



PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

MedcoEnergi is a leading Southeast Asian energy and natural resources company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (MEDC-IDX) and focused on three key business sectors: Oil & Gas, Clean Power and Copper and Gold Mining. MedcoEnergi produces oil & gas in Indonesia and internationally. The Group operates gas, solar PV, geothermal and hydro power plants in Indonesia through Medco Power Indonesia. It also owns a 20.9% non-consolidated interest in Amman Mineral Internasional (AMMN-IDX), a publicly listed Indonesian Copper & Gold mining company. However, considering the non-controlling nature of our interest, we do not include AMMN Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) activities in our sustainability disclosures. MedcoEnergi has interests in 16 oil and gas properties in Indonesia, 12 of which are producing. Internationally the Company has interests in 10 oil and gas properties, with 4 currently in production, along with exploration assets in Oman and development assets in Tanzania. In 2024, MedcoEnergi's average oil and gas production was 152 mboepd, comprising 73% gas and 27% liquids. In 2024, MedcoEnergi divested two assets: the Company sold its holding in Contract Area 47, Libya to the National Oil Corporation of Libya (NOC), and its stake in Ophir Vietnam Block 12W to Bitexco Energy Company Ltd. Additionally, MedcoEnergi also continued the relinquishment process of two deepwater exploration licenses in Mexico, Blocks 10 and 12, expected to be completed in 2025. MedcoEnergi is a leading operator of clean and renewable energy in Indonesia through its subsidiary Medco Power Indonesia. Medco Power owns and operates 16 gas, solar PV, geothermal, and mini-hydro IPPs (both operating and under construction) and provides Operation & Maintenance services for its own and third-party power plants across Bali, Batam, Java, Sumatra, Sumbawa, Timor, and Sulawesi. In 2024, Power sales were 4,108 GWh in 2024, with 20% from renewable sources and 80% from gas-fired facilities. The Ijen Geothermal project has

reached mechanical completion in December 2024 and began commercial operations in February 2025. In 2024, Medco Power and its partners were awarded a conditional import license by the Energy Market Authority of Singapore for 600 MW of solar power to Singapore via the Bulan Solar PV project. The Bulan Solar PV project will be one of the largest solar power projects in Southeast Asia and will also lead to increased Indonesian capacity for PV manufacturing and deployment, as well as energy storage systems. In its 2021 Climate Change Strategy, the Company committed to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2050 and Scope 3 by 2060. After the announcement of our Net Zero climate aspirations, we issued our interim targets in 2022. Our climate interim targets are to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 20% and 30%, and methane emissions by 25% and 37% for our oil & gas business in 2025 and 2030 respectively, from the base year 2019. We selected 2019 as our base year since it reflected our pre-pandemic operations and was the most appropriate point of reference. We also intend to provide 26% of our installed capacity from renewable energy in 2025 and 30% in 2030 in our power business. Our 2024 oil & gas Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 30% below our 2019 base year, ahead of the 20% target and 2024 methane emissions were 46% below 2019, ahead of the 25% reduction target. This is encouraging and a milestone to celebrate, however we understand the challenge of maintaining this achievement given the nature of our business. Financial, reserves, and resources information is based on our financial statements and so includes our entire asset portfolio. The CDP submission is based on the operational control of the Company's assets in oil & gas and power generation in Indonesia, Thailand, Oman and Singapore.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

2399190555

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The CDP disclosure for climate change is based on the operational control reporting boundaries that do not include non-operating assets. Our financial statement reporting boundaries on the other hand, cover financial, reserves and resources information for our entire subsidiaries and their assets portfolio.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ID1000053705

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MEDC

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

6254511 ID

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

254900YN7RH1JFLP4J36

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Oman

☒ Singapore

☒ Thailand

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain

☒ Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our organization has mapped its value chain and use this mapping as a basis of risk management and supplier engagement. - The mapping for Tier 1 suppliers is based on a single database managed by Indonesian Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas business activities with the categories of administration, finance dan capability/experience (e.g. industry classification/sub-classification, ownership status, HSE). - Specific for domestic manufacturer, there are suppliers' classification in a database, managed by the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, based on product category, local content contribution and production capacity stored in database. This database supports the efforts of our oil & gas operations and projects during material sourcing process.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Based on our Materiality Assessment, climate change action is the highest priority, therefore, our current focus is on GHG emissions reductions through Technologies & Best Practice and Carbon Removal & Offset. Subsequently, we also focus on the Transition to Low Carbon Energy through Growing Gas as a Transition Energy Source and Growing Renewables Portfolio. While MedcoEnergi's current environmental priority remains focused on climate actions, our broader sustainability efforts also cover waste and plastic management. In 2024, we enhanced our non-hazardous waste handling by applying the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle principles and improving waste segregation into organic and inorganic categories. We successfully diverted 95 tonnes of waste from disposal in 2024 across our Oil & Gas Assets, up from 80 tonnes in 2023, with the Corridor asset alone contributing 85 tonnes through 3Rs and composting practices. Several programs in our assets include waste information management system at Block A asset which categorizes waste based on material type (plastic, cardboard, cans, glass). Materials identified to still have economic value are sorted for resale via waste bank program. In August 2024, the system had identified a total of 435 kilograms of waste, laying the foundation for improved tracking and monitoring practices. Other initiatives are "Bring Your Own Tumbler" campaign at Corridor Asset and the "Kantin Jujur Singa" mobile app at Lematang Asset which helped reduce single-use plastic and food waste, further enhancing our environmental performance.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our short-term time horizon is zero to two years, during which we can complete our committed projects. Within this short-term horizon we develop detailed operational and financial projections and use them to manage performance and expectations and the projections are annually reviewed and shared within the Boards. Our GHG forecasting and financial planning processes are used to determine environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that could have a material financial impact for that period. Our short-term climate-related risks are generally government policy-related and managed at both corporate and the asset level through policy and technology to reduce emissions. In addition to regulatory policies, our climate-related qualitative and quantitative risk assessment indicated that climate-related physical risks are on-going and present across all time horizons. With regard to environmental dependencies and impacts identification, assessment, and management, the process is currently part of Environmental & Social Impact Assessment and Sustainability Assessment that are implemented by the projects. Additionally, there is also another compliance assessment from the Government of Indonesia on the environmental aspects through PROPER (Performance Rating Programme in Environmental Management).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our medium-term time horizon is three to five years, during which we identify future risks and opportunities and update our portfolio significantly if required. Based on our climate-related transition risks and opportunities assessment, we identified that the medium-term horizon is where we start to see a greater stakeholder pressure to shift the business towards a low-carbon future. Medium-term risks take longer to impact our business and may include emerging policies pertaining to stringent mandates for GHG emissions and carbon pricing. Our annual strategic business planning exercise spans across the short- and medium-term time horizon. Our GHG forecasting and strategic/financial planning processes are used to determine the environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that could have a material financial impact for that period. These risks are managed by the asset, but if significant, may also be managed by corporate strategies and company-wide risk assessments. Other medium-term risks and opportunities that we have identified include the advancement of renewable energy, the deployment of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) within the region as well as the decrease in oil demand in the transport sector. The examples of the advancement of renewable energy and the deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) can be found in MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-86. (https://www.medcoenergi.com/uploads/sreports/2024/MEDC_SR2024_ENG_0705.p)

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our long-term horizon is six years and beyond, which can extend as far as twenty years forward depending on the type and nature of the risk (or opportunity). For this time horizon, it is expected that our current portfolio to go through changes and evolution with the energy transition. Based on our climate-related transition risks and opportunities assessment, technologies such as renewable energy, green hydrogen and CCUS will be deployed at a much greater scale within the region, and carbon pricing risks are anticipated to increase. Generally long-term environmental dependencies, risks, impact, and opportunities are managed by our scenario analysis, as they include long-term government policy, technology trends and consumer preferences that affect supply and demand. Furthermore, the long-term horizon is where

we foresee that the chronic physical risks we identified (such as extreme heat and water scarcity) during our climate-related risks assessment will manifest. In 2024, we have improved the granularity of our risks assessment to have a greater understanding of the impacts of such risks in the long-term horizon. (Sustainability Report page 73-75 - https://www.medcoenergi.com/uploads/sreports/2024/MEDC_SR2024_ENG_0705.pdf)
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :(1) Fathom-Global 2.0; (2) IBTrACS V4; (3) ISIMIP3b CMIP6 models; (4) NASA's Landslide Susceptibility Map; (5) WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas; (6) WRI Aqueduct Floods; (7) AMDAL; (8) UKL/UPL

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :ISO 14091 adaptation to climate change

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14090 - Equator Principles 4 (EP4) - International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- ☒ Regional government databases
- ☒ Other databases, please specify :International Database for (1) Emissions Trading Systems (ETS): Korea and California; (2) Carbon Tax: Singapore and Norway; (3) Internal Carbon Pricing (4) IEA Scenarios (STEPS, APS/SDS)

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Landslide
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Subsidence

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Soil erosion
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Changing wind patterns

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations

- ☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

MedcoEnergi and its subsidiaries implement a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework align with ISO 31000 to identify, assess, respond, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities to our business' objective and sustainability. Through the ERM framework, we acknowledge that climate change is an overarching topic that profoundly interacts with every category of this risk universe. The Corporate Sustainability & Risk Management (CSRM) division facilitates the risk management process by coordinating with each risk owner from the functions and assets to monitor and ensure progress towards our sustainability & climate targets. In 2024, we conducted qualitative climate physical risk assessment for 45 Assets and quantitative risk assessment for 4 assets utilizing climate scenarios SSP 1-2.6 and SSP 5-8.5 for 2030 & 2040 projections. The quantitative transition risk assessment used IEA Stated Policy Scenario and Announced Pledges Scenario for 2030 & 2040 projections. In 2024, MedcoEnergi enhanced its Sustainability Assessment framework by incorporating physical climate risks into the design stage of engineering projects. This integration ensures that infrastructure designs are resilient to climate impacts, aligning with MedcoEnergi's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions and transitioning to low-carbon energy sources. In addition, we established Climate Change Risk Assessment guidelines align with ISO 14090, ISO 14091, TCFD, EP4, IFRS S2 and TNFD outlining the governance structure for Identification, assessment, and management of dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities. In identifying climate-related risks and opportunities that have a substantive financial or strategic impact, we utilise the following categorization, which encompasses both our direct operations and upstream business: Major (USD 80M < Impact). The categorization above is based on our corporate-level risk matrix, which we implement to all other business risks other than climate-related risks. Our short-term risks cover two-years time horizons, and they are accounted for in our current projects' operational and financial projections which we use to manage our performance and expectations. Our medium-term risks cover three to five years; these risks are identified based on our climate-related risks and opportunities assessment and are managed by our business units. Our long-term risks are those that may impact the company in six years & beyond, identified by our scenario analysis, and are managed by the relevant corporate functions. The findings of the assessment were concluded based on a combination of desktop- based analysis and site-specific assessment. The risk assessment will be followed by adaptation planning, which includes prioritization of climate-related risks and planning for adaptation measures to either mitigate, transfer, or control those risks. Prioritization of climate risks allows us to efficiently direct our resources towards measures that address high-priority risks, such as

GHG emissions. Therefore, we have focused our efforts on implementing GHG mitigation and low carbon transition initiatives. We require operational functions to register any risk occurrence and report them. The same principle applies to climate-related risk management.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Government of Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL or UKL/UPL)

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- ☒ Regional government databases

Other

- ☒ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Prior to obtaining a license to operate, we conduct an Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment, which includes the establishment of Environmental (and Social) Management and Monitoring Plan, where Biodiversity is assessed. Additionally, Sustainability Assessments, as a part of MPEP (Medco Project Excellence Process) gate review, evaluate the potential risks and impacts on biodiversity which ensures that biodiversity protection considerations are integrated into project planning and execution. Once the project moves to the operation phase, the operator carries the obligation to implement the Environmental (and Social) Management and Monitoring Plan, including biodiversity aspects.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Yes, the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are assessed. As an example, our corporate data includes a gas facility in an E&P onshore asset with screening-level water scarcity as one of the physical climate risks, impacting ecosystem integrity. This information helps us pinpoint areas where the impact of climate change, including water scarcity, could potentially disrupt operations and affect local ecosystems. We evaluate key

dependencies on Ecosystem Services, focusing on groundwater and surface water. The key impact drivers include our direct operations, which encompass equipment and services, exploration, production, storage and transportation, and oil & gas distribution. This comprehensive evaluation ensures we understand all elements influencing our water use and the state of nature. We assess the impact of our dependencies on groundwater and surface water, resulting in competitive water usage and water pollution. These dependencies and impacts create risks and opportunities to our business. The risks include water scarcity and ecosystem disruption, worsened by climate change. Recognizing these risks, we identify opportunities such as water harvesting and water recycling for our operations, and water infrastructures for local communities, which can mitigate the impact of water scarcity and provide sustainable water solutions. We consider conducting water audits to identify high consumption areas and develop targeted strategies tailored to specific assets. We implement water-efficient technologies and practices to optimize usage. Where feasible, we introduce rainwater harvesting systems. We also develop contingency plans for periods of water scarcity, including temporary water storage and supply solutions, ensuring operational resilience.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☒ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☒ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Prior to obtaining a license to operate, we conduct an Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessment, which includes the establishment of Environmental (and Social) Management and Monitoring Plan. Biodiversity, water and ecosystem integrity are aspects that are assessed. As part of our Medco Project Excellence Process (MPEP), Sustainability Assessment is also conducted to assess key impacts on the environmental and social aspects. Once the project moves to the operation phase, the operator carries the obligation to implement the Environmental (and Social) Management and Monitoring Plan. We also established asset criteria and prioritization to assess the potential impact and control measure of physical climate-related risks and opportunities, which includes initial screening process, prioritization criteria, and deep-dive assessment criteria for climate change quantitative risk assessment as stated in the Climate Change Risk Assessment Guideline.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Loss of critical habitat of endangered species

