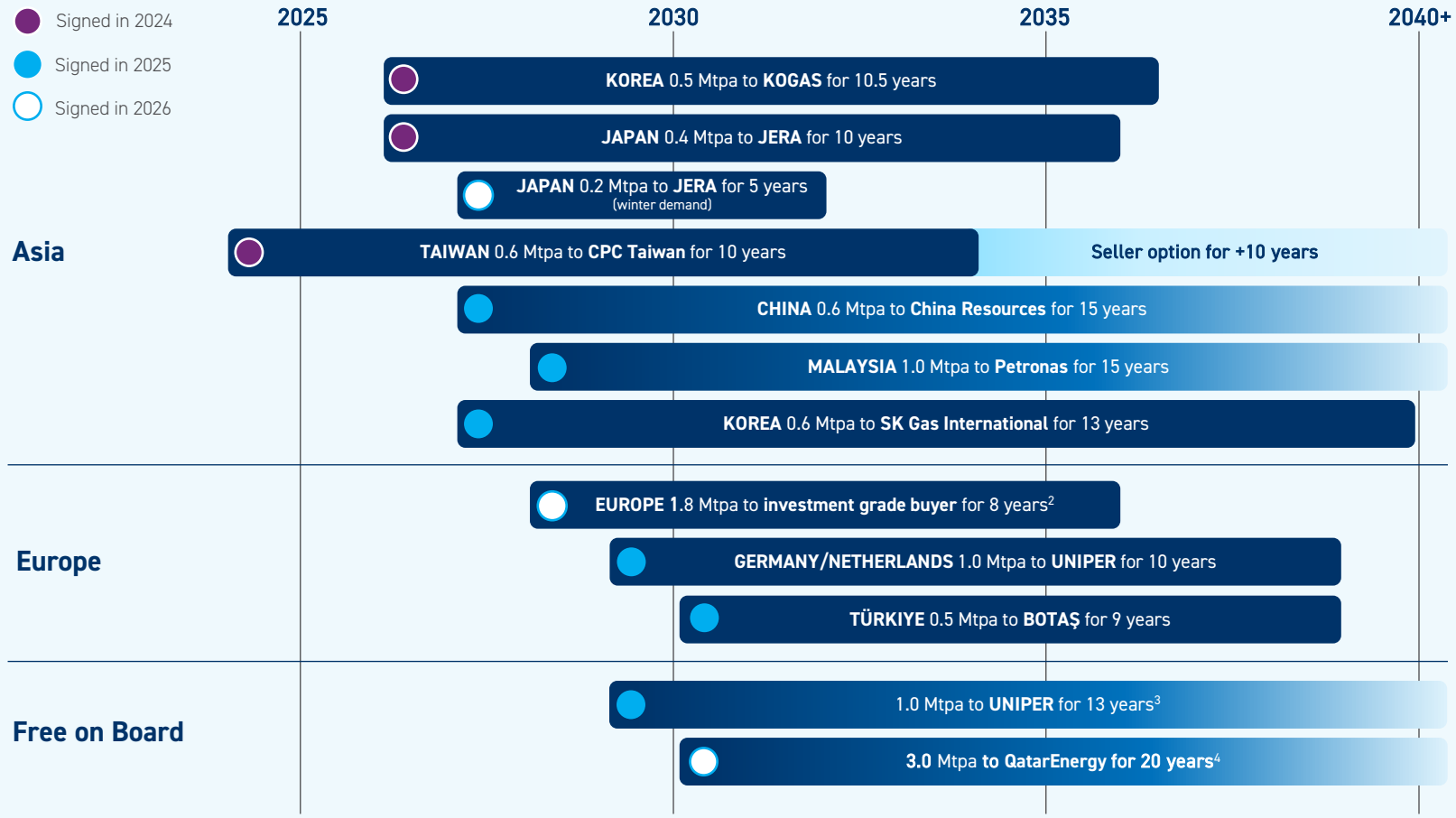
149 Mt of LNG

for delivery through the 2030s and beyond[1]

Our plan is to:

- Build on this track record through strong customer relationships and our reputation as a reliable supplier
- Focus on cost competitiveness
- Manage customer and market exposure as energy demand evolves

Recent contracting with customers



1. Includes volume subject to conditions precedent.
2. Subject to conditions precedent.
3. The supply arrangement is from Louisiana LNG LLC.
4. The supply arrangement is from Woodside Energy (LA) Investments LLC.

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Portfolio diversity contributes to energy transition resilience

Market-led approach to capture opportunities as markets develop

Alongside LNG, our plan is to invest in products and services informed by customer demand.

All opportunities compete for capital under a single, consistent investment framework based on attractive returns, competitive advantage and resilience across multiple energy transition pathways.

