



PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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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Contents

C1. Introduction.....	9
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	9
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	9
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	9
(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....	10
(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?	10
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	10
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	11
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	13
(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?	13
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	13
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	15
(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?	15
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	17
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	17
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	17
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	30
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	31
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	32
(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?	37
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	37
C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities	42
(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?	42

(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.	43
(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.	62
(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?	64
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	67
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	68
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?	68
(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?	68
(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.	69
(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.	81

C4. Governance 85

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	85
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	86
(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.	86
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	91
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?	93
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	93
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	108
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	109
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	112
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	112
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	114
(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?	115
(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?	117

(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.	127
(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?	134
(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.	134

C5. Business strategy..... 138

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	138
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.	138
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.	155
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?	157
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?	159
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	160
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	163
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?	165
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.	165
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.	168
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?	168
(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.	169
(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.	170
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?	172
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	173
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.	174
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	176
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	177
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	178
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?	179
(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.	181

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.	184
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	186
C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach	191
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	191
C7. Environmental performance - Climate change	193
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?	193
(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?.....	193
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	193
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	194
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	194
(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?	195
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	195
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	196
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	197
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	197
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	207
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	207
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	208
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	210
(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?	211
(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.	211
(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?	213
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?	213
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?	214

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	214
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).	214
(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.....	217
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	222
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	222
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.	222
(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	223
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	223
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.	223
(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	224
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	224
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	226
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.	226
(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.	235
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	236
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	236
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	236
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	238
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	239
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	242
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.	243
(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).	246
(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.	246
(7.38.2) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.	246
(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.	247
(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.....	249
(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.	251

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.	256
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	257
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	258
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	258
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?	266
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.	266
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).	270
(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your fossil fuel activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.	276
(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.	276
(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.	276
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	277
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	325
(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.	326
(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?	326
(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.	327
(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production and processing activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.	327
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	328
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	328
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?	330

C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 331

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	331
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	331
(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	338

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	341
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.	344
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	345
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	349
(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.	352
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	357
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	358
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?	368
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	371
(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?	372
(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.	372
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	373
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	374
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	374
(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	375

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 377

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	377
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	377
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	378
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.	378

C13. Further information & sign off 382

(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?	382
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	382
(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.	383

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 384

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins. 384

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 17 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 2025, MedcoEnergi's average oil and gas production was 156 mboepd, comprising 72% gas and 28% liquids. In 2025, the Company strengthened its portfolio through the acquisition of Repsol's 24% interest in the Corridor PSC, increasing its working interest to 70%, as well as securing a 45% operating interest in the Sakakemang PSC and in the process of acquiring an 80% operating interest in the South Sakakemang PSC in South Sumatra. Medco Power Indonesia, a wholly owned subsidiary of MedcoEnergi, owns and operates 15 Gas to Power, Geothermal, Solar PV, and other Renewables IPPs (operating and in the pipeline) and provides operation & maintenance (O&M) services for its own and third-party power plants across Bali, Batam, Java, Sumatra, Sumbawa, Timor, and Sulawesi. In 2025, power sales were 4,371 GWh, with 25% derived from renewable sources, including the start of commercial operations at the 35 MW Ijen Geothermal Unit 1, 25 MWp East Bali Solar PV, and 39 MW Energi Listrik Batam Expansion projects. 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. As of 2025, we reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% from the 2019 baseline, surpassing our interim 2025 target of a 20% reduction. We also achieved a 40% reduction in methane emissions from Oil & Gas operations relative to 2019 levels, exceeding our 2025 methane reduction target of 25%. In parallel, we increased our renewable mix installed capacity to 26%, in line with our interim target. MSCI elevated us to the 'Leader' category with an AAA rating in March 2026, advancing from our previous AA rating. This rating reflects MSCI's recognition of MedcoEnergi's progress over the past seven years in integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into its business strategy and operations. We also maintained our B rating from CDP for our climate disclosure. 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
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

2395035969

(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 and water are 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 uses 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 and capability/experience (e.g. industry classification/sub-classification, ownership status, HSE). - Specifically, for domestic manufacturers, there are supplier classifications 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 the database. This database supports the efforts of our oil & gas operations and projects during the material sourcing process.

[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 one 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 embedded in Environmental & Social Impact Assessments (ESIA or AMDAL) and Sustainability Assessments implemented across projects and operations. Specifically for water, in the short-term horizon, we utilize AMDAL, ESIA, and water assessment tools to identify and define water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (water DIRO), ensuring that relevant mitigation and management measures are incorporated into project planning and operational practices).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Our medium-term horizon is three to five years, during which we assess emerging risks and opportunities and adjust our portfolio where required. Climate-related assessments indicate increasing stakeholder pressure for a low-carbon transition during this period. Key risks include stricter GHG emission requirements and carbon pricing, while opportunities and market shifts include renewable energy growth, regional CCUS/CCS deployment, and declining oil demand in transport. Our annual strategic business planning, GHG forecasting, and financial planning processes identify environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIROs) with potential material financial impacts. These are managed at asset level and, where significant, through corporate strategies and company-wide risk assessments. Examples are disclosed in our 2025 Sustainability Report (pp. 79–80). For water, we progressively strengthen our assessment and management of water-related DIROs through enhanced internal water-risk tools and integration with Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). This supports assessment of water stress, regulatory developments, and stakeholder expectations for asset-level and corporate decision-making.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Our long-term horizon is six years and beyond, extending up to 20 years depending on the risk or opportunity. We expect our portfolio to evolve with the energy transition as renewable energy, green hydrogen, and CCUS/CCS expand, alongside increasing carbon pricing risks. Long-term environmental DIROs are assessed through scenario analysis considering government policy, technology trends, consumer preferences, and chronic physical risks such as extreme heat and water scarcity. Transition risks are primarily assessed at the corporate level. Our 2024 quantitative transition risk assessment remained relevant for 2025 and applied IEA scenarios, including STEPS and APS, to assess potential financial and operational impacts across time horizons. For water, we assess long-term water DIROs under

different climate scenarios, including water stress, changing hydrological conditions, and regulatory and stakeholder expectations. We use AMDAL, ESIA, internal water assessment tools, and scenario analysis aligned with our Physical CCRA. These insights support portfolio resilience, investment planning, and sustainable water management across our operations.