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 91-99

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk (MedcoEnergi) and its subsidiaries have implemented a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that follows ISO 31000:2018 on Risk Management. MedcoEnergi identifies a risk (downside risk) or an opportunity (upside risk) if it has a significant probability that it could influence or impact the Company's project portfolio and value chain, business strategy, operational performance and the Company's ability to generate value to its stakeholders. We focus on our core businesses and strengthen our competitive advantages. New opportunities that are non-accretive, non-cashflow generating, or beyond our core businesses will be carefully reviewed and economically-justified. Through this framework, climate change is an overarching topic that profoundly interacts with every category of this risk universe. In assessing the consequence of an opportunity, MedcoEnergi considers financial and non-financial types of impact: (1) Financial, (2) Environment, (3) Health & Safety, (4) Community, (5) Reputation and (6) Legal. Please refer to 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report Chapter 4, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 43 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe and Chapter 5, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 53 on the MedcoEnergi's risk management framework. In addition, we developed Climate Change Risk Assessment guidelines align with ISO 14090, ISO 14091, TCFD, EP4, IFRS S2 and TNFD outlining the governance structure for Identification, assessment, and management of dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Financial and Non-Financial

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk (MedcoEnergi) and its subsidiaries have implemented a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that follows ISO 31000:2018 on Risk Management. MedcoEnergi identifies a risk (downside risk) or an opportunity (upside risk) if it has a significant probability that it could influence or impact the Company's project portfolio and value chain, business strategy, operational performance and the Company's ability to generate value to its stakeholders. We focus on our core businesses and strengthen our competitive advantages. New opportunities that are non-accretive, non-cashflow generating, or beyond our core businesses will be carefully reviewed and economically-justified. Through this framework, climate change is an overarching topic that profoundly interacts with every category of this risk universe. In assessing the consequence of an opportunity, MedcoEnergi considers financial and non-financial types of impact: (1) Financial, (2) Environment, (3) Health & Safety, (4) Community, (5) Reputation and (6) Legal. Please refer to 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report Chapter 4, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 43 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe and Chapter 5, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 53 on the MedcoEnergi's risk management framework. In addition, we developed Climate Change Risk Assessment guidelines align with ISO 14090, ISO 14091, TCFD, EP4, IFRS S2 and TNFD outlining the governance structure for Identification, assessment, and management of dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Extensive adverse national, or some international media attention/coverage, which potentially decrease credibility and/or inability to continue company's business

(2.4.7) Application of definition

PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk (MedcoEnergi) and its subsidiaries have implemented a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that follows ISO 31000:2018 on Risk Management. MedcoEnergi identifies a risk (downside risk) or an opportunity (upside risk) if it has a significant probability that it could influence or impact the Company's project portfolio and value chain, business strategy, operational performance and the Company's ability to generate value to its stakeholders. We focus on our core businesses and strengthen our competitive advantages. New opportunities that are non-accretive, non-cashflow generating, or beyond our core businesses will be carefully reviewed and economically-justified. Through this framework, climate change is an overarching topic that profoundly interacts with every category of this risk universe. In assessing the consequence of an opportunity, MedcoEnergi considers financial and non-financial types of impact: (1) Financial, (2) Environment, (3) Health & Safety, (4) Community, (5) Reputation and (6) Legal. Please refer to 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report Chapter 4, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 43 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe and Chapter 5, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 53 on the MedcoEnergi's risk management framework. In addition, we established Climate Change Risk Assessment guidelines align with ISO 14090, ISO 14091, TCFD, EP4, IFRS S2 and TNFD outlining the governance structure for Identification, assessment, and management of dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Financial

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

80000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk (MedcoEnergi) and its subsidiaries have implemented a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that follows ISO 31000:2018 on Risk Management. MedcoEnergi identifies a risk or an opportunity if it has a significant probability that it could influence or impact the Company's project portfolio and value chain, business strategy, operational performance and the Company's ability to generate value to its stakeholders. Risks are identified across 8 risks category: strategic, financial, operations, people and organization, IT and business support, regulatory and legal, health safety environment and security, and social and community. Through this framework, climate change is an overarching topic that profoundly interacts with every category of this risk universe. In assessing the consequence of a risk, MedcoEnergi considers financial and non-financial types of impact, including: (1) Financial, (2) Environment, (3) Health & Safety, (4) Community, (5) Reputation and (6) Legal. The severity of impact is categorized into five levels, as shown below: • Slight (impact USD 200M). We define a risk as having substantive financial or strategic impact, if the identified risk has impact of "4 – Major" in one of our impact categories. Risks that fall into this category are those that have a significant influence in achieving the Company's vision and mission and MedcoEnergi's ability to deliver stakeholder value from its existing and planned businesses and operations. These risks are prioritized and reviewed by the senior-level management quarterly and the Sustainability & Risk Management Committee (SRMC) at least twice per year. MedcoEnergi considers major financial impact or higher of approximately USD 80 million of our net present value (NPV) and above as having substantive financial impact. Please refer to 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report Chapter 4, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 43 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe and Chapter 5, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 53 on the MedcoEnergi's risk management framework.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a company in the oil and gas exploration and production sector, we do not produce/commercialize plastics and we do not have the provision of financial products/services for plastics-related activities.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Indonesia, Presidential Regulation 98/2021 on Implementation of Carbon Pricing sets the foundation to establish a domestic carbon market that involves carbon trading and results-based payment. Law 7/2021 enacts the carbon tax amount of USD 2.07/tCO₂e with the initial stage of implementation limited to the coal power plants in 2022 and might be expanded to the other sectors in 2025. The Government of Indonesia has not issued the regulation for other sectors yet, but we are actively monitoring the situation. There is also the Ministry of Environment & Forestry Regulation 21/2022 concerning Procedure for Implementation of Carbon Pricing

that regulates carbon trading & carbon tax. However, the implementing guidelines for the oil & gas sector have yet to be in place. The Financial Services Authority Regulation 14/2023 puts into effect carbon trading through Carbon Exchange by Indonesia Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, Thailand is currently formalising their carbon pricing mechanisms, which will be regulated under the Climate Change Act (Climate Change Law). Singapore implemented a carbon tax since January 2019. The tax has been applied to the industrial and power sectors (annual GHG emissions 25 ktCO₂e). The carbon tax level was set at S\$5/tCO₂e until 2023 and will be raised gradually by 2030. Carbon pricing will result in higher operational costs, reduced cash flow and profitability of MedcoEnergi's assets. We are continuously exploring opportunities to reduce our GHG emissions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Financial impact arising from additional operating cost due to upcoming carbon pricing mechanism

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

For the short and medium-term exposures, we can explain as follows: Short-term (in 2025): up to US\$2 million Medium-term (in 2033): up to US\$9 million Currently, there is no carbon tax regulation that is applied to the Oil and Gas sector. If the Carbon tax currently applied to the Coal Power Generation sector (USD 2.07/tCO₂e) is implemented in the Oil and Gas sector, then our highest exposure would be US\$2 million in 2025. As for 2033, should the Government follow the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook carbon price projection (under Stated Policies Scenario – USD 33/tCO₂e or Announced Pledges Scenario - USD 61/tCO₂e), the highest potential exposure is US\$9 million. These numbers are the potential impact to our net cash flow due to carbon pricing, derived from Carbon

Tax and Cap & Trade scenarios. For the reporting year 2024, we have examined the potential impact of carbon pricing on our business using our assured 2024 GHG emissions data. Given the uncertainty of implementation of regulation, we calculated potential financial impacts conservatively as a worst-case scenario approach by applying our gross operational control approach. It covers all oil & gas and power assets, both domestic and international, based on our best available information. The potential financial impact of carbon pricing on our business may reach up to ~USD10.7 million, as per our gross 2024 Oil & Gas and Power GHG emissions or ~USD2 million potential Oil & Gas net cash flow for 2024.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

9000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

- Gross emission of Asset EP domestic & MPI - Internal carbon price: internal assumption US 2.07/ton CO₂e for 2025 (short-term) and 2033 (medium-term). Valuation impact for GHG Emission will be calculated based on: - Asset E&P Domestic and International Operated by Medco - Carbon emission cost is assumed to be implemented in 2025 based on current government implementation plan for carbon tax to all sectors. - Carbon cost is calculated using 2 methods: 1) Carbon Tax: gross carbon emission multiply with carbon price. 2) Cap and Trade: gross carbon emission above threshold multiply with carbon price. - Carbon price scenarios: business as usual and below 2 degree C trajectories. - Cap adjustment factor options: Indonesia NZE: linear reduction to achieve 100% reduction by 2060, SBTi: 42% reduction until 2030 and 100% reduction until 2050, PTBAE: 15% annual reduction from the previous year. - Portion above cap is allocated to each asset based on emission contribution percentage each year. - The potential financial impact represents net cash flow impact.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :spending for GHG emission reduction initiatives and low carbon technology implementation

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3730000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The 2024 costs are explained below: (1) Consultancy for Climate Change Quantitative Risk Assessments: US100,000 (2) Investment in GHG Emissions reduction programmes and initiatives: US3,600,000 (3) Internal capacity building: US30,000 Total 2024 cost: US3,730,000. This investment will reduce GHG emissions for 2025 onward.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The cost of response is based on: (1) the costs of hiring an external consultant firm in carrying out the climate change quantitative risk assessment/the scenario analysis; (2) the investment in GHG reduction program; (3) capability building to understand the impact of climate risks into our overall business.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Oman
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our qualitative physical climate change risk assessment of 45 onshore and offshore assets (38 in Indonesia, 3 in Oman, 3 in Thailand, 1 in Singapore) identified extreme heat as the most widespread hazard with the highest risk scores and the greatest increase across all scenarios and timeframes. The extreme heat shows the largest risk increases by 2030 and 2050 under both SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Financial impact arising from additional operating cost due to extreme heat.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Based on our site specific quantitative assessment identified extreme heat is key climate hazards for the Corridor asset. The highest potential accumulative financial impacts from extreme heat are estimated at USD 34,000 in the short term, USD 132,000 in the medium term and USD 190,000 in the long term. Additionally, Riau IPP is anticipated to be exposed to the material climate hazard of extreme heat. The highest potential accumulative financial impacts due to extreme heat risk on Riau IPP are approximately USD 2,000 in the short term, USD 27,000 in the medium term, and USD 71,000 in the long term. The financial impact of Riau IPP is considered negligible, as derating due to the high ambient temperature periodically occurred only during full load operations (275 MW) linked to power demand. It represents just 2% of the total operating hours in a year (226 hours of 8,760 hours)..