RESILIENT CASH FLOW → ENABLE FASTER DECARBONISATION → CREATE FUTURE OPTIONS

	Oil Generates value and portfolio resilience	**Carbon Capture and Storage** An enabler of customer decarbonisation	**Hydrogen and Ammonia** Longer-term opportunities linked to customer demand
Demand driver	Supported by durable demand across transport, industry and petrochemical markets, alongside natural decline in existing supply	Customer demand for decarbonisation services	Emerging demand in industry, power and shipping
Value proposition	Generates cash flow to support shareholder returns and portfolio investment	Supports emissions reduction in hard-to-abate sectors	Provides future growth optionality as commercially viable markets develop
Investment approach	Maintain disciplined investment in advantaged oil opportunities	Develop CCS options where customer demand, policy and economics align	Maintain capability and monitor technology development, scaling where customer demand and economics support investment
Key enablers and uncertainties	Shorter payback periods reduce transition risk exposure	Requires supportive policy, commercial frameworks and infrastructure	Commercial deployment depends on technology costs, customer commitments, willingness to pay and enabling policy

ALL OPPORTUNITIES COMPETE FOR CAPITAL

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Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions performance



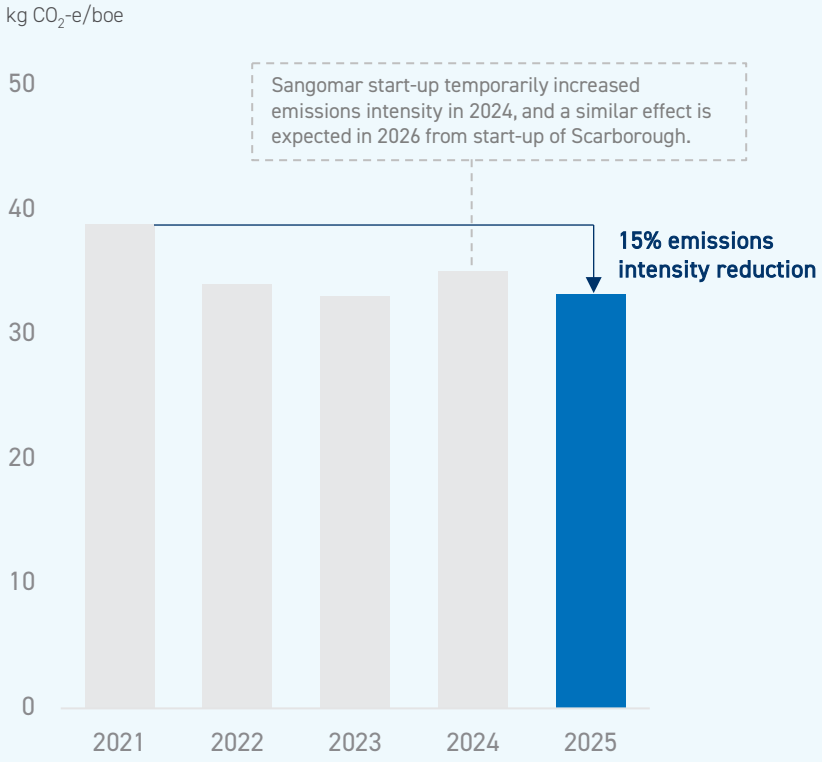
Long-term focus on emissions performance drives value and resilience

Resource quality, facility design and abatement plans contribute to historical improvement and current relative performance

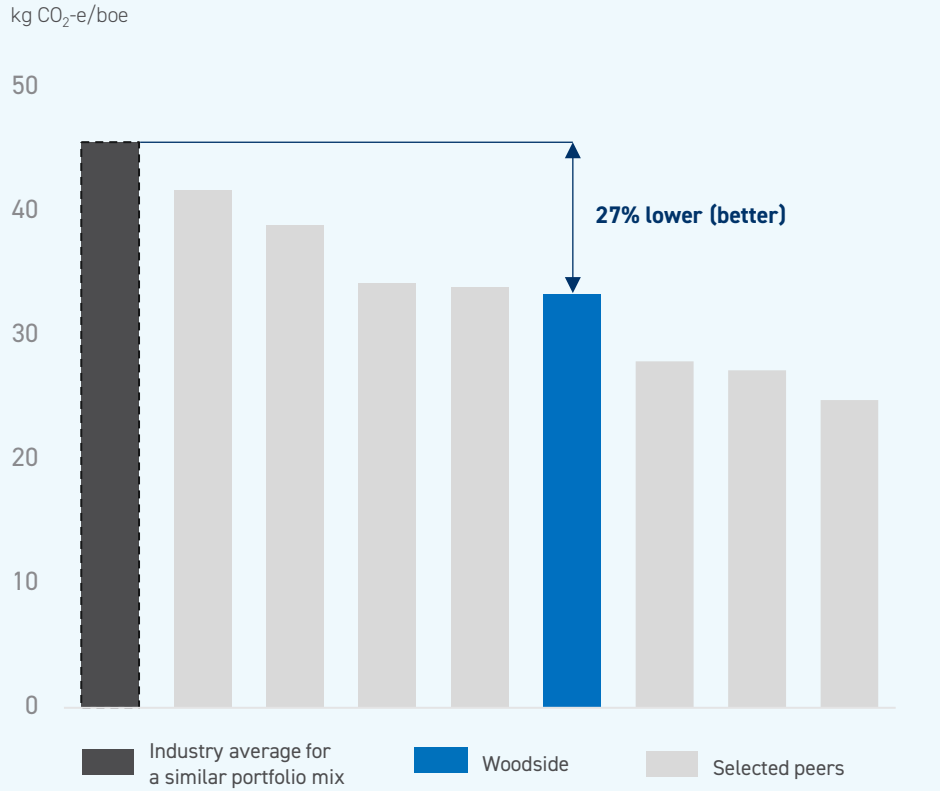
Woodside set its first Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions target in 2016, to improve fuel and flare efficiency by 5% by 2020 and achieved this through 8% improvement.