[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

☒ 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
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ 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 Systems
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :(1) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD); (2) International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14090; (3) Equator Principles 4 (EP4); (4) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S2

Databases

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

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Heat wave
- ☑ Landslide
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Subsidence

Chronic physical

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

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

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

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

- ☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☑ 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)

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

MedcoEnergi and its subsidiaries implement a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework aligned 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 2025, we expanded our climate physical risk assessment by conducting qualitative assessments for an additional 25 assets, bringing the total to 80 assets, and quantitative assessments for two additional domestic assets using SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios for 2030 and 2040 projections. We updated our quantitative transition risk assessment by using IEA Stated Policy Scenario and Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenarios for short-term, mid-term and long term projections. 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 aligned 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-year 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

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Government of Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL or UKL/UPL)
- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify :Government of Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL or UKL/UPL)

Other

☒ External consultants

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Invasive species

Chronic physical

☒ Declining ecosystem services

☒ Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity

Policy

☒ Protected area designation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Employees

☒ Local communities

☒ National and/or subnational governments

☒ NGOs

☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) 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.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :BMKG Database
- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify :Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 11/2025 related to threshold limit value and technology standard for domestic wastewater

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Water stress | ☒ Inadequate water-related infrastructure |
| ☒ Groundwater depletion | ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Declining water quality | ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Declining ecosystem services | ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water) |
| ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use | ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies | |

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ☒ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ National and/or subnational governments |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Regulators | |
| ☒ Local communities | |
| ☒ Water utilities at a local level | |

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Water pollutants are identified and classified through environmental permitting processes and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), which are conducted as part of the requirements to obtain and maintain licenses to operate. This process enables the identification of potential impacts and dependencies on water resources across our operations and value chain. MedcoEnergi applies a holistic and integrated Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework aligned with ISO 31000 to identify, assess, respond to, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, including water-related risks. The framework is supported by governance and oversight from the Corporate Sustainability & Risk Management (CSR) division and is complemented by Climate Change Risk Assessment Guidelines aligned with ISO 14090, ISO 14091, TCFD, EP4, IFRS S2, and TNFD principles. As part of the identification process, MedcoEnergi conducts water risk assessments using a dedicated water risk assessment tool covering four dimensions: water availability, water quality, regulatory and governance conditions, and social and stakeholder considerations. The assessment combines desktop-based analysis and site-specific evaluations to identify locations with elevated water-related risks, assess potential impacts on water resources, current & future regulatory compliance, and surrounding communities.

[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. Water scarcity is part of our physical climate risks assessment. 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 for our operations and 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. We conducted quantitative physical climate risk assessments in 2025 for two additional assets: Sumbawa Solar PV and

South Natuna Sea Block B, including the Matak Shore Base. The assessment identified water stress as a key risk for the Matak Shore Base in the Riau Islands due to declining precipitation. To mitigate this risk, we have implemented freshwater purchases as a short-term measure and planned the installation of a Sea Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system, which is targeted to be operational in 2027. In addition, the Sumbawa Solar PV asset has the potential to be exposed to flooding. To mitigate this risk, we have evaluated the existing facility design, maintained the drainage system, and established an Emergency Response Plan to enhance preparedness for potential future flooding.

[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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(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. Further details are provided in the 2025 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report, pages 86–87.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Sustainability Assessment Map 2025.pdf

[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 and risk, 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 2025 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 41 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 48 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. This approach supports strategic decision-making and advances the implementation of the Climate Change Strategy through two key focus areas: Managing Transition Risks and Managing Physical Climate Risks. These areas not only address downside risks but also aim to identify and take advantage potential opportunities, commonly referred to as upside risks.

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 and risk, 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 2025 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 41 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 48 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. This approach supports strategic decision-making and advances the implementation of the Climate Change Strategy through two key focus areas: Managing Transition Risks and Managing Physical Climate Risks. These areas not only address downside risks but also aim to identify and take advantage of potential opportunities, commonly referred to as upside risks.

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 and risk, 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 2025 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 41 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 48 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. This approach supports strategic decision-making and advances the implementation of the Climate Change Strategy through two key focus areas: Managing Transition Risks and Managing Physical Climate Risks. These areas not only address downside risks but also aim to identify and take advantage of potential opportunities, commonly referred to as upside risks.

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 risk categories: 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 10 Million); • Minor (USD 10 Million < Impact ≤ USD 30 Million); • Moderate (USD 30 Million < Impact ≤ USD 80 Million); • Major (USD 80 Million < Impact ≤ USD 200 Million); • Extreme (Impact > USD 200 Million). 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 2025 MedcoEnergi Sustainability Report, sub-Chapter Climate-Related Risk Management, page 41 on the illustration of MedcoEnergi's risk universe, sub-Chapter Risk Management, page 48 on the MedcoEnergi's risk management framework.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Our HSE Policy guides water management practices that minimize environmental impact across our operation. Potential water pollutants are identified and classified through Environmental Baseline Assessment during the environmental permitting process, as well as through environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) as part of the requirements to obtain and maintain licenses to operate. In Indonesia, the identification and classification of water pollutants are guided by applicable environmental regulations, including Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 19 of 2010, which establishes maximum allowable limits for key wastewater parameters from oil and gas exploration, production, and processing activities, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 68 of 2016, and Ministry of Environment Regulation No.11/2025 related to the TLV of domestic wastewater discharge. These parameters include pH, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), oil and grease, total suspended solids, ammonia, fecal coliform, and chlorine. As a result, the company is required to identify, classify, and monitor water pollutants in accordance with regulatory requirements. For international operations, water pollutants are classified based on the environmental regulations applicable in each country of operation. In Thailand, the baseline assessment follows The National Environmental Board No.27 B.E. 2549 (2006) on Seawater Quality, with key parameters such as pH, transparency, total suspended solids, salinity, oil and grease, petroleum hydrocarbon, dissolved oxygen, and metals. The water discharge also complies to MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV requirements. In Oman, wastewater from our assets is treated by PDO and complies with Ministerial Decisions (145/93) on wastewater reuse and discharge.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nutrient pollutants (e.g., ammonia) and oxygen-demanding substances (e.g., BOD and COD) primarily arise from domestic wastewater generated from sewage, kitchens, accommodation camps, offices, and other domestic activities, which contribute organic matter and nitrogen-containing compounds to wastewater streams.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Our HSE Policy guides water management practices that minimize environmental impact across our operation. Potential water pollutants are identified and classified through Environmental Baseline Assessment during the environmental permitting process, as well as through environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) as part of the requirements to obtain and maintain licenses to operate. In Indonesia, the identification and classification of water pollutants are guided by applicable environmental regulations, including Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 19 of 2010, which establishes maximum allowable limits for key wastewater parameters from oil and gas exploration, production, and processing activities, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 68 of 2016, and Ministry of Environment Regulation No.11/2025 related to the TLV of domestic wastewater discharge. These parameters include pH, BOD, COD, oil & grease, TSS, ammonia, fecal coliform,

and chlorine. As a result, the company is required to identify, classify, and monitor water pollutants in accordance with regulatory requirements. For international assets, water pollutants are classified based on the environmental regulations applicable in each country of operation. In Thailand, the baseline assessment follows The National Environmental Board No.27 B.E. 2549 (2006) and MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV, while Oman asset wastewater is treated by PDO refer to Ministerial Decisions (145/93) wastewater reuse and discharge