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

36000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

159000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

261000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

- Extreme heat at Corridor: Revenue loss due to increment in fuel consumption. - Extreme heat at MRPR: Revenue loss due to power derating.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

34000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In MRPR Asset: Cost for implementing enhance maintenance programs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Extreme Heat in Corridor Asset: - Operate the most efficient and reliable unit equipment, aligned with the future operating mode. - Continue to implement appropriate Preventive & Predictive Maintenance program. - To explore fuel reduction opportunity programs. Extreme Heat in MRPR Asset: - Implement Bore Plug Removal, Offline Water Washing, and Filter Replacement: These actions can help reduce derating issues, maintaining optimal operational capacity. - Optimize Maintenance Scheduling and Enhance Operator Training: Establishing a solid maintenance schedule and providing thorough training for operators are important for consistent and reliable plant performance. - Collaborate with the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM): Working closely with the OEM can facilitate targeted machine improvements, leveraging their expertise to enhance overall efficiency and operational effectiveness.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

☒ Oman

☒ Singapore

☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our qualitative physical climate change risk assessment of 45 onshore and offshore assets (38 in Indonesia, 3 in Oman, 3 in Thailand, 1 in Singapore) identified inland flooding pose the highest baseline risks and shows increases by 2030 and 2050 under both SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Financial impact arising from additional operating cost and production loss due to in-land flooding.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Based on our quantitative site-specific assessment, the in-land flooding is considered as key climate hazards for the Corridor asset. The highest potential financial impacts from flood-related losses are estimated at USD 270,000 in the short term and USD 1,055,000 in the long term.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

270000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1055000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

- Inland flooding at Corridor: Letang 2 Well revenue loss is associated with the closure of the well due to flood that cause the well to be shut in.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Corridor Asset: Cost to implement efficient drainage system, flood barrier, land reinforcement, adjust the facility's elevation and protecting water-sensitive equipment.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Corridor Asset: - Implement efficient drainage system, flood barrier, land reinforcement. - Consider adjusting the facility's elevation and protecting water-sensitive equipment. - Developed emergency response to mitigate climate physical risks.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10700000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

306000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of Financial Metrics Vulnerable to Transition Risks for This Environmental Issue in the 2024 Reporting Year: The potential impact of carbon pricing on our business using our assured 2024 GHG emissions data. Given the uncertainty of implementation of regulation, we calculated potential financial impacts conservatively as a worst-case scenario approach by applying our gross operational control approach. It covers all oil & gas and power assets, both domestic and international, based on our best available information. The potential financial impact of carbon pricing on our business may reach up to USD 10.7 million, as per our gross 2024 Oil & Gas and Power GHG emissions or USD 2 million potential Oil & Gas net cash flow for 2024. For further details, please refer to the information provided by S&P Global and Ashurst. <https://www.spglobal.com/commodityinsights/en/ci/research-analysis/indonesias-capandtradeandtax-carbon-pricing-scheme-only-a-ligh.html> The

amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks based on the quantitative site specific assessment in Corridor Asset and MRPR, please refer to the Sustainability Report of MedcoEnergi, Chapter 6 on pages 73-75.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Carbon pricing has been considered by the Government of Indonesia for several years. In October 2021, the Government of Indonesia introduced its long-anticipated carbon tax through Law No. 7 of 2021, as the Harmonisation of Tax Regulations (Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan/HPP) Bill was signed by the President (the HPP Law). In the meantime, the President Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on the 'Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Targets and Control over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Relation to National Development' (Regulation No. 98) was issued. Although the carbon tax will only be applied to the coal-fired power sector at the initial stage, full implementation of a carbon trading mechanism and the expansion of carbon taxation may be carried out in stages from 2025 onwards. Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) issued an MoEF Regulation No 21/2022 concerning the Administrative Procedure for the implementation of the Carbon Economic Value with the objective to support the Government of Indonesia's programme to achieve Indonesian NDC. There are four streams of the strategy: Carbon Trading; Carbon Payment based on Performance, Carbon Tax; and other as specifically defined. As part of our strategy for complying with the systems, we have a Sustainability Policy that includes our commitments to reduce emissions and has started our journey towards alignment with TCFD recommendations since 2018: We established Climate Change Strategy and Net Zero emission targets in 2021 and set up 2025 & 2030 interim targets in 2022. In 2023, and two years ahead of plan we achieved our interim 2025 targets to reduce oil & gas emissions. We also included transition to Low Carbon Energy and Emerging Physical Climate Risk Management as part of our strategy. We reported our emissions to relevant government agencies on an annual basis and also disclosed them in our Sustainability Report. We implement Environmental Management System in alignment with ISO 14001 to manage our environmental risks and impacts, including the emissions. We established internal carbon pricing as a response to mitigate climate transition risks.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Growing Gas as a Transition Energy Source and Growing Renewables Portfolio

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunities arise from our activities with the energy transition as we shift towards cleaner energy. Natural gas has become a transitional fuel to reduce emissions and address the increasing energy demands in the area. In response, we are expanding our natural gas production and renewable energy portfolio.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The opportunities arise from our activities with the energy transition as we shift towards cleaner energy. Natural gas has become a transitional fuel to reduce emissions and address the increasing energy demands in the area. In response, we are expanding our natural gas production and renewable energy portfolio, which has led to increased revenue.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

-The majority of gas revenue in oil and gas business in 2024—approximately 80%—was generated by the Corridor, Senoro, and Block B Natuna assets. - Revenue of Medco Power (gas and renewable Independent Power Producers/PPs)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

65725000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The 2024 actual investment to realize renewables projects are approx. US\$41mn mainly to develop The Ijen Geothermal project and the 25 MWp East Bali Solar PV Project. While the actual investment for gas-fired projects are approx. US\$25mn mainly to develop 39MW Energi Listrik Batam (ELB) Expansion

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategies to transition to low carbon energy have allowed us to harmonise our activities with the energy transition as we shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy. Natural gas has become a transitional fuel to reduce emissions and address the increasing energy demands in the area. In response, we are expanding our natural gas production and renewable energy portfolio.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By identifying opportunities within our operational processes, our team has implemented initiatives to reduce internal fuel gas consumption. The saved fuel is converted to sales gas, creating economic value and reducing Scope 1 GHG emissions—supporting our sustainability goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :additional sales gas from fuel gas reduction

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The fuel reduction initiatives have generated additional revenue from the reporting period onward by redirecting the reduced internal fuel consumption into the sales gas stream. This shift delivers tangible economic value while contributing to the reduction of our Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3750000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

One-time Cost: \$ 2.19 Mio Routine Cost: \$1.56 Mio/year One-time costs are allocated for asset procurement, whereas recurring costs support ongoing operational activities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Continuously evaluate existing operational processes to identify opportunities for optimizing fuel gas consumption, enhancing energy efficiency, and supporting emissions reduction efforts.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Recognizing that there is a shift towards electrification in road transport, Medco Power has expanded our electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem. In 2024, we have expanded our EVs and charging infrastructures in Jakarta, Pekanbaru and Batam (internal purposes) as well as developing Electric Vehicle Charging Units (EVCU) at The Energy Building - Our Office Headquarter (public use).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The shifting to EV and development of EVCU is currently limited for internal purpose except for the EVCU development in Energy building which is intended to be used not only for MedcoEnergi but for the public, including tenants of Energy building

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

34000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Most of the cost is reflected as capex and unconsiderable of Opex

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We continuously evaluate existing operational processes to identify opportunities for optimizing fuel gas consumption, enhancing energy efficiency, and supporting emissions reduction efforts.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of Indonesia pathway toward Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2060 and MedcoEnergi commitment towards NZE, Medco Power has initiated the sale of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) since end of 2023 to internal and external customers, starting with its BJI and PPP mini hydro assets in West Java

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

REC sales are not restricted to the MedcoEnergi, but are also available to other consumers aiming to reduce their Scope 2 market-based emissions.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2520

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Most of the cost is reflected as annual capex and inconsiderable of opex for I-REC Standard certification.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Medco Power sold RECs to internal and external customers; the RECs have been certified under the international I-REC Standard.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1164667307

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We continue transitioning to Low Carbon Energy as part of our climate change strategy. Natural gas remains a key transitional fuel to reduce emissions and meet growing energy demands, for which we continue to increase production. The majority of gas revenue from oil & gas upstream business in 2024—approximately 80%—was generated by the Corridor, Senoro, and Block B Natuna assets. The majority of IPP gas revenue from power business in 2024—approximately 90%—was generated from Riau and ELB Batam IPP.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2189299

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Through the continuous optimization of operational processes, the company has successfully reduced fuel consumption, enabling the reallocation of conserved fuel into additional sales gas. The company has invested around 2mio from the total of 306mio for CAPEX in gas sector. This initiative not only delivers enhanced economic value through reduction of 2.87 MMSCFD fuel gas but also contributes significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These efforts are aligned with the company's broader commitment to sustainability and play a key role in supporting our transition towards a net-zero emissions target.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

96157225

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We continue transitioning to Low Carbon Energy also by expanding our renewable energy portfolio. The majority of renewables revenue in 2024—approximately 90%—was generated from the construction revenue from Ijen Geothermal Phase 1. The project itself has completed the mechanical completion of the 35 MW Ijen Phase 1 project in December 2024, with commercial operations commencing in February 2025.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue from the sale of EV charging station

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue from the sale of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We have Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Implementation Guidelines that is publicly available in our website. Our governance is based on the principles of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence, and Fairness. These GCG Principles guide the MedcoEnergi Board of Commissioners (BoC) and Board of Directors (BoD) as they govern our organisation. We have integrated these principles into our operations to ensure responsible management, ethical business practices, compliance, and sustained stakeholder trust. Selection, Qualification, Evaluation and Succession of BoC and BoD are covered by the guidelines. The Guidelines can be found in MedcoEnergi's website: <https://www.medcoenergi.com/en/page/view/1541>

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

GCG_English.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk Sustainability Manual 2022, PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk Sustainability and Risk Management Committee Charter 2022, MedcoEnergi's HSE Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Climate change is an overarching issue that interacts with every category of the risk universe within MedcoEnergi's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). This is because we recognize that climate-related risks and opportunities inherently impact businesses and operations. Ultimately, climate-related issues are a scheduled-agenda item in the Board of Directors (BoD) weekly meetings, monthly performance reviews, quarterly performance reviews, and the project gate review meetings. During these meetings, risk registers and climate-related performance are reported by the operating businesses and divisions. By coordinating with these different

divisions, the Corporate Sustainability & Risk Management (CSR) division is tasked with assisting the BoD in creating the required infrastructure and in implementing the Board's agenda for sustainability and climate-related risk management. The BoD then reviews, guides and approves necessary climate-related action plans based on the information given. The CEO of Medco Power Indonesia (MPI), a MedcoEnergi subsidiary, is responsible in leading the expansion of the Company's renewable energy portfolio to support the regional and global trend in energy transition. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO of Medco Power Indonesia (MPI): (1) Ijen Geothermal Phase 1, East Java: Medco Power completed the mechanical completion of the 35 MW Ijen Phase 1 project in December 2024, with commercial operations commencing in February 2025. Additional up to 20 MW will be developed in Phase 2. (2) In October 2024, our consortium received a conditional import license from the Energy Market Authority (EMA) of Singapore for the Bulan Solar PV project. The Bulan Solar PV project will be one of the largest solar developments in Southeast Asia. (3) Achieved 90% progress on the 39 MW Energi Listrik Batam Expansion project, which will convert waste heat to energy. In addition to the above, BOD was involved in the establishment of our Climate Change Strategy. In line with our climate aspirations, we are managing both climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities. Two main working groups were formalised in 2022 to implement initiatives aimed at addressing these risks, namely the Climate Change Working Group and the Energy Transition Working Group. The Climate Change Working Group is responsible for overseeing and implementing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and managing physical climate risks. The Energy Transition Working Group is responsible for managing the transition to low-carbon energy by growing MedcoEnergi's natural gas, as the transition energy source, and renewable energy portfolio. Both working groups have weekly meetings and report regularly to the BoD.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk Sustainability Manual 2022, PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk Sustainability and Risk Management Committee Charter 2022.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

• *Oversights on biodiversity are done through Corporate HSE Division, that reports to the Director and Chief Operations Officer. Under the Corporate HSE Division, the Environmental Stewardship Department is responsible for all environmental topics including biodiversity. This team coordinates all the asset level environmental teams on environmental stewardship.* • *Furthermore, the Sustainable Development Division, that reports to Director and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), oversees the measurement and monitoring of the sustainable development indicators in the operations, including biodiversity.* • *The Community Enhancement Department under the Relations and Security Division is responsible for the coordination of Community Development Programs at the Asset level that supports environmental stewardship. This Division reports to Director and CAO.* • *Any issues related to biodiversity that require escalation will be addressed to the BoD. If necessary, this can be further raised to the BoC in the Sustainability and Risk Management Committee.*

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- ☒ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Climate Designation Program by Competent Boards and received Climate Competent Boards Certification
- ☒ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :The London School of Economics and Political Science - Sustainability: Environment, Economy and Society (2024)

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :In 2024, BoD actively engaged in prominent international conventions, serving as speakers for climate & energy transition-related topics, such as part of the delegation from Government of Indonesia at the Indonesia Pavilion during COP29 in Baku.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO updates the BoC on the climate-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Both water and biodiversity were identified in our 2022 materiality assessment as Tier 1 and Tier 2 material topics, respectively. We will initiate the efforts to implement the same approach with Climate Change for Water and Biodiversity in the identification, assessment, and management of risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Board of Commissioners (BoC)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President together with the Board of Director (BoD) members, including the CEO, update the BoC on the climate-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

All of the Board of Director (BoD) members, including the CFO, update the BoC on the climate-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

All of the Board of Director (BoD) members, including the COO, update the BoC on the climate-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