In 2025, Woodside achieved its second target of a 15% reduction in net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions relative to the starting base,[1] through a combination of underlying gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity improvement (as depicted in the left-hand chart) and the retirement of carbon credits as offsets, including those required for regulatory compliance.[2] This combination enabled Woodside to deliver the target despite growth in production.

2021-2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity improvement



2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity compared with selected industry peers[3,4]



1. 2025 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target is relative to a starting base of 6.27 Mt CO_2-e which was representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016–2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Net equity GHG emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
2. In relation to our 2025 equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, 1,283 kt CO_2-e carbon credits were retired in order to meet our target of 5,334 kt CO_2-e net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. This includes retirement of carbon credits subsequent to the period, after full year 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated and externally assured.
3. Woodside and peer averages are impacted by portfolio product mix as well as performance, and LNG production is typically more energy intensive than oil or pipeline gas due to processing emissions. This is addressed in the industry average which is weighted to reflect Woodside's portfolio mix and estimated using emissions intensities for upstream oil, upstream natural gas and LNG liquefaction asset categories reported in Table 3.1 of the International Energy Agency's The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions (November 2023).
4. Selected peers represent a range of energy producers with differing portfolio mixes and include Beach Energy, Cheniere, Origin Energy, Petronas, QatarEnergy, Santos and Shell. Gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity data sourced from Wood Mackenzie.

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Continuing our focus on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions performance

Targets provide a framework for driving efficiency, which helps reduce carbon price risk

2030 NEAR TERM

2035 MEDIUM TERM

2050 LONG TERM

Absolute GHG emissions reduction target

Reduce our net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016–2020[1]

How it will be achieved

- Supported by execution of asset decarbonisation plans and use of carbon credits, including those required for regulatory compliance as well as additional voluntary carbon credits
- Provides clear near-term measure of progress against emissions reduction target

GHG emissions intensity target

Reduce our net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity by 30% by 2035 relative to 2025 gross equity emissions intensity baseline[2]

Why it matters

- Provides a portfolio-level measure of GHG emissions performance that accommodates growth while focusing on improving emissions per barrel
- Based on current planning assumptions, achievement is expected to be supported by portfolio modernisation, operational performance improvements and carbon credits required for regulatory compliance
- No voluntary carbon credits (i.e. in addition to those needed for regulatory compliance) are planned for achievement of the 2035 target

Net zero aspiration

Aspiration to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050 or sooner[3]

Key dependencies

- Pathway is expected to evolve as technologies, markets and policy settings develop and the aspiration will not be achieved by a straight-line reduction
- Woodside plans to participate in and monitor the development of technology options that may not yet be cost-competitive or available at commercial scale
- Carbon credits are an alternative abatement option to achieve the aspiration if these technologies cannot be successfully applied to our facilities
- Achievement is subject to material uncertainties and will depend on future policy, regulation, technology, markets, customer demand and commercially viable value chains

1. 2030 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target is relative to a starting base of 6.22 Mt CO_2-e which is representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016–2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Net equity emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
2. 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target is 30% below Woodside's 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity baseline of 33.3 kg CO_2-e/boe. Net intensity includes the utilisation of carbon credits used to meet regulatory obligations. The target may be reviewed and, where appropriate, adjusted to reflect material changes in regulatory requirements or portfolio.
3. Applies to Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