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pathogens such as fecal coliform bacteria are generated from domestic wastewater associated with sewage, kitchens, accommodation camps, offices, and other domestic activities. These microorganisms are monitored due to their potential impact on human health, as they can indicate fecal contamination and may contribute to waterborne illnesses such as diarrhea if not properly managed and treated

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control

☒ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Our HSE Policy guides water management practices that minimize environmental impact across our operation. Potential water pollutants are identified and classified through Environmental Baseline Assessment during the environmental permitting process, as well as through environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) as part of the requirements to obtain and maintain licenses to operate. In Indonesia, the identification and classification of water pollutants are guided by applicable environmental regulations, including Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 19 of 2010, which establishes maximum allowable limits for key wastewater parameters from oil and gas exploration, production, and processing activities, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 68 of 2016, and Ministry of Environment Regulation No.11/2025 related to the TLV of domestic wastewater discharge. These parameters include pH, BOD, COD, oil & grease, TSS, ammonia, fecal coliform, and chlorine. As a result, the company is required to identify, classify, and monitor water pollutants in accordance with regulatory requirements. For international assets, water pollutants are classified based on the environmental regulations applicable in each country of operation. In Thailand, the baseline assessment follows The National Environmental Board No.27 B.E. 2549 (2006) and MARPOL 73/78 Anenx IV, while Oman asset wastewater is treated by PDO refer to Ministerial Decisions (145/93) wastewater reuse and discharge

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Hydrocarbon contaminants are associated with produced water generated during oil and gas production and may also result from accidental spills or leaks during construction, drilling, production phase, and transportation activities. If not properly managed, these hydrocarbons can adversely affect water quality, aquatic ecosystem, soil contamination, and the surrounding environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Implementation of Best Available Techniques (BATs) for pollution control
- ☑ Improving wastewater treatment processes/capacity
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☑ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Our products contain hydrocarbons that may pose environmental risks; therefore, we have established a robust inspection plan to prevent spills that could lead to pollution. As part of our continuous efforts to reduce oil spill incidents, we implement targeted initiatives such as increasing the frequency of inspections and replacing critical pipelines—especially ageing or corrosion-prone lines in our onshore assets. In the event of a spill, our emergency response teams act promptly to contain and minimize environmental impacts, supported by regular training and spill response drills to ensure immediate emergency preparedness. In addition, our extraction processes generate produced water, which is managed with a strong commitment to environmental safety. Some of this water is treated to ensure environmental safety, while the rest is injected into reservoirs with strict measures in place to prevent any leakage. We also ensure that all wastewater is treated to comply with applicable regulations and standards, maintaining our commitment to environmental protection.

[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, only within our direct operations

(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:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

MedcoEnergi has assessed both qualitative and quantitative climate-related risks across its value chain, including risks associated with the transportation of oil and gas products to customers. The most significant impacts are within its direct operations.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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

MedcoEnergi currently focuses its water-related risk assessment on direct operations, where water has been identified as a material issue. While water-related risks may also exist across the value chain, these have not yet been comprehensively assessed due to current scope and data limitations. The Company consider to expand its assessment to upstream and downstream activities as methodologies and data availability mature.

[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

Carbon pricing emerged as a key transition risk with potential financial implications for MedcoEnergi. Indonesia's Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 established the framework for carbon pricing through carbon trading and results-based payments, while Law No. 7/2021 introduces a carbon tax initially applied to coal-fired power plants. Although implementation guidelines for the oil & gas sector have not yet been issued, these developments indicate potential future exposures to carbon costs. Meanwhile, Thailand's cabinet approved a carbon tax rate of 200 baht (\$5.88) per ton of carbon emissions. The carbon tax will be integrated into the existing petroleum tax structure, ensuring no impact on retail fuel prices or industrial sector costs. Singapore implemented a carbon tax in January 2019. The tax applies to facilities in the industrial, power, waste, and water sectors that emit at least 25,000 tCO₂e of direct greenhouse gas emissions annually. The carbon tax was initially set at S\$5/tCO₂e from 2019 to 2023, increased to S\$25/tCO₂e in 2024 and 2025, and was further raised to S\$45/tCO₂e from 1 January 2026 for 2026–2027. The Singapore Government has indicated that the carbon tax is expected to reach S\$50–80/tCO₂e by 2030.

(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:

- ☒ 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

Currently, there is no carbon tax regulation in Indonesia that is applied to the Oil and Gas sector. Given the uncertainty of implementation of regulation, we calculated potential financial impacts conservatively including 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. If the Carbon Tax is applied, assuming several Carbon Price assumptions, the potential impact on our net cash flow can be anticipated through the shadow pricing method as follows: - Indonesia Carbon tax currently applied to the Coal Power Generation sector is applied to the Oil and Gas sector (USD 1.7/tCO₂e): ~US\$2mn; medium-terms (in 2035): ~US\$1mn. - Average price IDX in 2025 (Carbon price at US\$4/tCO₂e year 2026 and 2035): short-term (in 2026): ~US\$4mn; medium-term (in 2035): US\$2mn. - IEA Stated policies scenario - China reference (Carbon price at year 2026 US\$15/tCO₂e and year 2035 US\$22/tCO₂e): short-term (in 2026): ~US\$15mn; medium-term (in 2035): US\$5 - US\$12mn. - IEA Net Zero Emission (NZE) - emerging and developed economy including Indonesia (Carbon price at year 2026 US\$86/tCO₂e and year 2035 US\$125/tCO₂e): short-term (in 2026): ~US\$87mn; medium-term (in 2035): US\$26 - US\$68mn. Please note that the Stated Policies and NZE carbon price scenarios in 2026 resulted from an internal estimate using an extrapolation method. The price information is provided by IEA and GECM (year 2035,2040,2050). The potential financial impact of carbon pricing—based on current Indonesian market rates and coal sector regulations—is immaterial to Medco. Furthermore, the higher carbon prices outlined in IEA scenarios are unlikely to be adopted in the short term, if at all.