All of the Board of Director (BoD) members, including the CAO, update the BoC on the climate-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Other committee, please specify :Sustainability and Risk Management Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Board of Commissioners (BoC)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The SRMC supports the BoC in providing oversight and guidance to on risk management for all businesses, including sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability and climate-related issues and our progress in achieving these aspirations are scheduled agenda items in the SRMC meeting.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

MedcoEnergi implements incentive pay policies linked to sustainability & climate action performance, specifically regarding GHG & methane emissions reduction and the increase in renewable installed capacity. Each year, Team Performance Contracts (TPC) are established from board-level executive leadership to individual employees. Each TPC consist of 5 dimensions: HSE & Sustainability; Availability & Production; Growth; Operational Excellence; and Financial. Sustainability- & climate-related KPIs make the majority of HSE & Sustainability dimension, which are monitored and evaluated each quarter. Each year, results are reviewed to determine whether our targets have been achieved, and to assess appropriate performance incentives including salary reviews. 2024 Board's TPC have 5 dimensions which every dimension covers 20% of the total monetary incentives, where we are focusing on the 'HSE & Sustainability' dimensions.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Increased Renewable Mix Installed Capacity

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions
- ☒ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify :Reduction in methane emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The monetary reward (bonus and shares) is included in the total remuneration, which is based on the achievement of the overall Board's performance including performance in sustainability, climate change and energy transition and HSE (Health Safety & Environment).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

MedcoEnergi's sustainability performance (including climate change) is considered when determining the remuneration for each member of the BoD. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee considers the Company's annual sustainability and climate change performance, scope of work, duties and responsibilities, as well as industry best practices. The Committee prepares proposals for remuneration, which are then presented by the BoC at the AGMS to be approved by shareholders.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

MedcoEnergi's HSE Policy states that we are committed to achieving zero incidents, injuries, and illnesses in all our activities and to protect our Employees and Stakeholders as well as the Environment where we operate. MedcoEnergi's Sustainability Policy also states that we are committed to operating in an ethical, sustainable manner, protecting the health and safety of our employees, safeguarding the environment, and listening and acting in response to the needs of our stakeholders wherever we operate. This includes local communities, business partners and our supply chain, and regulatory authorities, and from each of these we expect the same high standards. We are committed to complying with all applicable laws and regulations, to respecting human rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, and to learning from and applying industry best practice and relevant international standards. MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy states that we committed to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2050 and Scope 3 by 2060. The HSE Policy, updated in October 2024, with the following improvement: - Commitment to consult with stakeholders on environmental issues - Commitment to report regularly on environmental issues - Addressing the environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities - References to relevant global environmental treaties and policy

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HSE Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk is TCFD's supporter since August 2022 (<https://www.fsb-tcfid.org/supporters/>) PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk is a member of Indonesian chapter of WBCSD (IBCSD) and Medco Power Indonesia is one of the founder members of IBCSD (<https://ibcsd.or.id/about-theindonesia-business->

council-for-sustainable-development/) PT Medco Energi Internasional, In July 2024, MedcoEnergi joined the UN Global Compact (UNGC), the world's largest voluntary corporate sustainability initiative. UNGC is based on ten universal principles that cover human rights, labour standards, environmental stewardship, and anti-corruption – principles (<https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants/165734-PT-Medco-Energi-Internasional-Tbk>).
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goals, Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures, United Nations Global Compact.

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Commitment statement.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We engage extensively with our stakeholders to gather their input, strengthening our sustainability programs, including those related to climate change. By actively listening, we gain insights that enhance our initiatives and maintain our social license to operate, fostering transparent relationships that deliver value and support the nation's sustainable progress. In line with this, we developed our Code of Conduct (our Code) based on benchmarks with multinational companies, international leading practices, and input from relevant corporate divisions, aligning it with MedcoEnergi's core values: professional, ethical, open, and innovative. This Code clearly defines the expectations and responsibilities we expect our people to uphold in business operations. Recognizing suppliers, we launched our Code of Supplier in 2022 to establish clear expectations and standards for our business partners, addressing legal and compliance risks while providing a framework for proactive business impact management. Furthermore, MedcoEnergi maintains a policy of not supporting any political party or making contributions to any political party or affiliated organization in any location we operate. Through all these efforts, we remain focused on keeping pace with emerging global expectations related to sustainability disclosures. For detailed information on MedcoEnergi's engagement and support with external stakeholders regarding environmental and energy transition issues, please refer to page 45 of the MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

- Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2024 on the Implementation of Carbon Storage Activities in Carbon Storage Permit Areas -Indonesian Presidential Regulation 14/2024 concerning the Implementation of Carbon Capture and Storage;

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Carbon Capture and Storages

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We support the regulation. We also provided inputs for improvement in the implementation during our engagement with the policy makers to ensure that the preparation of Carbon Storage Permit Areas offered through a limited tender process is carried out effectively, whereby the Government shall first notify and offer participation to existing Working Area (WK) holders. Additionally, we proposed that no royalty be imposed on carbon emissions originating within Indonesia, as Contractors play a critical role in delivering solutions and contributing to the achievement of the Government's Net-Zero Emissions (NZE) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The regulation concerning CCS is used as our reference to prepare for the infrastructure to implement CCS projects in our operations. CCS is an important part of our Climate Change Strategy towards achieving our net zero aspirations. We measure our success from the issued regulations, whether or not our feedback had been considered/addressed by the Government in a fair manner.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

- Kepmen ESDM No.191/2024 on the Minimum Domestic Component Value (TKDN) for Combined Goods and Services in Electricity Infrastructure Development Projects - Permen ESDM No.2/2024 on Rooftop Solar Power Plants Connected to the Electricity Grid of Power Supply Business License Holders for Public Interest - Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Renewable energy generation

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Acceleration of Renewable Energy Development

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Indonesia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We support the regulation and we also provided inputs for improvement in the implementation during our engagement with the policy makers in 2024 on the following subject: 1. Appropriate local content percentage for RE project including PV power plant. 2. Tariff and technical aspects of rooftop solar power plants 3. List of potential RE project listed in CIPP JETP Indonesia. Clarity is needed regarding the mechanism for selling captive renewable electricity to PLN, including tariff setting, contract duration, and PLN grid interconnection schemes.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Other, please specify :Engagement through Association of Indonesia Renewable Energy Society (METI)

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The regulation concerning local content percentage in RE power plant will directly impact the development of RE power plant in Indonesia in example: the economics of project and the certainty of obtaining license and permit.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- ☒ Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

MedcoEnergi's position is consistent with KADIN's position, which is generally supportive of Government of Indonesia's climate policies and its Net Zero target by 2060.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

187.5

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of this funding was for the KADIN membership. By joining this membership, our Company has access to guidelines, tools, and resources for Climate Change Net Zero Target, through several collaboration options between KADIN and other agencies, technology providers, and NGOs (such as CDP, IBCSD, UNDP, etc).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Industry Association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Indonesia Petroleum Association (IPA), Indonesia CCS Center (ICCSC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

MedcoEnergi's position is consistent with Indonesia Petroleum Association's position and ICCSC, which covers the position in energy transition and carbon offset through Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

72750

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of this funding was for the following activities: - USD 41,500 for the sponsorship of IPA Conference and Exhibition and IPA membership. MedcoEnergi had a booth to showcase its sustainability and climate change initiatives in the IPA exhibition. The IPA Company Members are the oil and gas companies operating in Indonesia (including PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk.), both as the operators and non-operators. - USD 31,250 for The International & Indonesia CCS Forum 2025, which includes Annual Corporate ICCSC Membership benefits.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Industry Associations

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

MedcoEnergi's position is consistent with Indonesia Association's related with RE development position, which covers the position in energy transition

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

11600

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of this funding was for the sponsorship of Indonesia International Geothermal Convention & Exhibition 2025 (IIGCE) held by Indonesian Geothermal Association.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify :Indonesian Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK) SEOJK No. 16/2021

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Value chain engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Emission targets | |
| ☒ Emissions figures | |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chapter 5 - Pursuing Excellence in Our Governance page 50-64 (Sustainability & Climate Change Governance) Chapter 6 - Realising Our Climate Aspirations page 70-78 (Risk & Opportunities, Strategy, Emissions figures, Emissions Targets), Chapter 7 - Enhancing Our Environmental and Social Safeguards page 96 (Water Conservatons), page 102 (Biodiversity Conservation) Supply Chain Management - page 29-31 (Value Chain Engagement)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report includes the progress of TCFD recommended disclosures and its initial alignment with IFRS S2, which is accessible in our website: <https://www.medcoenergi.com/en/publication/sustainability-reports/> <https://www.medcoenergi.com/en/our-sustainability/sustainability-disclosures/tcdf-report/>

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to the attached slides.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SCM Newsletter - Vendor Day - Contractor Forum.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We continue to strengthen our partnerships with vendors through various engagement activities. The key initiatives in 2024 were: (1) Vendor Day Programme: we successfully conducted this for over 500 vendors across our Oil & Gas operations in Indonesia, Thailand and Oman. During these sessions, we: • shared our business ethics practices, • highlighted the importance of sustainability and climate change through our roadmap and materiality assessments, • reinforced our expectations for ethical and sustainable business conduct. (2) Contractor Forums: these were held by our power subsidiaries and engaged over 80 vendors. The sessions provided an open platform to discuss key topics, such as Contractor Safety Management System (CSMS), the newly issued HSEQ-MS Policy, human rights, procurement processes, and sustainability commitments. This enabled us to ensure that all participants were aligned on shared values while we disseminated our latest policies and guidelines. We also partnered with the Indonesian Solar Panel Industry and Renewable Alliance (INSPIRA) and signed master agreements with several solar PV manufacturers listed in Bloomberg's New Energy Finance (BNEF).

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Operating cost

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investors and Financial Institutions

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets
- ☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC); Equator Principle 4

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: For our transition scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: IEA STEPS and IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS). The IEA Stated Policies Scenario (or “STEPS”), a pathway that takes into account announced climate-related policies (such as the current Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions), but does not forcefully pursue decarbonisation. The IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (or “APS”), a well-below 2-degree scenario, which assumes that governments will meet, in full and on time, all the climate-related commitments they have announced, including NDCs and commitments in related areas. For quantitative transition assessment, we assessed the potential financial impact arising from the implementation of carbon pricing mechanism. Uncertainty and Constraint: Indonesian government has not established the timeline for implementation and schemes of carbon pricing mechanism for Oil and Gas sector

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, Government of Indonesia's NDC, Stakeholders' expectations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Operating Cost

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investors and Financial Institutions

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC); Equator Principle 4

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: For our transition scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: IEA STEPS and IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS). The IEA Stated Policies Scenario (or “STEPS”), a pathway that takes into account announced climate-related policies (such as the current Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions), but does not forcefully pursue decarbonisation. The IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (or “APS”), a well-below 2 degree scenario, which assumes that governments will meet, in full and on time, all the climate-related commitments they have announced, including NDCs and commitments in related areas. For quantitative transition assessment, we assessed the potential financial impact arising from the implementation of carbon pricing mechanism. Uncertainty and Constraint: Indonesian government has not established the timeline for implementation and schemes of carbon pricing mechanism for Oil and Gas sector

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, Government of Indonesia's NDC, Stakeholders' expectations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Operating Cost

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For our physical scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scenarios: SSP 1 – 2.6: Sustainability – Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation) and SSP 5 – 8.5: Fossil-fueled Development – Taking the Highway (High challenges to mitigation, low challenges to adaptation)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, Government of Indonesia's NDC, Stakeholders' expectations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Operating cost