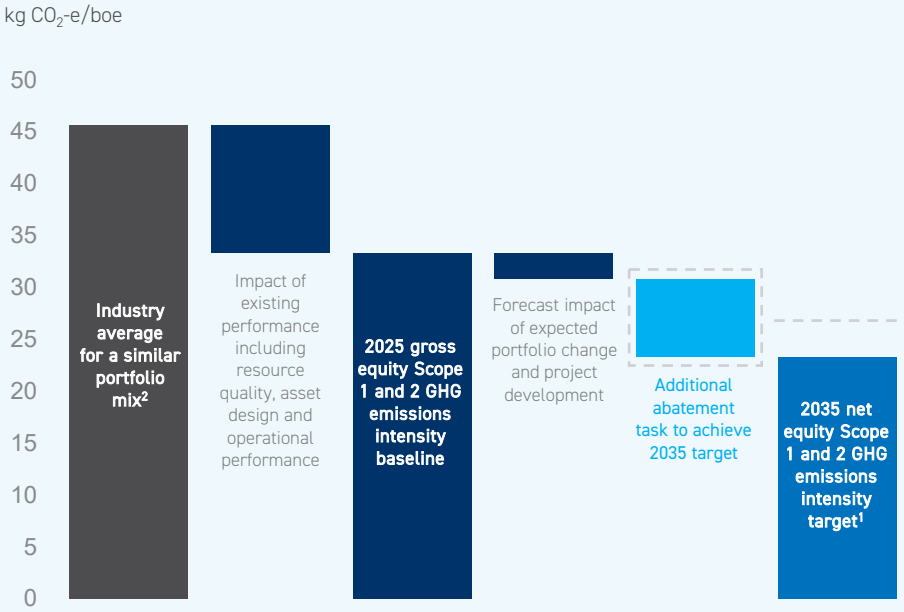
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Asset decarbonisation plan for 2035 target

Multiple emissions reduction options exist, with innovation and enabling policy needed to bridge the economic gap

Woodside has already implemented emissions reduction initiatives through asset decarbonisation plans, with further opportunities still in the process of being implemented. In addition, multiple technologies to further reduce emissions are technically viable but costly. Our plan is to pursue ways to reduce these costs. Carbon credits are an alternative abatement option if these technologies cannot be successfully applied to our facilities. On current technology status, carbon credits are expected to be required for regulatory compliance and to contribute materially to achievement of the 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target.

Our pathway to the 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target[1]



Our plan is to pursue cost reduction across multiple options to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at facilities, with carbon credits used where required for regulatory compliance

Option	Cost ($/t CO_2-e)	Key constraint	Current approach
Carbon credits required for regulatory compliance	~$25[3]	Credit cost and availability	Regulatory compliance only after on-site abatement options have been assessed
Energy efficiency and intensity improvement	$10-$90	Diminishing returns as opportunities mature	Implemented through asset decarbonisation plans, reflecting local discretion and asset-specific safety, technical, commercial, regulatory and competitive conditions
Flare reduction and methane detection and repair	$10-$300	Scheduled during maintenance windows. Smaller remaining opportunity	
Biomethane	<$350[4]	Scale of supply, location and certification constraints	Reduce cost through advocating for policy support, engaging with customers, conducting studies, and monitoring technology development, including participating in industry partnerships
Retrofitting CCS for reservoir CO_2	>$200	Retrofit complexities, land availability, injection reservoir availability. Greenfields CCS may be lower cost	
Hydrogen (gas and CCS) fuel switching (power generation and compression turbines)	$290-$360	Site constraints and retrofit complexity	
Electrification of turbines	>$300	Requires firm lower-carbon power at scale. Highly complex retrofit. Greenfield may be lower cost	
Post combustion CCS	>$550	High cost and post combustion capture technology readiness	
Hydrogen (electrolysis) fuel switching (power generation and compression turbines)	~$850	Requires abundant affordable lower-carbon hydrogen	

1. 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target is 30% below Woodside's 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity baseline of 33.3 kg CO_2-e/boe. Net intensity includes the utilisation of carbon credits used to meet regulatory obligations. The target may be reviewed and, where appropriate, adjusted to reflect material changes in regulatory requirements or portfolio.
2. Industry average is estimated using emissions intensities for upstream oil, upstream natural gas and LNG liquefaction asset categories reported in Table 3.1 of the International Energy Agency's The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions (November 2023), weighted to reflect Woodside's portfolio mix.
3. Based on the generic ACCU spot price of A$38.25 at 30 September 2026. Converted to US dollars using foreign exchange assumption of $0.65/A$, equivalent to $24.86 per ACCU, rounded to approximately $25/t CO_2-e. Source: Clean Energy Regulator, Quarterly Carbon Market Report – Q3 2026 data release workbook: https://cer.gov.au/document/qcmr-data-workbook-september-quarter-2026.
4. While the market is emerging, low volumes of Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin certificates may be available at prices above $30/t CO_2e.