(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)

4000000

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

87000000

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

2000000

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

68000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Gross emission of Asset EP operated domestic and international with short term in 2026 and medium term in 2035. Financial impact is net cash flow impact for Medco portion from GHG Emission and calculated based on PSC/Concession terms for each asset and carbon emission cost is assumed to be implemented in 2026 based on current government implementation plan/international reference for carbon tax to all sectors. The carbon cost is calculated by multiplying each field's carbon emission by the assumed carbon price and is treated as operating cost that can be either cost recovered (PSC Cost Recovery) or as tax deductible expense (PSC Gross Split, Concession).

(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

7530000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The 2025 costs are explained below: (1) Investment in GHG Emissions reduction programmes and initiatives: USD 7,500,000 (2) Internal capacity building: USD 30,000 Total 2025 cost: USD 7,530,000. This investment will reduce GHG emissions for 2025 onward. In addition to the costs mentioned above, the company also incurred several other costs that help mitigate risks, such as costs related to compliance with environmental regulations, tree plantation programs, and other environmental-related initiatives and studies.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The cost of response is based on: (1) the investment in GHG reduction program; (2) capability building to understand the impact of climate risks into our overall business.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Batang Hari

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our water risk assessment tool considers water availability, water quality, current & future regulatory compliance, and social & stakeholder risks. We also use WRI Aqueduct as one of our references. Among those elements, water availability is identified as the highest water risks in our assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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:

☒ Medium

(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 water risk assessment, Corridor is considered to have the high risk to water availability, which will impact to revenue loss approximately \$15 million - \$35 million.

(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)

17286500

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

34573000

(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)

1090000

(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)

1240000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial costs are anticipated from water security mitigation measures, including purchasing water from third-party suppliers, based on projected water withdrawal needs and future development plans.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

115000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is calculated based on water price in Sumatera area

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate water stress risk, an alternative water source is required, such as purchasing water from a third-party source.

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

In 2025, we expanded our qualitative physical climate risk assessment to cover 25 additional assets, increasing the total assessed to 80 assets (71 in Indonesia, 5 in Oman, 3 in Thailand, and 1 in Singapore). Using MedcoEnergi's Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) platform, the assessment analyzes climate data to determine indicative physical risk levels without considering existing or planned mitigation measures. The climate hazards assessed include Extreme Heat, Coastal Flooding, Inland Flooding (Extreme Rainfall and River Flooding), Cyclones and Strong Winds, Water Scarcity, Rainfall-Induced Landslides, and Wildfires. Based on the qualitative assessment, Extreme heat has the highest projected risk score across both future timeframes and climate scenarios, with the most significant increase from the baseline. Sumbawa Solar PV asset, which has a capacity of 26 MWp, is potential to be exposed to financial impacts arising from extreme heat across all timeframes and scenarios range between approximately USD 3,500 in 2030 and USD 20,000 in 2042.

(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

The potential financial impacts arising from extreme heat in 26 MWp Sumbawa PV asset across all timeframes and scenarios range between approximately USD 3,500 in 2030 and USD 20,000 in 2042.

(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)

2626

(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)

3500

(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)

20000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Extreme heat at Sumbawa PV: 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

2000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Perform regular vegetation control and maintenance program.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate extreme heat risk, we developed written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for PV operations under extreme heat conditions, assessed fire hazard protection, implemented regular maintenance programmes, and progressing in applying engineering and design measures, and reviewing heat resilient components.

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 80 onshore and offshore assets (71 in Indonesia, 5 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. Based on our quantitative site-specific assessment, the in-land flooding is considered as key climate hazards for the Sumbawa PV asset, which has a capacity of 26 MWp. The potential financial impact due to 8-year flood cycle is estimated to be USD 585,000 in 2030 and USD 835,000 in 2042.

(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

☒ 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 quantitative site-specific assessment, the in-land flooding is considered as key climate hazards for the 26 MWp Sumbawa PV asset. The potential financial impact due to 8-year flood cycle is estimated to be USD 585,000 in 2030 and USD 835,000 in 2042.

(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)

505000

(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)

585000

(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)

835000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Inland flooding at Sumbawa PV: Revenue loss and asset damage due to inland flood

(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

40000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Flood deck/barrier and drainage system improvement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate flood risks, we evaluated the existing facility design, maintained drainage system, and established Emergency Response in anticipation of potential flooding in near future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :North Borneo Coast

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Based on our assessment, South Natuna Sea Block B has experienced a declining trend in rainfall and more prolonged dry seasons. As a result, the rainfall catchment lake, which serves as the primary freshwater source for Matak operations, has experienced significantly reduced water levels, increasing the risk of water shortages during extended dry season. To enhance water security and strengthen operational resilience, we have identified an opportunity to supplement freshwater supply by utilizing seawater through a Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system. This initiative aims to reduce reliance on the rainfall-dependent reservoir, improve the reliability of water supply during drought conditions, and increase the company resilience to the long-term impacts of climate change.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Water stress resulted in additional expenditures of approximately USD 87,560 during the reporting year, primarily related to freshwater procurement and logistics costs. The increase in operating costs had a limited impact on the Company's financial performance and cash flows, as the expenditure was managed within the existing operational budget. No significant effect on the Company's overall financial position was identified.

(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

The financial impact arising from water stress at South Natuna Sea Block B is estimated at USD 300,856, representing the additional costs for freshwater purchases during water shortage conditions. This cost includes freshwater procurement, transportation, and associated fuel costs to deliver the freshwater.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

87560

(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)

426591

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimate cost arise from water stress at Matak includes: the cost of purchasing freshwater and the associated transportation cost.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

252356

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost includes the initial investment for SWRO installation, as well as the annual operating and maintenance costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate water stress risk, we are in the process of installing a Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system to reduce reliance on the rainwater catchment pond.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(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

☒ Oman

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our water risk assessment tool considers water availability, water quality, current & future regulatory compliance, and social & stakeholder risks. We also use WRI Aqueduct as one of our references. Among those elements, water availability is identified as the highest water risks in our assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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

(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

Based on our water risk assessment, KSF Oman is considered to have the highest risk to water availability, which will impact to revenue loss approximately \$1 million - \$15 million.

(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)

1008000

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

12600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated cost is based on potential production losses resulting from water unavailability.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity is currently being assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The opportunity is currently being assessed.