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For our physical scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scenarios: SSP 1 – 2.6: Sustainability – Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation) and SSP 5 – 8.5: Fossil-fueled Development – Taking the Highway (High challenges to mitigation, low challenges to adaptation)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, Government of Indonesia's NDC, Stakeholders' expectations.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In 2024, MedcoEnergi conducted a screening-level climate-related physical risk assessment covering 45 onshore and offshore assets located in Indonesia (38), Oman (3), Thailand (3), and Singapore (1). This assessment was based on qualitative scenario analysis using SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 climate pathways, with time horizons set for 2030 and 2050. Across these scenarios and timeframes, extreme heat emerged as the most prevalent and intensifying hazard, consistently recording the highest risk scores and affecting the largest number of assets. Water scarcity, inland flooding (riverine), and coastal flooding showed high baseline risks, with wildfires also projected to increase in severity, particularly under high-emission scenarios. As a result, in 2024, MedcoEnergi has enhanced operational resilience through several adaptive measures, including implementation of safe operating modes for heat-sensitive equipment, granting stop-work authority during extreme heat events, deploying rainwater harvesting systems, optimizing water use through efficiency measures, and strengthening emergency response plans for physical climate risks. In addition to the qualitative assessment, we also conducted quantitative, site-specific analyses for several key assets. At Block A, projections show minimal likelihood of daily maximum temperatures exceeding 39°C in both 2030 and 2050, with the asset's existing design proving resilient and no financial impacts anticipated. For inland floods, climate models predict a maximum of three-day disruption to trucking routes; however, mitigation through 10-day condensate storage and post-flood accelerated transport eliminates this risk. For the Corridor asset, extreme heat and flood are identified as material hazards. Cumulative financial impacts from extreme heat are estimated USD 132,000 in medium-term and USD 190,000 in the long-term, while flooding could result in USD 270,000 in the short-term & USD 1,055,000 in the medium-term. To address these risks, since 2024, we have been implementing predictive maintenance, improving fuel efficiency, and deploying flood control measures such as drainage systems, flood barriers, and assessing elevation modifications for vulnerable equipment. At Riau IPP, a combined-cycle power plant, extreme heat risks were also quantified. Although turbines are sensitive to ambient temperature spikes, the cumulative financial impact is minimal—estimated at USD 27,000 in the medium term & USD 71,000 in the long term—since derating occurs only during full-load operations. Mitigation in 2024 includes regular maintenance, filter replacements, and optimized maintenance scheduling in coordination with OEMs to enhance performance and resilience. In parallel, our transition risk assessment utilized regional policy, market, and technology trends and applied IEA APS and STEPS scenarios to evaluate the impact on our oil and gas and power operations. We concluded that increasingly stringent regulations on GHG emissions could significantly raise compliance costs, particularly for high-emission assets such as E&P and gas-based power plants. Additionally, rising expectations from stakeholders around climate performance may create reputational risks, reducing investor confidence, access to capital, and ultimately impacting valuation and earnings. In response, MedcoEnergi has embedded climate transition considerations into our core strategy, financial planning, and compliance approach. Key actions include the implementation of internal carbon pricing, adoption of the Medco Project Excellence Process Guideline for Sustainability Assurance, and deployment of our Sustainability Assessment Guideline. We are also advancing implementation of emission reduction programs and aligning capital investments with the shift to low-carbon energy. In 2023, we formally established an internal carbon pricing mechanism to assess financial exposure and evaluate the economic feasibility of new projects. This pricing is reviewed regularly to reflect evolving Indonesian regulations and international benchmarks. If significant discrepancies arise between our internal pricing and market or regulatory conditions, adjustments will be proposed to ensure continued alignment. Based on current regulatory signals—such as Presidential Regulation 98/2021 and Law 7/2021 introducing a carbon tax of USD 2.07/tCO₂e for coal-fired power—the oil and gas sector may face similar requirements. Under a conservative modeling approach and

assuming full sectoral coverage, the short-term financial exposure in 2025 could reach USD 2 million. Should the government adopt IEA STEPS or APS scenario pricing—USD 33/tCO₂e and USD 61/tCO₂e respectively—our medium-term exposure in 2033 could reach up to USD 9 million. These figures help us assess downside risks and stress-test profitability under varying climate policies, building capacity to manage transition risks and prepare for regulatory and investor changes.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We committed to address the energy trilemma by supplying affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy to meet the demands for development and growth in the countries we are operating. We support the Government of Indonesia's NDC by shifting towards cleaner energy sources. Therefore, in alignment with MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, we reduce emission from current operations, transitioning to low-carbon energy, and building resiliency against emerging physical climate risks towards achieving net-zero emissions. We consider gas as our transition energy source and we also expand our renewable power portfolio.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Shareholders are able to voice their views on the Company performance and strategy at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS). The Sustainability, Climate Change & Energy Transition strategy and performance are included in the Annual Sustainability Report which is accessible to the public and made available to all shareholders during the AGMS. Shareholders are open to provide their feedback to the report.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our methodology for Carbon Pricing Mechanism consists of Carbon Tax and Carbon Cap & Trade. The key assumption for carbon tax in calculating the financial impact is based on multiplication of total emissions with carbon price. We have various GHG emissions scenarios with and without emissions reduction that we take into account. The oil & gas production and GHG emission 2034 onwards are assumed to remain constant.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Our Climate Change Strategy for Net Zero was established in 2021 followed by interim targets in 2022. However, groundwork started as far as 2018, among them, starting the inventory of Scope 1, expanding to Scope 2 and establishing standards & tools in 2019. The strategy consists of 3 key strategic pillars: emissions reduction, transition to low carbon energy, and emerging physical climate risk management. These are supported by enablers across the pillars: Governance, Data Management, Transparency & Compliance, and Collaboration & Engagements. In 2024, and two years ahead of plan we achieved our interim 2025 targets to reduce oil & gas emissions. Our 2024 oil & gas Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 30% below our 2019 base year, ahead of the 20% target and 2024 methane emissions were 46% below 2019, ahead of the 25% reduction target. In 2023, we established internal carbon pricing as a response to mitigate climate transition risks. For detailed information, please refer to 2024 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report Chapter 6 that can be accessed in <https://www.medcoenergi.com/en/subpagelist/view/36>

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Climate_Change_Strategy_ENG_AUG2022.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our key focus areas in emissions reduction after the application of technologies and best practices is carbon removal and offset. One of the key initiatives is the carbon sequestration through Nature-based Solutions.

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Based on MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Strategy, we consider gas as our transition energy source and will align our transition plan to below 2-deg C positioning the company towards the trajectory in APS scenario, supporting the Government of Indonesia

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

The selected low carbon scenario maps necessary technology, policies, and behavioral change for the world to deliver the collective government targets and pledges (e.g., NDCs and net zero emissions pledges) in full and on time. MedcoEnergi selected Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) over Net Zero Emissions (NZE) to align with Indonesia's climate commitment of reaching net zero by 2060 or earlier. As NZE foresees net zero by 2050, APS would be a more realistic low carbon scenario. With this context, the APS scenario was also the scenario used in IEA's analysis report of Indonesia's energy sector for net zero. (Source: IEA, 2022).

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

MedcoEnergi aims to be an energy and natural resources company that sees the global transition to a low carbon economy as an opportunity for the business. Within our Climate Change Strategy, growing natural gas as a transition energy source and expanding our renewable portfolio are key focus areas that will help the Company transition to low carbon energy. Our Strategy aims to support our climate aspiration of achieving net zero for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 and Scope 3 emissions by 2060. Key initiatives and action plans covered in the Strategy covers MedcoEnergi's short, medium and long-term time horizons. In 2018, we sold our coal mining company and transitioned our oil and gas-producing portfolio to be 60% gas in 2018 and become 73% gas in 2024 portfolio. In our Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) subsidiary, we are increasing our investment in renewable energy sources. We issued our interim target in 2022 that our renewable installed capacity would be 26% by 2025 and 30% by 2030. Our commitment on this expansion have presented a potential opportunity for the Company to develop a solar power export project. In 2024, Medco Power also made significant progress on its key projects. The 39 MW Energi Listrik Batam Expansion project, designed to convert waste heat to power, reached 90% completion while the first phase of the Ijen Geothermal project (35 MW) reached mechanical completion. In geothermal Medco Power was also awarded a Preliminary Survey and Exploration (PSPE) license for the 40 MW project in Samosir, North Sumatra and advanced land acquisition and site preparations for the 60 MW Bonjol project. These projects aim to expand Medco Power's geothermal gross capacity from 330 MW to over 500 MW by 2031.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In working towards a low-carbon future, there is a growing expectation to key players within the energy and natural resources landscape to involve, engage and manage their supply chains. Therefore, our climate commitment includes a net zero climate aspiration for Scope 3 emissions by 2060. This commitment ensures that our Climate Change Strategy has a holistic approach. At MedcoEnergi, we conduct an annual campaign and communication event attended by the suppliers called Vendor Day. We shared our Climate Change Strategy and interim targets to our value chain and introduced key initiatives that we intend to develop and implement under the Strategy. Moving forward, we're planning to conduct Vendor day for our E&P Indonesia in Q1 2025 and Power in Q2 2025 where these events will further highlights the importance of GHG Emission. Progress also has been made to roll out our 1st value chain sustainability questionnaire to all vendors with target also in 2025. The questionnaire itself will provide valuable input to MedcoEnergi to understand maturity level of our vendors in term of Sustainability Program while assessing opportunities to develop climate-related requirement. Also in 2024, we strengthen our Sustainability requirements, emphasizing Human Rights and Business Ethics, for our contractors in the body of contract.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Based on our climate risk assessment, across all three time horizons, we foresee that there will be increasingly stringent regulations and mandates for GHG emissions being introduced. Furthermore, the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related risks requires us to take action in minimizing our environmental footprint. To account for these findings, we already announced our Climate Change Strategy of achieving net zero emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2050 and Scope 3 by 2060. Our climate interim targets, which were issued in 2022, are to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 20% and 30%, and methane emissions by 25% and 37% for our oil & gas business in 2025 and 2030 respectively, from the base year 2019. We selected 2019 as our base year since it reflected our pre-pandemic operations and was the most appropriate point of reference. Our 2024 oil & gas Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 30% below our 2019 base year, ahead of the 20% target and 2024 methane emissions were 46% below 2019, ahead of the 25% reduction target. We understand the challenge of maintaining this achievement given the nature of our business. At MedcoEnergi, we continuously monitor and evaluate GHG emissions in our oil & gas and power business units and have deployed various initiatives aimed at reducing emissions for our current and future assets and acquisitions. In 2024, we implemented 43 emission reduction projects, including fuel gas optimization, flare minimization, and well cleanups. The total emission reduction was 181,727 tCO₂e/year peak accompanied by a one time reductions of 53,713 tCO₂e in 2024 through flare avoidance from well cleanup & testing in various well programmes in Corridor Asset. Of this, CH₄ emission were reduced by 10,092 tCO₂e/year peak and 4,422 tCO₂e one time reduction from well clean-up and testing activities. In parallel, we are advancing opportunities to support long-term decarbonisation through Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), which is a key pillar of our Climate Change Strategy. Our CCS program progressed in 2024, with three key projects identified in Indonesia, which are Sambar–Gelam CCS (Corridor PSC), Arung Nowera CCS (South Sumatra PSC), and South Natuna Sea Block B CCS Hub - a planned regional CCS hub.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Opportunities in renewable energy from MPI subsidiaries (CAPEX & Revenue)

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditures

☒ Other, please specify :Operational Expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Opportunities in GHG emission reduction initiatives from Oil & Gas assets/subsidiaries (CAPEX & OPEX).

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Indonesian Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1260824531

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

53

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

58

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

65

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We define the amount and percentage share of our revenue that is aligned with our climate transition as the revenue of Medco Power (gas and renewable Independent Power Producers/PPPs) and revenue of gas from oil & gas sales, divided by the total revenue of PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Indonesian Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

305822954

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

70

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

66

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

74

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We define the amount and percentage share of our CAPEX that is aligned with our climate transition as the CAPEX of Medco Power (gas and renewable Independent Power Producers/IPPs) and CAPEX of gas from oil & gas sales divided by the total CAPEX of PT Medco Energi Internasional, Tbk.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1	Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	<i>Climate Change Mitigation is one of Environmental Objectives in the Indonesian Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance.</i>	Select from: ☒ No	<i>Not an immediate strategic priority at the moment.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

We continue to conduct studies and assess the application of emerging and low-carbon technologies, including CCS. Our CCS program progressed in 2024, with three key projects identified in Indonesia: • Sambar–Gelam CCS (Corridor PSC)–Sambar high CO2 gas field development will use the depleted gas field repurposed for CO2 storage. In 2024, we signed an agreement with Repsol, operator of the adjacent Sakakemang PSC, to use Gelam field as a joint CO2 storage solution, optimizing costs and efficiency. • Arung Nowera CCS (South Sumatra PSC) – Initially designated for MedcoEnergi's own CO2 storage, with ongoing subsurface and engineering evaluations. • South Natuna Sea Block B CCS Hub – A planned regional CCS hub, with a development plan in preparation.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1400000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are advancing opportunities to support long-term decarbonisation through Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), which is a key pillar of our Climate Change Strategy. CO2 storage volumes have been assessed across all domestic exploration and production assets and ongoing engineering work is developing high-CO2 gas fields with integrated CCS solutions. We are also exploring the development of a potential CCS regional hub project to serve industrial emitters, including transboundary sources, supported by Indonesia's newly issued CCS regulations, which aim to accelerate the deployment of CCS technologies at scale.

[Add row]

(5.6) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Exploration of new oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1338923

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0.4

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We define field as PSC block. Capex is from oil & gas subsidiaries only. Total capex is from oil & gas and power subsidiaries. Exploration capex include its G&A costs

Exploration of new natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1942940

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.4

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We define field as PSC block. Capex is from oil & gas subsidiaries only. Total capex is from oil & gas and power subsidiaries. Exploration capex include its G&A costs.