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Engagement plan



Stakeholder engagement informs evidence-based strategy

Maintaining direct insight into evolving demand, expectations and policy settings

Customers

Customer engagement provides insight into future energy, decarbonisation and sustainability priorities and their potential impact on demand

Investors

Investor engagement provides insight on climate, governance, strategy, capital allocation and disclosure

Governments

Engagement builds understanding of evolving policy and regulatory settings

Civil society

Engagement with NGOs, industry associations and other organisations provides insight on sustainability issues

OUR PLAN INCLUDES

- Foster deep relationships through our presence across key markets in Asia, Europe and the United States, enabling ongoing customer engagement
- Conduct deep dive discussions with customers to obtain greater market context and future demand signals

- Engage investors, stewardship teams and proxy advisers through meetings, topic-led focus sessions and an annual Sustainability Briefing
- Obtain insights to inform approach to strategy, capital allocation, disclosure and stakeholder communications

- Advocate for frameworks supporting emissions reduction, energy security, affordability and economic prosperity
- Engage in consultations on topics, including Safeguard Mechanism, climate-related financial disclosures and national renewable gas policy[1]

- Participation in leading sustainability organisations such as Ipieca
- Seeking and providing feedback on initiatives such as InfluenceMap, Climate Action 100+ and the Transition Pathways Initiative Centre
- Reviewing activities of the industry associations of which we are members

Examples of engagement in practice



2026 Sustainability Briefing (March 2026)

CEO Liz Westcott presented our sustainability performance and plans and answered live questions from investors

Testing plans and performance with investors



Woodside–Japan Energy Transition and Decarbonisation Dialogue (August 2026)

Tokyo dialogue with customers, governments and financiers to understand their perspectives on the transition

Building customer, government and market insight

1. Key government submissions are published at www.woodside.com, subject to consulting agency restrictions or commercial confidentiality.

Woodside Energy

Advocating for policy and market settings to accelerate opportunity

Woodside knowledge and experience shape take-up of solutions to energy transition challenges

The decisions of governments, regulators and customers shape both market demand for products and the cost and regulation of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Woodside actively and transparently participates in collaborative initiatives, public debates and policy consultations to support the development of effective energy transition policies and frameworks.

INFORMING POLICY

Supporting the role of LNG

- The role of gas alongside renewables in the energy transition can grow and accelerate with appropriate policy frameworks
- Clear customer demand for LNG, particularly in Asia, needs to be matched by commitment to supply from resource-holding nations
- Woodside advocacy focuses on explaining the role of gas and addressing barriers to investment in it, including the need for permitting reform and policy stability

ENCOURAGING SUPPORT FOR DECARBONISATION

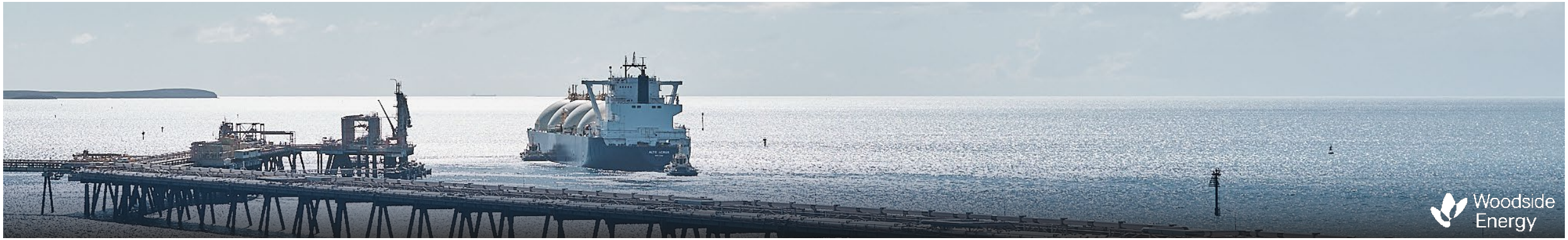
Accelerating deployment

- Opportunities to decarbonise hard-to-abate operations exist but are challenged by cost
- Policy frameworks can reduce early-mover costs, support scale and direct financing towards the most effective abatement opportunities across sectors and borders
- Woodside advocates for technology and sector-neutral policy support, including for critical technologies such as CCS, and trading mechanisms that enable investment in GHG emissions reduction

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS TO ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY

Growing demand for new energy

- The key barriers to developing commercially viable markets for CCS, lower-carbon hydrogen and ammonia include sufficient customer demand, willingness to pay, competitive economics and enabling policy and infrastructure
- Government support can help address high start-up costs and market barriers, but investment remains subject to customer commitments and commercial viability
- Collaboration with customers, technology providers and industry partners, including selective investment in early-stage technology development, can help reduce technology costs and commercial risk, and inform supportive policy settings



Woodside Energy

Governance



Clear accountability and governance from the top

Board oversight and executive accountability embed climate considerations across strategy, investment and operations

Sustainability governance extends from the Board through the organisation to asset-level delivery.