[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)

15300000

(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)

507626

(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 2025 Reporting Year: The potential impact of carbon pricing on our business using our assured 2025 GHG emissions data. Given the uncertainty of implementation of regulation, we calculated potential financial impacts (cash flow) conservatively 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 cost impact of carbon pricing (assumed IDX Carbon price avg year 2025 at US\$4/tCO₂e) on our business may reach up to US\$15.3 million, as per our gross 2025 EP Oil & Gas and Power GHG emissions or US\$4.1mn potential EP Oil & Gas net cash flow for 2025. The amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks based on the quantitative site-specific assessment in Sumbawa PV reached up to US\$ 507,626 from the revenue loss and cost of repair due to flooding and extreme heat.

Water

(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)

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

35304

(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

Financial figures were calculated based on the cost of water purchased during FY2025. The expenditure associated with water procurement was derived from the asset's Operating Expenditure (OPEX), which includes operational and maintenance-related costs incurred during the reporting year. For the purpose of this assessment, OPEX for the Oil & Gas business segment is defined as the sum of Production & Lifting Costs and General Administration Costs, excluding Oman KSF operations. This definition was applied consistently across the analysis to provide a representative basis for evaluating the financial significance of water-related expenditures. To assess the financial significance of the identified water-related risk, the total annual water purchase cost was compared against the total FY2025 OPEX of the Oil & Gas asset. This comparison was used to determine the proportion of operating expenditure associated with water procurement and to evaluate the potential financial impact of water-related risks on the asset's operations. All financial figures presented are based on gross FY2025 OPEX values, defined as Production & Lifting Costs plus General Administration Costs for the Oil & Gas business segment (excluding Oman KSF), and reflect actual expenditures incurred during the reporting period.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Batang Hari

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have nine sites located near the Batang Hari River Basin. Of these nine assets, one is exposed to high water risk, which could have a potentially substantive impact on our operations. The proportion of global revenue that could be affected is estimated and depends on various factors, including the type, magnitude, and duration of water unavailability. To mitigate this risk and ensure operational continuity, the alternative water source is one of the options.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Other, please specify :North Borneo Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Matak river basin, the facility identified as exposed to water-related risks is not expected to experience substantive impacts on production or revenue. While certain water-related risks have been assessed, the potential effects are considered non-material and are not expected to directly disrupt operational activities or significantly affect the company's financial performance. Therefore, although the facility is located in a river basin where water-related risks have been identified, the exposure does not result in substantive effects on production capacity or revenue

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Oman

☒ Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 100%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within our operations in KSF Oman, the facility has been identified as being exposed to water-related risks based on WRI Aqueduct and our internal water risk tools, even though there is no river basin in Oman. The facility's water withdrawals are sourced entirely from non-freshwater resources.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

There were no regulatory violations in our operations. Furthermore, our Indonesian assets are subject to PROPER program. PROPER is an annual Ministry of Environment assessment of companies operating in Indonesia that evaluates their compliance with national environmental regulations and beyond. This program covers topics such as emissions, water pollution and waste management. In 2025, all assets that undergo PROPER assessments received the Blue PROPER, demonstrating regulatory compliance.

[Fixed 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 Presidential 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
Water	<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

(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 increased our clean energy portfolio. We are expanding our natural gas production as a transitional fuel to reduce emissions and address the increasing energy demands in the region.

(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)

1098977420

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Gas Revenue (E&P gas)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

236788606

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, actual investment in EP Gas Projects was dominated by Corridor (47%), Block B (25%), and Tomori (11%), which together accounted for the majority of total EP Gas Capex.

(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.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(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

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Batang Hari

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunity arises from potential insufficiency of water resources for future development. As a mitigation measure for water stress, securing a long-term water supply contract with a third party or implementing other mitigation measures will contribute to long-term cost savings for business operations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(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

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(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

By potentially securing long-term contracts with third-party suppliers or other mitigations, we can reduce the costs associated with obtaining new water sources. Moreover, these agreements can support the organization's mitigation strategy by ensuring water availability during periods of water scarcity.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

115000

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

0

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

990000

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

0

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

1040000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The calculation of the financial figure considers water forecasts for future development and the negotiated price for water supply.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Securing contract would not require significant cost.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sourcing feasible third-party suppliers and developing a contract strategy aligned with the development plan.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Growing Renewables Portfolio: Solar PV, Geothermal

(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

In 2025, the Company commenced commercial operations for the Ijen Geothermal project with a capacity of 35 MW and the East Bali Solar PV project with a capacity of 25 MWp. Additionally, the Company is developing other renewable projects including the Sarulla Geothermal plant and Bali Solar PV, with plans for further expansion in geothermal and solar PV capacity. These projects are operated under Medco Power Indonesia, the Company's subsidiary focused on power generation and renewable energy development.

(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 in our renewable energy business, including solar PV and geothermal, arise from the ongoing energy transition as we move towards cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. These renewables play a vital role in reducing emissions and supporting the growing energy demand in the region. In response, we are actively expanding our solar PV and geothermal projects, which has contributed to the growth of our renewable energy portfolio and 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)

42136540

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Renewables revenue; Solar PV, Geothermal, and Mini hydro

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

11879511

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, actual investment to realize renewable projects was approximately US\$6mn to develop the 25 MWp East Bali Solar PV Project and US\$5.6M for Ijen Phase-1.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategies to accelerate the energy transition have enabled us to align our operations with the global shift toward low-carbon energy sources. Geothermal and solar PV play a critical role in providing reliable, clean power to meet growing energy demands while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In support of this, we are actively expanding our geothermal and solar PV portfolio, investing in scalable projects that complement our existing assets and contribute to a sustainable energy future.

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

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

(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 in our IPP Gas segment stem from the energy transition as we move towards cleaner energy solutions. Natural gas serves as a key transitional fuel that helps reduce emissions while meeting the growing energy demand in the region. Accordingly, we are focused on expanding our gas-fired power generation capacity to support a reliable and cleaner energy supply.