Expansion of existing oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

126413320

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

29

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

28

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We define field as PSC block. Capex is from oil & gas subsidiaries only. Total capex is from oil & gas and power subsidiaries.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

239120244

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

55

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

We define field as PSC block. Capex is from oil & gas subsidiaries only. Total capex is from oil & gas and power subsidiaries.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Other, please specify :**Changing internal behaviour**

- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Benchmarking against peers

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

MedcoEnergi use Internal Carbon Price to stress test potential investments which assume cost for carbon emissions, for example US\$25 per metric tonne of CO₂-equivalent (tCO₂e), to better understand the potential impact of external carbon pricing on the profitability of a project.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

25

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The internal carbon pricing is monitored along the time together with the development of the Indonesia regulation and change on the benchmark numbers. When the pricing approach have already reached big deviation, it is time to propose new approach to accommodate the new regulation or benchmark.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☒ Other, please specify :We assess individually depending on the Scope of Work or the technical requirements.

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We assessed and assured significant Scope 3 emissions, including upstream emissions from Category 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities). These account for 0.2% of Scope 3 emissions in oil and gas business and 100% of Scope 3 emissions in power business. For Oil & Gas, Scope 3 Category 3 GHG emissions include well-to-tank emissions from purchased fuel, electricity, steam, and the transmission and distribution losses of purchased electricity. Please refer to our 2024 Sustainability Report.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Yes, we have dedicated suppliers (with formal agreement) to manage environmental requirement as mandated by regulation. During these suppliers' selection process, we apply evaluation process to select competent suppliers to manage our waste and support our environmental-related requirement.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental-related requirements set forth in our contract standard. HSE plan, which is agreed by both Company and supplier, also contains supplier's commitment in environmental requirements as part of the contract delivery. We also have Work in Progress audit, Final Evaluation and Service Quality Review (SQR) processes as part of a process to ensure supplier's commitment. We also have a standard policy for addressing administrative and/or financial sanction for non-compliance.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Suppliers required to comply with government environmental regulations as applied

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.6.12) Comment

At present, we have whistleblower channel as part of monitoring process to report non-compliant suppliers that could lead to sanction process as regulated by internal vendor sanction procedure. Suspension/termination clause is included in contract, depending on the risk of the incompliance.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Carbon removals

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Vendor Day Oil & Gas for Indonesia assets and Medco Power Indonesia (MPI): e-newsletter that promote climate change awareness and Company's strategy, MPI regular performance monitoring discussion.

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :solar panel on platform, Matak base, engaged building management for EVCU installation; Terms sheet between Medco Power, other power company, and PV suppliers in relation to the supply of photovoltaic equipment

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engaged our suppliers through Vendor Day and Contractor Forum. We included discussions on sustainability policy, climate change strategies, and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We circulated e-Newsletter that promote Climate Change awareness and Company's strategy. This engagement was expected to increase the awareness and build the capability of our suppliers on sustainability and climate change issues. We also collaborated with our suppliers by installing solar panel on our offshore platforms and Matak shore base. Furthermore, we engaged building management for Electric Vehicle Charging Unit/EVCU installation. As a result, there has been fuel utilization elimination in Jakarta Office.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Fuel utilization elimination for Light Vehicle/LV rental in Jakarta office using Electric Vehicle Charging Unit/EVCU

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engaged these stakeholders as part of our regular communication in which we included environmental, social and governance (ESG) and climate change topics as part of our scope of engagement.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased the awareness of our stakeholders and investors on our ESG performance, as well as climate change and energy transition plan in the context of supporting the host government in the countries we operate.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engaged all oil and gas buyers during the calculation and limited assurance process of our scope 3 emissions, particularly category 10 (processing of sold product) and 11 (use of sold product).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We received responses from 65% of all domestic oil & gas buyers that we had engaged for Scope 3 emission Category 10 & 11 based on our sales agreement. For all other buyers with no response, we used the data from their public disclosures.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :employee

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Building organisational capabilities is key to translating our climate goals into action. We equip employees with technical skills to drive a sustainable future and support our Climate Change and Energy Transition Agenda. Initiatives include capability building and campaigns, such as three e-learning modules on Sustainability and Climate Change Fundamentals, the Green Ambassadors for Inclusive Climate Action (GAIA) Champions program, new employee and supervisor induction sessions, and other environment-related campaigns.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, we launched the Green Ambassadors for Inclusive Climate Action (GAIA) Champions across our assets. This initiative aims to advance sustainability and drive impactful climate actions. There are currently 38 GAIA Champions (39% female, 61% male) who have successfully shared their knowledge through multiple sessions, engaging over 2,000 employees through various formats—including in person, online, and hybrid sessions. Also, 11 training programs and knowledge-sharing sessions covered renewables, low-carbon technologies, CCS-CCUS, and climate change, engaging 457 employees with 1,536 training hours dedicated to competency-building. Additionally, 2,800 employees completed three e-learning modules on Sustainability and Climate Change, while 19 senior leaders earned global certifications in Sustainability, ESG, and Climate Change.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The emissions submission is based on the operational control of the Company's assets, as our current focus is for the assets that we have direct control.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We have not responded plastics questionnaire.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have not responded plastics questionnaire.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The biodiversity performance submission is based on the operational control of the Company's assets, as our current focus is for the assets that we have direct control.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We are reporting scope 2 market-based starting 2024 reporting year. Our scope 2 emission source is from the purchase of electricity mainly from the national grid and the purchase of steam for steam flood in Oman. In regards of market-based method: - MedcoEnergi purchased Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) for several assets in Onshore Indonesia - Assets that did not purchase RECs use its respective location-based emission factor due to unavailability of residual mix emission factor published by the government.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5419585.82

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MedcoEnergi has selected 2019 as our base year as the data is the best representation of MedcoEnergi's normal operations and production before the pandemic. This base year is only accounted on our Exploration & Production (oil and gas) operations. The standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools used to calculate the base year emissions number is referred to: API Compendium 2009; US EPA AP-42; IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 2 2006; The GHG Protocol for Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD and WRI 2004; EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting 2016; US EPA Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance 2016; ISO 14064-1:2006 regarding specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals; James G. Speight, Natural Gas (Second Edition), Gulf Professional Publishing, 2019.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

MedcoEnergi has selected 2019 as our base year as the data is the best representation of MedcoEnergi's normal operations and production before the pandemic. This base year is only accounted on our Exploration & Production (oil and gas) operations. The standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools used to calculate the base year emissions number is referred to: API Compendium 2009; The GHG Protocol for Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD and WRI 2004; ISO 14064-1:2006 regarding specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5117829.86

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The gross global Scope 1 emissions include emissions from E&P operations (3,738,219.65 tCO2e) and power operations (1,379,610.21 tCO2e). The standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools used to calculate the gross global scope 1 emissions number is referred to: API Compendium 2009; US EPA AP-42; IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 2 2006; The GHG Protocol for Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD and WRI 2004; EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting 2016; US EPA Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance 2016; ISO 14064-1:2006 regarding specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals; James G. Speight, Natural Gas (Second Edition), Gulf Professional Publishing, 2019; Republic of Indonesia Implementation Guidance of National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Book II - Volume 1 Year 2012.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74310.35

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62085.23

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The gross global Scope 2 emissions include emissions from our E&P operations (72,584.14 tCO2e for location-based and 60,359.02 tCO2e for market-based) and power operations (1,726.21 tCO2e for both location-based and market-based). The standards, methodologies, assumptions, and calculation tools used to calculate the gross global scope 2 emissions number is referred to: API Compendium 2009; The GHG Protocol for Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD and WRI 2004; The GHG Protocol for Scope 2 Guidance from WRI 2015; ISO 14064-1:2006 regarding specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

286129.94

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The gross global Scope 3 emissions category 3 include emissions from E&P operations and power operations. GHG Scope 3 Category 3 includes well-to-tank emission for purchased fuel, electricity, steam and the transmission and distribution of purchased electricity. GHG Scope 3 Category 3 from purchased electricity including transmission and distribution losses are calculated using location-based method. GHG Scope 3 Category 3 from purchased steam is calculated using location-based method. The calculation does not include transmission and distribution losses due to on-site steam generated by a third-party company. Sources of Emission Factors are: - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting from Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2022 - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting from Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2021 - UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting from Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2017 Source of GWP rates are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The third-party limited assurance process has been completed for scope 3 emission data.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1841562.3

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0.15

(7.8.5) Please explain

The gross global Scope 3 emissions category 10 only applicable for E&P operations. GHG Emissions related to category 10 and 11 are calculated based on product sold and considering an estimated destination of use, based on buyer's information, buyer's publication and literature data (World Oil Final Consumption per Product from IEA, 2022). Source of emission factors are: - Internal calculation with reference to GHG Protocol for Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD & WRI (2011), GHG Protocol for Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (Version 1.0) from WBCSD & WRI (2011), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 2 2006 - Emissions from Oil and Gas Operations in Net Zero Transitions from International Energy Agency (IEA), 2023 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 4 2006 - Emission intensity from downstream value chain companies Source of GWP rates are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The third-party limited assurance process has been completed for scope 3 emission data

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Fuels and feedstocks; greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use

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

4

(7.8.5) Please explain

The gross global Scope 3 emissions category 11 only applicable for E&P operations. GHG Emissions related to category 10 and 11 are calculated based on product sold and considering an estimated destination of use, based on buyer's information, buyer's publication and literature data (World Oil Final Consumption per Product from IEA, 2022). Source of emission factors are: - Internal calculation with reference to GHG Protocol for Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard from WBCSD & WRI (2011), GHG Protocol for Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (Version 1.0) from WBCSD & WRI (2011), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 2 2006 - Emissions from Oil and Gas Operations in Net Zero Transitions from International Energy Agency (IEA), 2023 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Volume 4 2006 - Emission intensity from downstream value chain companies Source of GWP rates are IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. The third-party limited assurance process has been completed for scope 3 emission data

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As Oil & Gas Company, most of MedcoEnergi's product are fuels, fuels are combusted and are not disposed as waste

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No franchises activity

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Evaluating the applicability of the scope 3 criteria

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated due to not included in 15 categories of GHG emission Scope-3 as per GHG Protocol

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated due to not included in 15 categories of GHG emission Scope-3 as per GHG Protocol

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i>

	Verification/assurance status
	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2024 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 17-25 out of 35. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iv.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5035.01

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Higher Renewable Energy Consumption due to Higher biodiesel fuel consumption from drilling activities in Madura Offshore, South Natuna Sea Block B and Corridor; Implementation of Biodiesel B7 for supply vessel in Thailand; and solar PV installation in Offshore assets.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

235440

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total emission reduction from 43 implemented GHG Reduction Projects in 2024. In our oil & gas assets, we have reduced GHG emissions through switching to low carbon electrification, reducing flare, operational improvements, fuel reduction and energy efficiency improvement. In addition, some of our onshore and offshore facilities have been equipped with solar PV. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

247355.11

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Lower GHG emission in 2024 compared to 2023 due to natural production decline from our assets. The calculation formula of % Emission Value: $\{[2024 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)}] - [2024 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)}] - (\text{Renewable energy consumption} + \text{Other emissions reduction activities})\} / [2023 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)}]$.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO₂.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	23936.61	Emission sources is from biodiesel fuel in our E&P operations (23,924.14 tCO2e) and power operations (12.47 tCO2e)

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5021226.09

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

89555.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2864.88

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

4183.59

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO₂ emissions (metric tons CO₂)

3356390.68

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH₄)

74.36

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3360378.45

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from combustion (exclude flaring) consist of emissions from CO₂ emissions (3,356,390.68 tCO₂e), CH₄ emissions (1,859.11 tCO₂e), and N₂O emissions (2,128.66 tCO₂e).

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO₂ emissions (metric tons CO₂)

285944.53

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1075.35

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

312829.22

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from flaring consist of CO2 emissions (285,944.53 tCO2e), CH4 emissions (26,883.82 tCO2e), and N2O emissions (0.87 tCO2e).

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

221.11

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

911.17

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

23000.46

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from venting consist of emissions from CO₂ emissions (221.11 tCO₂e) and CH₄ emissions (22,779.34 tCO₂e).

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO₂ emissions (metric tons CO₂)

411.23

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH₄)

1462.12

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41147.88

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from fugitives consist of emissions from CO2 emissions (411.23 tCO2e), CH4 emissions (36,553.06 tCO2e) and HFCs (4,183.59 tCO2e).

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☒ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☒ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

34.55

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

863.64

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from process (feedstock) consist of CH₄ emissions (863.64 tCO₂e).