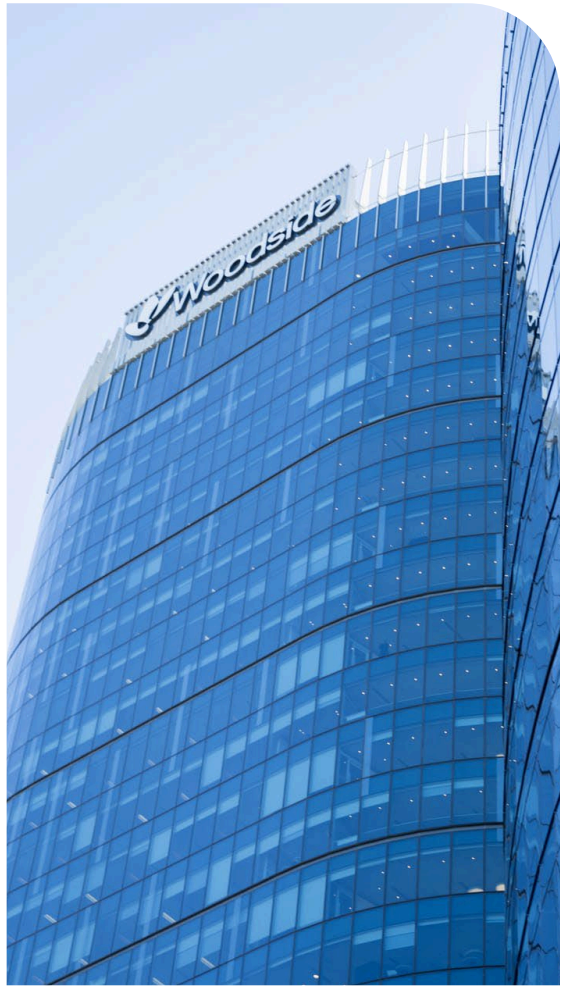
The Board approves and oversees Woodside's strategy, including the Climate Transition Plan, with progress against climate-related targets reflected in the Corporate Scorecard used in determining executive remuneration outcomes.

The Board regularly reviews its skills and capabilities, draws on independent external advice and reports on its governance approach in the Annual Report.

The CEO and Executive Leadership Team are accountable for strategy delivery, including the Climate Transition Plan, through capital allocation, business planning and operational execution.

Key extracts of climate-related governance framework

Board	▪ Approves strategy and targets ▪ Sets executive remuneration and oversees succession ▪ Appoints CEO and oversees performance ▪ Oversight of material climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to its business and value chain – AASB S2[1]
Sustainability Committee	▪ Monitors external trends ▪ Recommends strategy, policy and disclosures
Audit and Risk Committee	▪ Monitors risk and control environment ▪ Oversees integrity of internal data and reporting
Human Resources and Compensation Committee, and a Nominations and Governance Committee	▪ Oversees Board skills, diversity and renewal ▪ Recommends Executive remuneration, including sustainability-related KPIs
Independent advice	▪ Internal and external audit ▪ Third party expertise and advice, in addition to information from management
Chief Executive Officer	▪ Develops strategy and climate transition plan ▪ Allocates resources and accountability ▪ Leads external stakeholder engagement
Capital Framework	▪ Single consistent framework integrates climate-related risks and opportunities into decision-making
Marketing and business development	▪ Contracting strategy ▪ New business opportunity development
Asset Decarbonisation Plan	▪ Decarbonisation planning, implementation, and technology development
Risk Management Framework	▪ Monitoring and assessing strategic and emerging risks, planning responses
Reporting and disclosures	▪ Management information and external communications



1. Australian Accounting Standards Board S2 Climate related Disclosures (AASB S2) sets out disclosure requirements for an entity to provide useful information to primary users of its general purpose financial report about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

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Key takeaways



Approach is designed for resilience and long-term value

Integrates climate considerations into strategy, investment decisions and operational performance

CORE PRINCIPLES

Supply Energy Responsibly
Meet global energy demand through the reliable supply of energy our customers need

Invest for Resilience and Long-Term Value
Integrate climate considerations into investment decisions and maintain competitiveness

Focus on Performance and Delivery
Focus on cost-competitive emissions reduction, operational excellence and transparent reporting

Positioned for evolving energy demand

- An LNG-led portfolio, informed by long-term demand analysis and supported by scale, cost competitiveness, reliability and customer relationships
- Invest in other products informed by the pace of customer demand, maintaining capability to scale as profitable opportunities emerge

Climate integrated into investment decisions

- Climate-related risks and opportunities considered alongside returns, strategic fit, market and customer demand and regulatory settings
- A reference carbon price, currently US$80/t CO_2-e, alongside transition-case analysis and resilience assessment, informs material investment decisions

Focused on Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions performance

- Deliver the 2030 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target and 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target[1,2]
- Build on existing emissions performance through asset decarbonisation, energy efficiency and methane management
- Prioritise cost-competitive abatement at facilities, with carbon credits used where required for regulatory compliance and no voluntary offsets planned for the 2035 target[2]

Accountable, informed and adaptive

- Board oversight and executive accountability extend through capital allocation, business planning and asset-level delivery
- Stakeholder and market insight informs strategy, while engagement helps shape policy and market conditions

1. 2030 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target is relative to a starting base of 6.22 Mt CO_2-e which is representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016–2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Net equity emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
2. 2035 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity target is 30% below Woodside's 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity baseline of 33.3 kg CO_2-e/boe. Net intensity includes the utilisation of carbon credits used to meet regulatory obligations. The target may be reviewed and, where appropriate, adjusted to reflect material changes in regulatory requirements or portfolio.