(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 in our IPP Gas business arise from the energy transition as we shift towards cleaner energy sources. Natural gas plays a crucial role as a transitional fuel to lower emissions while meeting the rising energy demand in the region. In response, we are expanding our natural gas power generation capacity alongside our renewable energy portfolio, driving growth and 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)

98556962

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Gas-fired Power Plants Revenue (IPP Gas)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10748959

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In the 2025 the actual investment for gas-fired projects are US\$9.1mn mainly to develop the additional 39MW Energi Listrik Batam (ELB) Expansion

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategies to transition to low-carbon energy includes expanding our gas-fired Independent Power Producer (IPP) portfolio. Natural gas serves as a transitional fuel to reduce emissions while meeting the region's growing energy demand. Accordingly, we are increasing our gas-based power generation capacity.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of new technologies

(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

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :North Borneo Coast

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunity arises from Matak's reliance on rainfall as its primary freshwater source. In response to declining rainfall and prolonged dry seasons, the we plan to utilize seawater as an alternative freshwater source through the implementation of a Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

- ☒ 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 opportunity arises from Matak's reliance on rainfall as its primary freshwater source. In response to declining rainfall and prolonged dry seasons, we plan to utilize seawater as an alternative freshwater source through the implementation of a Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system. This initiative will reduce dependence on the rainfall-fed reservoir, improve water security, and lower operational costs associated with purchasing freshwater during the dry season.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

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

903724

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)**(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)**

180775

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures*Reduce of direct operating cost for water purchase as SWRO will be installed in 2027.***(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity**

252356

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation*One-time Cost: \$ 222,740 for SWRO installation and Routine Cost: \$ 29,616/year for annual maintenance and fuel.***(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity***Implement a Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) system through a detailed design study, followed by procurement, installation, and commissioning, to utilize seawater as an alternative freshwater source, enhance water supply resilience during dry periods, and reduce long-term freshwater procurement costs.**[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)

1098977420

(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. Mainly revenue from Corridor, Block B, and Tomori.

Water

(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)

1

(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

No significant effect on the reporting year.

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)

42136540

(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 2025, approximately 71% was generated from the construction of 35 MW Ijen Geothermal Phase-1. The project itself has completed the mechanical completion of the 35 MW Ijen Phase-1 with commercial operations commencing in February 2025. The remainder was generated from the East Bali Solar PV project and the Pusaka and Cibalapulang mini-hydro power plants.

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)

98556962

(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 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. Mainly revenue from Gas-fired Power Plant, PT Mitra Energi Batam, and PT Medco Ratch Power Riau.

[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 (1).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
Water	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 (CSRM) 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 examples of climate-related decisions made by the CEO of Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) was Medco Power commenced commercial operations of the 35 MW Ijen Geothermal Unit 1, 25 MWp East Bali Solar PV, and 39 MW Energi Listrik Batam Expansion projects in 2025, supporting the expansion of the Company's renewable energy portfolio and energy transition. 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. In 2025, Medco E&P Indonesia joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 in September 2025 to strengthen the measurement and reporting of methane emissions and align its methane reporting with globally recognised practices. An appointed working team was established to support the implementation of OGMP 2.0 across the relevant Oil & Gas assets. Also, MedcoEnergi established a Water Working Group to strengthen the management of water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Water

(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

• Oversight on water is 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 water. 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 water. • 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 water 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. MedcoEnergi established a Water Working Group to strengthen the management of water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. The Water Working Group is responsible for supporting the implementation of the MedcoEnergi's water strategy, with a focus on water measurement and water management. The Water Working Group provides cross-functional coordination to strengthen water-related data management, operational practices, and performance monitoring in support of the MedcoEnergi's overall water strategy

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

• Oversight 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 (2022)

☒ 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 2025, BoD attended Capability-building sharing session titled “2025 Global Shifts in Sustainability Transformation”, presented by Environmental Resources Management (ERM)

Water

(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 :Capability-building sharing session titled “2025 Global Shifts in Sustainability Transformation”, presented by Environmental Resources Management (ERM)

☒ 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 2025, BoD attended Capability-building sharing session titled “2025 Global Shifts in Sustainability Transformation”, presented by Environmental Resources Management (ERM)

[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
Water	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
- ☑ 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 supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ Managing value chain 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 environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ 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.

Water

(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 Board of Directors (BoD) members, including the CFO, update the BoC on sustainability-related responsibilities, including water, 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 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 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 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 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.

Water

(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
- ☒ 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 supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain 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 environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ 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 sustainability-related including water responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Water

(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 sustainability-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 sustainability-related responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Water

(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 sustainability-related including water responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Water

(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 sustainability-related including water responsibilities through Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) quarterly meeting and on other opportunities as deemed necessary.

Water

(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-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability-related issues including water 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. 2025 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.

Water

(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 links incentive pay policies to sustainability including water and climate action performance. Team Performance Contracts (TPCs) are established annually across the organisation, from board-level executives to individual employees. Each TPC consists of five dimensions: HSE and Sustainability, Availability and Production, Growth, Operational Excellence, and Financial Performance. Sustainability including water and climate-related KPIs constitute the majority of the HSE and Sustainability dimensions and are monitored and evaluated quarterly. Each year, results are reviewed to determine whether our targets have been achieved, and to assess appropriate performance incentives including salary reviews. 2025 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

☒ Share options

(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, shares and share options) 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.

Water

(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
- ☒ Share options

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

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, shares and share options) 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 water) 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
- ☒ Water
- ☒ 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

(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 update to the 2026 HSE Policy includes: "Consistently communicate, implement zero-tolerance and evaluate alcohol and substance abuse regulation in the workplace to all workers."

(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

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☒ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Manage domestic & hazardous waste, air & GHG emissions, the utilization of energy and resources to minimize any impact and risk on the environment include water to protect its ecosystem and biodiversity.

Social commitments

☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(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 :Comply with applicable laws and regulations and align our HSE Management System with relevant industry best practices, international standards, global environmental treaties and policy goals.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HSE Policy Update 2026.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

- ☒ Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :BSR (Business for Social Responsibility)

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

PT Medco Energi Internasional Tbk has demonstrated its commitment to climate action, sustainability, and transparent disclosure through participation in several internationally recognized initiatives and frameworks. The Company has been a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) since August 2022 and actively aligns its climate-related governance, risk management, and disclosure practices with TCFD recommendations. MedcoEnergi is also a member of the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD), the Indonesian chapter of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), with PT Medco Power Indonesia serving as one of IBCSD's founding members. In July 2024, MedcoEnergi joined the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), reaffirming its commitment to the ten universal principles covering human rights, labor standards, environmental stewardship, and anti-corruption. In 2025, MedcoEnergi further strengthened its environmental stewardship by joining the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0, the United Nations Environment Programme's flagship methane reporting and mitigation framework. OGMP 2.0 promotes a transition from emissions estimation to robust, measurement-based reporting, enabling companies to improve methane emissions transparency and reduction efforts. In May 2026, MedcoEnergi submitted its first annual OGMP 2.0 report and implementation plan, marking a significant milestone in the Company's methane management journey.