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Indonesia	5052297.99	20168.35	7943.23
Oman	2302.32	54039.11	54039.11
Singapore	0	6.42	6.42
Thailand	63229.55	96.48	96.48

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>E&P Operation</i>	3738219.65
Row 2	<i>Power Operation</i>	1379610.21

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	3738219.65	<i>We report Scope 1 emissions of our Upstream Oil & Gas (E&P Operation) in gross operational control</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>E&P Operation</i>	<i>72584.14</i>	<i>60359.02</i>
Row 2	<i>Power Operation</i>	<i>1726.21</i>	<i>1726.21</i>

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<i>72584.14</i>	<i>60359.02</i>	<i>Upstream Oil & Gas (E&P Operation)</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>No midstream activity</i>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>No downstream activity</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5117829.86

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74310.35

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62085.23

(7.22.4) Please explain

The number of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions we report here are the emissions of subsidiaries under the Consolidated Accounting Group for which we have the operational control (E&P and Power Operation)

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

No emissions from all other entities are reported.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Onshore Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

836701.72

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12968.25

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

743.13

(7.23.1.15) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Offshore Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782663.46

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1920.08

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1920.08

(7.23.1.15) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Corridor Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2052688.71

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132.97

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132.97

(7.23.1.15) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

International

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65531.87

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54142

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54142

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Oman assets, Thailand assets, and Singapore office

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Office

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

633.89

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3420.84

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3420.84

(7.23.1.15) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) - Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Generation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ CCGT generation

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1069271.55

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1540.58

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1540.58

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Mitra Energi Batam, Dalle Energi Batam, Medco Ratch Power Riau, MPI Head Office

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) - Non Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Generation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Non-CCGT generation

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310308.02

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.65

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Multidaya Prima Elektrindo, Energi Prima Elektrika, Energi Listrik Batam

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) - Hydropower

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Hydro generation

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.64

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.98

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.98

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Pembangkitan Pusaka Parahiangan, Bio Jatropha Indonesia
[Add row]

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.04

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.03

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

☒ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production, in unit ton CH₄ / TOE natural gas production; and ton CH₄/TOE hydrocarbon production. Scope 1 Methane emissions: 3557.56 ton CH₄ Total Natural Gas Production: 10,151,716.38 TOE Total Hydrocarbon Production: 12,554,362.57 TOE [Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

92148.16

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16518516.03

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

16610664.19

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

12378.64

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

58081.43

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

70460.07

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

135547.74

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

135547.74

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104948.41

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16712145.19

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

16817093.60

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use biomass derived fuel which are Gasohol (E5), Diesel (B7), Biodiesel (B30), and Biodiesel (B35), but we do not have a sustainable certificate issued as a complement to the fuel.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

92148.16

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use biomass derived fuel which are Gasohol (E5), Diesel (B7), Biodiesel (B30), and Biodiesel (B35) for both E&P operations and power operations. The number represents the renewable fuel portion of biofuel blend.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume 'Other renewable fuels' (renewable fuel that do not fit within the categories of fuels listed by CDP). Our renewable fuel only consist of biomass derived fuel which are Gasohol (E5), Diesel (B7), Biodiesel (B30), and Biodiesel (B35) for both E&P operations and power operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use coal as our energy source

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

518105.62

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption from Oil and its derivative for both E&P operations and power operations consist of fossil fuel portion from biofuel blend and other fossil fuel which are Gasoline, Diesel, Aviation Gasoline, Jet Fuel (Kerosene), Fuel Oil, and Crude Oil.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16000410.4

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption from gas and its derivative for both E&P operations and power operations consist of Natural Gas and CNG

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume 'Other non-renewable fuels' (non-renewable fuel that do not fit within the categories of fuels listed by CDP). Our Total fuel consumption from Non Renewable fuel for both E&P operations and power operations only consist of fossil fuel portion from biofuel blend and other fossil fuel which are Gasoline, Diesel, Aviation Gasoline, Jet Fuel (Kerosene), Fuel Oil, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and CNG.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16610664.18

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption accounted for both E&P operations and power operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7031.11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC Purchased from PT Bio Jatropha Indonesia

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5347.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

REC Purchased from PT Pembangkitan Pusaka Parahiangan

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

	Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)	Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
Indonesia	21735.98	0
Oman	48478.8	135547.74
Singapore	15.58	0
Thailand	229.7	0

[Fixed row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	15.1	<i>Production is calculated on Net Working Interest, taking into account percentage of MedcoEnergi's ownership on each asset.</i>
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	0	<i>We have no production of natural gas liquid.</i>
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	<i>We have no production of oil sands.</i>
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	220.83	<i>Production is calculated on Net Working Interest, taking into account percentage of MedcoEnergi's ownership on each asset.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.38.1) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

As a listed company in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), MedcoEnergi is required to report reserves as part of our Supplementary Financial Statements published on a quarterly basis.

(7.38.2) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

493

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

0

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

1389

(7.38.2.4) Comment

*Reserves are calculated on Net Working Interest, taking into account percentage of MedcoEnergi's ownership on each assets.
[Fixed row]*

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

24

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

14

(7.38.3.4) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.

Natural gas

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

76

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

86

(7.38.3.4) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

*We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.
[Fixed row]*

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☒ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

84

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

88

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

87

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

55

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☒ Shallow-water

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

16

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

12

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

13

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

7

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.

Row 3

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☒ Deepwater

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

0

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

38

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY24, which is accessible from www.medcoenergi.com.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00147

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5179915.09

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3533077584.53

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.67

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Lower GHG intensity in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower GHG emission. Lower GHG emission mainly driven by operational improvements, GHG emissions reduction projects, and natural production decline for our E&P Operations while lower electricity production & operational hours along with lower natural gas consumption for our power operation. We have reduced our emissions by 235,440 tCO₂e across our operated assets from implementing 43 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated reduction of 53,713 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2024); Switched to low carbon electrification in Offshore, Onshore, and Oman with estimated reduction of 18,784 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through optimization amine circulation rate in Corridor reduce emissions of 42,427 tCO₂e/year; Fuel reduction project reduced 5,955 tCO₂e/year by reducing two gas engine generators in Onshore. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation, two years ahead of plan. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.044

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

3798578.67

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

85896086.49

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Lower GHG intensity for E&P operation in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower GHG emission as a result of GHG emission reduction projects and natural production decline from several assets. We have reduced our emissions by 235,440 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 43 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimisation through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated reduction of 53,713 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2024); Switched to low carbon electrification in Offshore, Onshore, and Oman with estimated reduction of 18,784 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through optimization amine circulation rate in Corridor reduce emissions of 42,427 tCO₂e/year; Fuel reduction project reduced 5,955 tCO₂e/year by reducing two gas engine generators in Onshore. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation, two years ahead of plan. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.496

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1381336.41

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2783552.35

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Lower intensity in 2024 was driven by the decrease of GHG emissions mainly due to decreasing amount of electricity production and operational hours compared to 2023, along with lower fuel consumption from natural gas.
[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Barrel of Oil Equivalent (BOE)

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO₂e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

0.04

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

5

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Lower GHG intensity for E&P operation in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower GHG emission as a result of GHG emission reduction projects and natural production decline from several assets. We have reduced our emissions by 235,440 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 43 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated reduction of 53,713 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2024); Switched to low carbon electrification in Offshore, Onshore, and Oman with estimated reduction of 18,784 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through optimization amine circulation rate in Corridor reduce emissions of 42,427 tCO₂e/year; Fuel reduction project reduced 5,955 tCO₂e/year by reducing two gas engine generators in Onshore. These efforts enabled us to

achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation, two years ahead of plan. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

(7.48.6) Comment

No additional comment
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

50535606.91

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gigajoule

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total energy consumption decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower compressor fuel gas consumption in E&P operations (Corridor) while lower electricity production and operational hours led to lower natural gas consumption in power operations.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

5419585.82

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

587.62

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

5420173.440

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4336138.752

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3738219.65

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60359.02

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3798578.670

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

149.59

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

we have achieved our interim 2025 targets to reduce our E&P emissions two years ahead of plan. Our 2024 E&P Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 30% below our 2019 base year, ahead of the 20% reduction target that we have set in 2025. Currently, we are on track to achieve our 2030 interim targets to further reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and on our trajectory to achieve net zero. This target covers all E&P operated asset, no exclusion.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our net zero target is to reduce GHG emissions and to transition to low carbon energy. This is our strategy in managing our climate transition risks. We set the interim targets to align with Paris Agreement and to meet the host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced targets by 2025, aiming to align with this 2030 timeframe.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

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

We have reduced our emissions by 235,440 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 43 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimisation through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated reduction of 53,713 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2024); Switched to low carbon electrification in Offshore, Onshore, and Oman with estimated reduction of 18,784 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through optimization amine circulation rate in Corridor reduce emissions of 42,427 tCO₂e/year; Fuel reduction project reduced 5,955 tCO₂e/year by reducing two gas engine generators in Onshore. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation, two years ahead of plan. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5419585.82

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

587.62

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5420173.440

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3794121.408

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3738219.65

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60359.02

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3798578.670

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are on track to achieve our 2030 interim targets to further reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and on our trajectory to achieve net zero. This target covers all E&P operated asset, no exclusion.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our net zero target is to reduce GHG emissions and to transition to low carbon energy. This is our strategy in managing our climate transition risks. We set the interim targets to align with Paris Agreement and to meet the host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced targets by 2025, aiming to align with this 2030 timeframe.

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

Our plan for further reductions are Fuel optimization, Electrification, Flare reductions, and Renewable Energy. In support of that, we have reduced our emissions by 235,440 tCO₂e across our operated assets from implementing 43 GHG emission reduction initiatives in 2024, such as seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimisation through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated reduction of 53,713 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2024); Switched to low carbon electrification in Offshore, Onshore, and Oman with estimated reduction of 18,784 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through optimization amine circulation rate in Corridor reduce emissions of 42,427 tCO₂e/year; Fuel reduction project reduced 5,955 tCO₂e/year by reducing two gas engine generators in Onshore. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation, two years ahead of plan. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2024 Sustainability Report page 81-84.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☒ Net-zero targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

Methane reduction target

☒ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

163595.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

122696.41

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

88938.97

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

182.5389296168

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is part of our absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target Abs 1 and Abs 2.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Interim Target of Company's Net Zero Emission Target for GHG Emission Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2050

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

we have achieved our interim 2025 targets to reduce our E&P methane emissions two years ahead of plan. Our 2024 methane emissions were 46% below our 2019 base year, ahead of the 25% reduction target that we have set in 2025. Currently, we are on track to achieve our 2030 interim targets to further reduce methane emission and on our trajectory to achieve net zero. This target covers all E&P operated asset, no exclusion.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of our net zero target is to reduce CH4 emissions and to transition to low carbon energy. This is our strategy in managing our climate transition risks. We set the interim targets to align with Paris Agreement and to meet the host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced targets by 2025, aiming to align with this 2030 timeframe.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Methane emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving the target in reporting year: Flare reduction by H2S scavenger injection for Matra Station Associated gas with estimated methane reduction of 3,527 tCO2e/year; Flare reduction through VLPC installation in Tarakan with estimated methane reduction of 1,210 tCO2e/year; Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 4,422 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2024)

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

Methane reduction target

☒ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

163595.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

103064.99

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

88938.97

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?***Yes, this is part of our absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target Abs 1 and Abs 2.***(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Interim Target of Company's Net Zero Emission Target for GHG Emission Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2050**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***This target covers all E&P operated asset, no exclusion.***(7.54.2.19) Target objective***The objective of our net zero target is to reduce CH4 emissions and to transition to low carbon energy. This is our strategy in managing our climate transition risks. We set the interim targets to align with Paris Agreement and to meet the host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced targets by 2025, aiming to align with this 2030 timeframe.***(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target***We have implemented several methane emissions reduction initiatives in 2024, such as: Flare reduction by H2S scavenger injection for Matra Station Associated gas with estimated methane reduction of 3,527 tCO2e/year; Flare reduction through VLPC installation in Tarakan with estimated methane reduction of 1,210 tCO2e/year; Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing and intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 4,422 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2024). Our plan for further reductions are Flare reductions, Storage tank blanketing using nitrogen, and Facility footprint optimizations.**[Add row]***(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero target is to achieve Net Zero for Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions by 2050. Target coverage is company-wide, no exclusion. In formulating these targets, we conducted a strategic review and analysis of our host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), utilised our internal Long-Term Planning (LTP) data and conducted a peer benchmarking exercise. In addition, we assessed our climate-related risks and opportunities and considered our past and on-going emissions reductions and energy efficiency programmes. We also considered existing and emerging regulatory trends and frameworks of the host governments in the countries in which we operate. Our interim target-setting process in 2022 was a collaborative effort that incorporated both top-down and bottom-up approaches and proactive engagements in corporate functions at all levels.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of the target is to mitigate the climate risks as outlined in our materiality assessment.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In 2025, we will commit to upstream Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) pilot project.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Process of reviewing target is part of our process for monitoring the progress against target. The outcome of this process is reported to the Board of Directors by the Climate Change and Energy Transition Working Groups.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2060