Woodside Energy

Glossary

A$ / AUD	Australian dollars
Abate / Abatement	Avoidance, reduction or removal of an amount of carbon dioxide or equivalent
ACCU	Australian Carbon Credit Unit
Aim	Woodside uses this term to describe a result that plans or actions are intended to achieve
Aspiration	Woodside uses this term to describe an aspiration to seek the achievement of an outcome, but where achievement of the outcome is subject to material uncertainties and contingencies such that Woodside considers there is not yet a suitable defined plan or pathway to achieve that outcome
Asset decarbonisation plan	An asset-level plan used to identify, assess and progress technically viable opportunities to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions
Board	The Board of Directors of Woodside Energy Group Ltd
Carbon credit	A tradeable financial instrument that is issued by a carbon-crediting program. A carbon credit represents a greenhouse gas emission reduction to, or removal from, the atmosphere equivalent to 1t CO_2-e, calculated as the difference in emissions from a baseline scenario to a project scenario. Carbon credits are uniquely serialised, issued, tracked and retired or administratively cancelled by means of an electronic registry operated by an administrative body, such as a carbon-crediting program
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
CCUS	Carbon capture utilisation and storage
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2-e	CO_2 equivalent. The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential of each of the seven greenhouse gases, expressed in terms of the global warming potential of one unit of carbon dioxide. It is used to evaluate releasing (or avoiding releasing) any greenhouse gas against a common basis[1]
Decarbonisation	Woodside uses this term to describe activities or pathways that have the effect of moving towards a state that is lower-carbon, as defined in this Glossary
Electrification	The charge with, or subject to electricity; to apply electricity to[2]
Emissions	Emissions refers to emissions of greenhouse gases unless otherwise stated
Emissions intensity	GHG emissions per unit of production, expressed in this document as kg CO_2-e/boe
Energy security	Refers to uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price[3]
Equity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Woodside has set its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction and intensity targets and aspiration to achieve net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emission by 2050 or sooner on an equity basis. This ensures that the scope of the targets and aspiration is aligned with its economic interest in its investments. Equity emissions reflect the greenhouse gas emissions from operations according to Woodside's share of equity in the operation. Its equity share of an operation reflects its economic interest in the operation, which is the extent of rights it has to the risks and rewards flowing from the operation[4]
GHG or greenhouse gas	The seven greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol, which are: carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)[5]
Gross GHG emissions	Gross emissions are emissions before accounting for carbon credits or other eligible units and certificates
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards. Please see https://www.ifrs.org for more information
Ipieca	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association: the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues
IRR or Internal Rate of Return	Calculated as the rate of return required for Woodside's share of after-tax project cashflows that deliver an NPV of zero
Liquidity	Total cash and cash equivalents and available undrawn debt facilities less restricted cash
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
Lower-carbon	Woodside uses this term to describe the characteristic of having lower levels of associated potential GHG emissions when compared to historical and/or current conventions or analogues, for example relating to an otherwise similar resource, process, production facility, product or service, or activity
Lower-carbon hydrogen	Hydrogen produced through pathways designed to have lower lifecycle GHG emissions than conventional unabated fossil fuel-based hydrogen production
Lower-carbon power	Lower carbon power comes from processes or technologies that produce electricity with a lower greenhouse gas emissions intensity relative to electricity produced from a higher emissions intensity source
Lower-carbon services	Woodside uses this term to describe technologies, such as CCUS or offsets that could be used by customers to reduce their net greenhouse gas emissions
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
Net equity GHG emissions	Woodside's equity share of net greenhouse gas emissions which includes the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets
Net GHG emissions	Woodside has set its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction and intensity targets and aspiration to achieve net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emission by 2050 or sooner on a net basis, allowing for both direct emissions reductions from its operations and emissions reduction achieved from the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets (including credits relating to avoidance, reduction and/or removal activities). Net greenhouse gas emissions are equal to an entity's gross greenhouse gas emissions reduced by the number of retired carbon credits[6]
Net zero	Net zero emissions are achieved when anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period. Where multiple greenhouse gases are involved, the quantification of net zero emissions depends on the climate metric chosen to compare emissions of different gases (such as global warming potential, global temperature change potential, and others, as well as the chosen time horizon)[7]
New energy	Woodside uses this term to describe energy technologies, such as hydrogen and ammonia, that are emerging in scale, but which are expected to grow during the energy transition due to having lower greenhouse gas emissions at the point of use than conventional fossil fuels
NPV	Net present value
Offsets	The compensation for an entity's greenhouse gas emissions within its scope by achieving an equivalent amount of emission reductions or removals outside the boundary or value chain of that entity
Origination	Origination refers to carbon offset projects developed by Woodside or third-party project developers, characterised by (i) the provision by Woodside of upfront investment or funding; (ii) Woodside either being a majority participant in the project or a recipient of carbon credits from the project (or both); and (iii) the acceptance of risk by Woodside in relation to carbon credit delivery
Renewables	Unless otherwise specified, renewables Include modern bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, solar photovoltaics, concentrating solar power, wind, marine (tide and wave) energy, and renewable waste[8]
Return on average capital employed or ROACE	Profit before tax and net finance costs divided by total average non-current liabilities and equity