[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

Yes

- ☒ 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

HSE Policy 2024.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be registered

(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 strict 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 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 Environment No. 11 of 2025 on Wastewater Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Technology Standards for Domestic Wastewater.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☒ Environmental protection requirements

(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 major exceptions

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

The enactment of MoE Regulation No. 11/2025 on Wastewater Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Technology Standards for Domestic Wastewater introduces more stringent wastewater discharge quality limits, particularly for offshore assets. The proposed exemption aims to maintain the existing threshold limit values (TLVs) for current wastewater treatment facilities, while the revised TLVs will apply only to newly developed facilities.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(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

This regulation has informed discussions with regulators regarding the applicability of the new standards to existing facilities. Success is measured by the adoption of transitional provisions and sustained regulatory compliance.

(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

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV

Row 2

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

Regulation of new KBLI (business licensing) from BPS Regulation No 7 2025

(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 no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Engagement through Indonesia CCS Centre (ICCSC);

(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 guarantees CCS business as new KBLI specific on Carbon Capture (39001) and Carbon Storage (39002) are separated from old KBLI 39000-Remediation and General Waste Management. This significantly improves licensing clarity, investment attractiveness, and commercial bankability.

(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 3

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

- Issued on 27 Feb 2025, MEMR Regulation No. 5/2025 on Guideline of Renewable Energy PPA. - Presidential Regulation No. 109/2025 on Urban Waste Management Through Waste-to-Renewable Energy Based on Environmentally Friendly Technology issued on 10 Oct 2025. - Presidential Regulation No. 110 of 2025 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value Instruments and National Greenhouse Gas Emission Control issued on 10 Apr 2025

(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 2025 on the following subject: 1. Perpres No. 112/2022 revision: Provided input on establishing more attractive tariff schemes to support renewable energy (RE) development. 2. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 109/2025 on Waste-to-Energy (WtE): Provided input on WtE project implementation during the procurement process by Danantara, with a focus on improving risk allocation and enhancing project bankability for developers and investors. 3. MEMR Regulation No. 5/2025: Provided input on key Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) terms to accelerate renewable energy deployment. 4. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 110/2025: Provided input on recognizing credits generated from renewable energy projects as an additional incentive to support renewable energy acceleration.

(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 Industry Associations

(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 PPAs, key terms during procurement, tariffs, and carbon economic values for renewable energy (RE) power plants will directly impact the acceleration of RE development in Indonesia, particularly in terms of project economics and bankability.

(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

Row 5

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

- Public Consultation of the IFRS S1 and S2 implementation roadmap and FGD sessions of the draft exposure of PSPK 1 & 2 (Indonesian adopted version of IFRS S1 and S2) by the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants in 2024-2025. -Public Consultation of the draft Indonesian Financial Services Authority regulation concerning Sustainable Finance, which includes the guidelines for the implementation of IFRS S1 and S2 adoption (PSPK 1 & 2) for the Indonesian public listed companies in Feb 2025

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Corporate environmental reporting

(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

- Clarification is needed on whether such material financial information can be included in the Sustainability Report and/or disclosed in other reports, such as the Annual Report and Financial Statements. - Clarification that no administrative sanctions will be imposed on Public Companies that implement Sustainable Finance on a phased basis, in accordance with the timeline prescribed under this regulation.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(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 implementation of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 in Indonesia is highly relevant to our environmental commitments and transition plan, as it strengthens the disclosure of sustainability-related risks, opportunities, and climate-related financial impacts. The adoption of these standards supports greater transparency and the integration of climate considerations into business strategy and decision-making. Through our participation in public consultations and FGDs, we provided feedback on the practical implementation of the standards, supported the development of clear reporting requirements, and enhanced our understanding of evolving sustainability disclosure expectations. This engagement also helped improve our readiness for compliance with the new reporting framework.

(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 :IFRS S1&S2

Row 6

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

The KIRANAS pillar structure is designed to guide business transformation by outlining both direct operational actions for companies and cross-cutting coordination efforts to strengthen collaboration and transparency across stakeholders. During the session, MedcoEnergi participated in the development of Pillar 1 – Make Biodiversity Core to Business Decisions, as this pillar is the most relevant to the oil and gas and broader extractive sector.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

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

Other

- ☒ Corporate environmental targets

(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 no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ 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

KIRANAS is relevant to MedcoEnergi's environmental commitments as it supports Indonesia's biodiversity (including water) and climate objectives, including IBSAP 2025–2045, FOLU Net Sink 2030, and Net Zero 2060. The initiative promotes the integration of nature considerations into business decision-making, operational practices, and stakeholder collaboration, aligning with our approach to environmental risk management and sustainable business practices. Our engagement was informed by participation in the development of Pillar 1, "Make Biodiversity/Nature Core to Business Decisions," which is particularly relevant to the oil and gas sector. Through the consultation process, we contributed industry perspectives to help ensure that the roadmap is practical, implementable, and aligned with national policy priorities. The success of our engagement is measured through progress in integrating nature considerations into risk assessments, enterprise risk management, investment decisions, and corporate disclosures, as well as participation in collaborative initiatives that support nature-positive outcomes and contribute to national biodiversity goals.

(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

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[\[Add row\]](#)

(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)

65366

(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 35,063 for the sponsorship of IPA Conference and Exhibition. 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 30,303 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 Association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Indonesia Renewable Energy Society (METI), Indonesian Geothermal Association (API), Indonesian Solar Energy Association (AESI) and Indonesian Wind Energy Association (AEAI), Indonesian Independent Power Producers Association (APLSI)

(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)

53000

(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

Row 4

(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

Indonesian Institute of Management Accountants (IAMI)

(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 Indonesian Institute of Management Accountants (IAMI) 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)

0

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication 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

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Water-related targets | |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Chapter 4 - Our Approach to Sustainability page 39-41 (Sustainability & Climate Change Governance), Chapter 6 - Driving Sustainable Future Through Climate Action page 68-70 (Risk & Opportunities, Strategy, Emissions figures, Emissions Targets), Chapter 7 - Enhancing Our Environmental and Social Safeguards page 92-93 (Water Conservations), page 94-97 (Biodiversity Conservations), Chapter 5 - Pursuing Excellence in Governance page 57 (Supply Chain Management)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Our 2025 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/tcf-report/>

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Please refer to the attached slides.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Vendor Day Evaluation 2025 - final_r2 (1) -CDP.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

During the reporting year, MedcoEnergi communicated its climate change commitments and initiatives to suppliers and contractors through various external engagement platforms. The information shared covered key aspects of the Company's climate-related approach, including governance, strategy, and metrics & targets for managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The communication was conducted through: (1) SCM e-Newsletter distributed to Oil & Gas suppliers during Q2 and Q3 2025 and to Power suppliers during Q4 2025; (2) Vendor Day held in February 2025; and (3) Contractor Forum held in May 2025. These engagements were aimed at raising awareness, strengthening supplier understanding of climate-related expectations, and supporting alignment with MedcoEnergi's sustainability and climate commitments across the value chain.