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero target is to achieve Net Zero for Scope 3 GHG Emissions by 2060. Target coverage is company-wide, no exclusion. In formulating these targets, we conducted a strategic review and analysis of our host government's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), utilised our internal Long-Term Planning (LTP) data and conducted a peer benchmarking exercise. In addition, we assessed our climate-related risks and opportunities and considered our past and on-going emissions reductions and energy efficiency programmes. We also considered existing and emerging regulatory trends and frameworks of the host governments in the countries in which we operate. Our interim target-setting process in 2022 was a collaborative effort that incorporated both top-down and bottom-up approaches and proactive engagements in corporate functions at all levels.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of the target is to mitigate the climate risks as outlined in our materiality assessment.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In 2025, we will commit to upstream Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) pilot project.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Process of reviewing target is part of our process for monitoring the progress against target. The outcome of this process is reported to the Board of Directors by the Climate Change and Energy Transition Working Groups.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	5	1092.5
Implemented	43	235440
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :Flare avoidance

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

53713

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

525000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

A total 7 Projects flare avoidance during well clean-up and testing in Corridor for Suban-27 Well Testing, Suban-27 Add Perf, Suban-9 Well Clean Up, Suban-9 Add Perf, Suban-10 Add Perf, Suban-8 Add Perf, Dayung-1 Add Perf and Suban Intelligent Pigging Optimization through Suban Flowline derating. One time reduction gain in 2024.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

49383

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

Select all that apply
☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4480000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction by H2S scavenger injection for Matra Station Associated gas (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 70,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

42427

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1160000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of amine circulation rate to reduce acid gas production, improving process efficiency, and lowering emissions. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14658

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

670000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion power generation from gas turbine generators to power grid in Lematang (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 1,000,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9260

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

910000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through optimizing Grissik flare purge gas (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7742

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

920000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ No payback**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 11-15 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***Optimization of amine regeneration unit in Grissik (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.***Row 7****(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

7068

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1380000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through optimizing Suban flare purge gas (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

190000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ No payback**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 16-20 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***Optimization of fuel gas in Semoga (Onshore) resulting on deactivating 2 compressors. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.***Row 9**

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4569

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

320000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through installation of additional VLPC in Tarakan (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). Besides, this initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 93,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4569

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

320000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 16-20 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Flare reduction through installation of additional VLPC in Tarakan (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). Besides, this initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 93,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 11**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

4397

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction in Block A (Onshore) by redirecting gas to the AGE Absorber. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3970

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

410000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Operating strategy optimization of Lematang's Thermal Oxidizer (TOX)(Onshore) by optimizing system pressure and enhancing the TOX fuel gas control. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3007

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

290000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through optimizing Dayung flare purge gas (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2952

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

490000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ No payback**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 11-15 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment***Flare reduction through optimizing Sumpal flare purge gas (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.***Row 15****(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

2841

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

230000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installing bypass line to redirect gas releases to sales gas after identifying the need for major repairs to the Enclosed Ground Flare (EGF) (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 1**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

90000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

430000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 4-10 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Conversion power generation from gas engine generators to power grid in Bangkanai (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). Besides, this initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 280,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 17

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2184

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

580000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of air cooler operation at Suban (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 18

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2177

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

120000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimizing sales gas superheater in Bangkanai (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs, but it is expected to have operational cost savings of USD 120,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 19

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2150

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

580000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of Acid Gas Enrichment Unit (AGEU) in Block A (Onshore) to reduce steam and power consumption. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 20

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1985

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of fuel gas in Kaji (Onshore) resulting on deactivating 1 compressor. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 21

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1985

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of fuel gas in Semoga (Onshore) resulting on deactivating 1 compressor. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 22

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1588

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

390000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installing a bypass system to convert fuel gas into sales gas. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 23

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1233

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Footprint Reduction initiative from Bypass M5 Station to M12 Station by deactivating 7 storage tanks and reducing equipment footprint. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 24

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

843

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

80000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through further optimization of Sumpal flare purge gas (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 25

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

758

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

260000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion power generation from diesel generator to power grid in Oman. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 26

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

366

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Changing the fuel for supply vessel from Diesel (B0) to Biofuel (B7) in Thailand. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs, but it is expected to have operational cost savings of USD 9,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 27

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

238

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of 8 kWp solar PV in Wortel WHP (Offshore) replacing Gas Engine Generator (GEG). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 485,000 (Total 2023 & 2024)

Row 28

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

238

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

184000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of 8 kWp solar PV in West Belut WHP (Offshore) to power the new platform. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 29

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

172

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

Select all that apply
☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Further optimization of sales gas superheater in Bangkanai (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs, but it is expected to have operational cost savings of USD 20,000 per year over its lifetime.

Row 30

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

167

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of 8 kWp solar PV in Oyong WHP (Offshore) to power the instrument air. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 39,000 in 2024

Row 31

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mothballing equipment to reduce carbon footprint in SSB (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 4000 in 2024

Row 32

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

120000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Adjustments in the Chiller Temperature Setting to reduce the refrigerant compressor load. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 33

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Evaluation on leak from separator inlet in Lematang (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 34

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of 9.8 kWp solar PV in Rimau (Onshore) to power office and mess area. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure of USD 20,000 in 2024

Row 35

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reducing 3 units of light vehicle in Tarakan (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.

Row 36

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

450

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of Stripper to reduce fuel gas in Bangkanai (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with Host Government regulatory requirements

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Driven by our Operational Excellence framework in operating efficiency and cost management

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In alignment with HSE Policy & Sustainability Policy

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Prioritization based on the results of MACC

[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

For our operated E&P operations, we set our interim targets to reduce methane emissions by 25% in 2025 and 37% in 2030. We set the interim targets to align with Paris Agreement and to meet the host government's (Indonesia) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with enhanced targets by 2025, aiming to align with this 2030 timeframe. In support of that target, We have implemented several methane emissions reduction efforts in 2024 as follows: Flare reduction by H2S scavenger injection for Matra Station Associated gas with estimated methane reduction of 3,527 tCO2e/year Flare reduction through VLPC installation in Tarakan with estimated methane reduction of 1,210 tCO2e/year A total of seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up & testing; and one intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 4,422 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2024) Our plan for further methane reductions are Flare reductions, Storage tank blanketing using nitrogen, and Facility footprint optimizations.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Medco Exploration & Production (E&P) maintained a Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program across all its oil and gas production facilities. The program is supported by comprehensive guidelines, procedures, and systems that ensure its effective implementation. Leak detection surveys are systematically conducted to mitigate the risk of leak escalation that could lead to major incidents, prevent unplanned shutdowns, ensure compliance with environmental regulations, and contribute to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction initiatives. Medco E&P employs three primary tools for leak identification: an optical gas imaging camera (FLIR) for wide-area surveys, a soap test for detecting very small leaks and pinpointing precise locations, and a gas detector to measure lower explosive limits (LEL) and assess the criticality of detected leaks. Inspection survey results are recorded and reported. Any leaks identified that require further repair or replacement are documented and regularly monitored based on their criticality, with updates provided on a weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis until resolved. In 2024, we successfully implemented a pilot project utilizing the QOGI (Quantitative Optical Gas Imaging) FLIR system. By integrating the FLIR camera with the QL 320 handheld tablet, we were able to estimate and quantify fugitive emission rates. This method provides direct source-level measurements, enhances accuracy through re-checks and validation, and supports more targeted mitigation actions by enabling precise source-level estimates. Comprehensive inspections of all accessible areas were conducted to ensure thorough assessment and improved emission control. Also, the LDAR program was implemented across Medco E&P assets. The Corridor asset conducts routine fugitive emission surveys every six months across all its facilities, identifying a total of 72 fugitive sources, all of which have been fully addressed. The Onshore asset recorded 12 fugitive emission findings, while the Offshore asset recorded 240 findings, of which 41.25% have been addressed.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Managing emissions from flaring is one of the key actions to achieve Company's interim target of decreasing methane emissions 25 percent by 2025 and 37 percent by 2030. Government of Indonesia had also set goal of eliminating routine flaring by 2030 (this one is only relevant for Indonesia). In order to achieve that target, Medco is actively evaluating and implementing technologies and operational improvements that potentially reduce the amount of flaring. There are 17 flaring reduction initiatives completed in 2024, some of them are: Flare reduction by H2S scavenger injection for Matra Station Associated gas with estimated methane reduction of 3,527 tCO2e/year Flare reduction through VLPC installation in Tarakan with estimated methane reduction of 1,210 tCO2e/year A total of Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up & testing; and one intelligent pigging optimization through flowline derating in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 4,422 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2024).

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Geothermal, Solar PV, Mini-hydro

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

• Medco Power is member of consortium Sarulla Operations Ltd ("SOL") together with INPEX Corporation, Ormat International Inc., ITOCHU Corporation, and Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc commence commercial operations in 2017 located in Tapanuli, North Sumatera. This project is one of the largest geothermal power plants in the world with up to 330 MW total capacities in one single contract. Sarulla Geothermal Power Plant provides electricity for 30 years power purchase agreement to North Sumatera and will support renewable energy utilization. - We have expanded our solar photovoltaic (PV) portfolio in recent years in our MPI subsidiaries: - Operational phase: Sumbawa PV (26 MWp), Solar Rooftops at ELB (33 kWp) and MRPR (47 kWp) site offices • Our subsidiary, PT Medco Hidro Indonesia, is operating two mini hydropower plants in Cianjur, West Java, Cibalapulang, and Pusaka Parahiangan, with a total output of 18 MW

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

ton CO2

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Baseline scenario used electricity supplied from the Indonesian grid. The grid emission factor in accordance with Decree of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources no 163 of 2021 concerning the determination of greenhouse gas emission factors for the electricity system.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

95772

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions calculation in 2024 covers the use phase (operation stage) of the renewable project. The avoided emissions are calculated by comparing the renewable electricity generated by our project with the emissions that would have been produced if the same amount of electricity had been generated from the grid.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- ☒ Land/water protection
- ☒ Land/water management
- ☒ Education & awareness
- ☒ Law & policy
- ☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Response indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☒ Other, please specify :We continuously monitor our biodiversity-related initiatives and performance against the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Other areas important for biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Wildlife Reserve</i>

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nearby Dangku Wildlife Reserve

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Pipeline ROW maintenance nearby Suaka Margasatwa Dangku. In 2024 we started the 3D seismic survey in Corridor to assess gas discoveries by the previous operator, which is partially located inside the Dangku Wildlife Reserve, South Sumatra province, Indonesia.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical controls
- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Corridor's Pipeline ROW which located near Suaka Margasatwa Dangku could potentially affect animal walkways. Biodiversity impact assessment is conducted during the development of Environmental Permits. Several mitigation efforts have been implemented such as installing all pipeline underground, ensuring our facility

location is out of “daerah jelajah satwa” (fauna home range), wildlife encounter mitigation and collaboration with Government for wildlife monitoring and preservation. Regular monitoring and evaluation are implemented as part of permit compliance. Regarding 3D Seismic Survey, the activities were conducted in accordance with the permits from the Government of Indonesia. We have been working closely with the authorities to ensure safe and environmentally prudent operations. The seismic programme deployed advanced and environmentally friendly technologies, in adherence to all relevant regulations and international best practice.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nearby Sembilang National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Liquid transportation in Dawas River using Barging from Ramba, Jati to Corridor Storage Tanker (CST) in Bangka Strait nearby Sembilang National Park.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical controls
- ☒ Operational controls
- ☒ Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The impact assessment for biodiversity Sembilang National Park was conducted during the development of Environmental Permits, as the locations is nearby our liquid transportation vessels route. Several mitigation efforts have been implemented, (i) double hull vessel and radar for traffic control and monitoring, and (ii) Established communication and journey management protocol among river users as coordinated by Government. We also have OSCP (Oil Spill Contingency Plan) in place, exercised regularly, and approved by Government.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Methane emissions

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

- ☒ Renewable fuel consumption
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

MedcoEnergi engaged KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited, or 'KAP PSS - EY') to undertake limited assurance over selected disclosures in the sustainability report. The scope of KAP PSS - EY's limited assurance on the 2024 sustainability report was limited to a selection of 101 subject matter information contained in the sustainability report and GRI Performance Data (<https://www.medcoenergi.com/en/publication/sustainability-reports/>). As part of the limited assurance process, site visits are conducted annually to gather assurance evidence and documentation on selected GRI indicators. Each year, our limited assurance provider visits one Oil & Gas site and one Power site. In 2024, Block A and Riau IPP were selected. Since 2018, sites visited have included Rimau, South Sumatra Block, Corridor, South Natuna Sea Block B, MEB-DEB, ELB, and Riau IPP which were selected due to their relatively high GHG emissions. The site assessments focus on emissions, energy use, occupational health and safety (OHS), local community, and indirect economic impacts. The conclusion of this limited assurance process can be found on page 3 of this Sustainability Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Assurance_SR2024_ENG.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Roberto Lorato

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