All footnotes applicable to this page are provided on page 26.

Woodside Energy

Glossary

Scope 1 GHG emissions or Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	Direct GHG emissions. These occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. Woodside estimates greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials are estimated in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur (e.g. Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER), US EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)). Australian regulatory reporting principles have been used for emissions in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist[4]
Scope 2 GHG emissions or Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	Electricity indirect GHG emissions. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated. Woodside estimates greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials are estimated in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur (e.g. Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER), US EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)). Australian regulatory reporting principles have been used for emissions in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist[4]
Scope 3 GHG emissions or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Other indirect GHG emissions. Scope 3 is a reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company, but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of Scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services. Please refer to the Climate data table on our website for further information on the Scope 3 emissions categories reported by Woodside[4]
Starting base	The 2025 and 2030 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction targets are relative to a starting base which is representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016–2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. The starting base has been adjusted for the merger between Woodside and BHP Group's Petroleum business (completed on 1 June 2022) which increased the starting base from 3.59 Mt CO_2-e to 6.32 Mt CO_2-e and for the divestment of the Greater Angostura assets (completed on 11 July 2025) which subsequently reduced it from 6.32 Mt CO_2-e to 6.27 Mt CO_2 e for 2025. From 1 January 2026, the starting base was further reduced to 6.22 Mt CO_2-e to reflect the full-year effect of the divestment of the Greater Angostura assets
Sustainability (including sustainable and sustainably)	References to sustainability (including sustainable and sustainably) are used with reference to Woodside's Sustainability Committee and sustainability-related Board policies, as well as in the context of Woodside's aim to ensure its business is sustainable from a long-term perspective, considering a range of factors including economic (including being able to sustain our business in the long-term by being low cost and profitable), environmental (including considering our environmental impact), social (including supporting our licence to operate), and regulatory (including ongoing compliance with relevant legal obligations). Use of the terms 'sustainability', 'sustainable' and 'sustainably' is not intended to imply that Woodside will have no adverse impact on the economy, environment, or society, or that Woodside will achieve any particular economic, environmental, or social outcomes
Target	Woodside uses this term to describe an intention to seek the achievement of an outcome, where Woodside considers that it has developed a suitably defined plan or pathway to achieve that outcome
Transition case	Woodside uses this term to refer to the methodology applied to help manage risk by assessing investment opportunities across a range of climate-related factors
US / USA	United States of America

Unit of measure

bbl	barrels
boe	barrels of oil equivalent
EJ	exajoule
kg	kilogram
Mt	million tonnes
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
MW	megawatt
t	tonnes

1. IFRS Foundation, 2021. "Climate Related Disclosures Prototype", Appendix A. https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures-prototype.pdf. The IFRS published a further consultation document subsequent to the 2021 prototype. As it did not contain an updated definition of Paris-Aligned scenarios Woodside has retained use of the previous edition.
2. Macquarie Concise Dictionary, Australia's National Dictionary, Fifth edition, 2010.
3. IEA, 2022. "Energy security in energy transitions - World Energy Outlook 2022 - Analysis", https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022/energy-security-in-energy-transitions
4. World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004. "GHG Protocol: a corporate accounting and reporting standard" https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
5. IFRS Foundation, 2021. "Climate Related Disclosures Prototype", Appendix A https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/groups/trwg/trwg-climate-related-disclosures-prototype.pdf . The IFRS published a further consultation document subsequent to the 2021 prototype. As it did not contain an updated definition of Paris-Aligned scenarios Woodside has retained use of the previous edition. Definition as per the Australian Clean Energy Regulator https://cer.gov.au/markets/reports-and-data/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report-2023/cert-report-2023-glossary
6. Australian Clean Energy Regulator, 2024. "Corporate Emissions Reduction Transparency report 2024" https://cer.gov.au/markets/reports-and-data/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report-2024/cert-report-2024-glossary.
7. IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.). In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 541–562. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009157940.008.
8. World Energy Outlook 2024. https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2024

Woodside Energy

Document feedback
We welcome feedback on this Climate Transition Plan via companyinfo@woodside.com

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