[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

Water

(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

2025

(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

For our transition scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: IEA STEPS and Net Zero Emission Scenario by 2050. 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 decarbonization. The IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) Scenario is a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 2050 while maintaining energy security. This scenario is consistent with keeping long-term global warming to 1.5°C with limited overshoot. 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, alignment with scenarios provided by IEA.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ 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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Chronic water stress due to lower precipitation, prolong dry season and increasing trend of ambient temperature due to climate change

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For our water risk 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, alignment with scenarios provided by IPCC.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

2025

(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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

2025

(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, alignment with scenarios provided by IPCC.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ 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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Chronic water stress due to lower precipitation, prolong dry season and increasing trend of ambient temperature due to climate change

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For our water risk 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, alignment with scenarios provided by IPCC.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ 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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Chronic water stress due to lower precipitation, prolong dry seasons and increasing trend of ambient temperature due to climate change

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

WRI Aqueduct models future water stress based on changes in water supply and demand under climatic and socioeconomic conditions. Key uncertainties relate to climate-model assumptions, sub-basin spatial resolution and local water-management conditions. Therefore, Aqueduct is used as a screening tool and supplemented by site-level assessments where required.

(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 NZE 2050

(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:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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 Institution

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

For our transition scenario analysis, we conducted the assessment based on two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios: IEA STEPS and Net Zero Emission Scenario by 2050. 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 decarbonization. The IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) Scenario is a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 2050 while maintaining energy security. This scenario is consistent with keeping long-term global warming to 1.5°C with limited overshoot. 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, alignment with scenarios provided by IEA.

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

☒ 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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC); Equator Principle 4; Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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.

[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
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

In 2025, we expanded our climate physical risk assessment by conducting qualitative assessments for an additional 25 assets, bringing the total to 80 assets located in Indonesia (71), Oman (5), Thailand (3), and Singapore (1). The assessment used SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 climate pathways for 2030 and 2050. Across these scenarios, extreme heat emerged as the most prevalent and intensifying hazard, recording the highest risk scores and affecting most assets. Water scarcity, inland flooding (riverine), and coastal flooding showed high baseline risks, while wildfires are projected to increase in severity, particularly under high-emission scenarios. MedcoEnergi has enhanced operational resilience through adaptive measures, including safe operating modes for heat-sensitive equipment, stop-work authority during extreme heat events, rainwater harvesting, water-use efficiency measures, and strengthened emergency response plans. In addition to the qualitative assessment, we 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 existing design proving resilient and no financial impacts anticipated. For inland floods, climate models predict a maximum three-day disruption to trucking routes; however, 10-day condensate storage and post-flood accelerated transport eliminate this risk. For the Corridor asset, extreme heat and flooding are identified as material hazards. Financial impacts from extreme heat are estimated between USD 95,000 and 132,000 in 2030, and USD 68,000 to 190,000 in 2040, while flooding could result in an estimated USD 210,000 in losses compared to baseline. To address these risks, we continue predictive maintenance, improve fuel efficiency, and have deployed drainage systems, flood barriers, and elevation modifications for vulnerable equipment. At Riau IPP, extreme heat risks were also quantified. Although turbines are sensitive to ambient temperature spikes, the financial impact is minimal—estimated at USD 5,500 in 2030 and USD 6,600 in 2042—since derating occurs only during full-load operations, accounting for 2% of total annual operating hours. Mitigation includes regular maintenance, filter replacements, and optimized maintenance scheduling with OEMs. In parallel, our transition risk assessment utilized regional policy, market, and technology trends and applied IEA APS and STEPS scenarios to evaluate impacts on our oil and gas and power operations. We concluded that increasingly stringent

GHG emission regulations could significantly raise compliance costs, particularly for high-emission E&P and gas-based power assets. Rising stakeholder expectations around climate performance may create reputational risks, reducing investor confidence, access to capital, valuation, and earnings. In response, MedcoEnergi has embedded climate transition considerations into our core strategy, financial planning, and compliance approach. Key actions include implementing internal carbon pricing, adopting the Medco Project Excellence Process Guideline for Sustainability Assurance, and deploying our Sustainability Assessment Guideline. We are also advancing 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 feasibility of new projects. Based on current regulatory signals, including Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on Carbon Economic Value and Law No. 7/2021, under which carbon taxation has been introduced for the coal-fired power sector, similar carbon pricing mechanisms could be extended to the oil and gas industry. To assess potential financial exposure, we modeled several carbon pricing scenarios. Under the current carbon tax level applied to the power sector (approximately US\$1.7/tCO₂e), the estimated impact would be around US\$2 million in the short term and approximately US\$1 million by 2035. Using the IEA Stated Policies Scenario and a China carbon price reference of US\$15/tCO₂e in 2026 and US\$22/tCO₂e in 2035, the estimated exposure increases to approximately US\$15 million in the short term and between US\$5 million and US\$12 million by 2035. These analyses help quantify downside risks, stress-test profitability, and strengthen our preparedness for evolving regulations, investor expectations, and transition-related risks.

Water

(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
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

For our water risk 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).

[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.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) 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.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

(5.2.13) 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.

(5.2.14) 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. As of 2025, we reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% from the 2019 baseline, surpassing our interim 2025 target of a 20% reduction. We also achieved a 40% reduction in methane emissions from Oil & Gas operations relative to 2019 levels, exceeding our 2025 methane reduction target of 25%. In parallel, we increased our renewable mix installed capacity to 26%, in line with our interim target.

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

MedcoEnergi Climate Change Strategy.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) 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.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

- Assess quantitative financial impact of climate-related physical risks - Implement systems for regular monitoring of climate hazards and their impacts Climate Design
- Continue physical risk and biodiversity assessments on new investments - Integrate climate risk assessment into future engineering designs

(5.2.20) 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

(5.2.21) 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
☒ Investment in R&D
☒ 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. Medco Power Indonesia, a wholly owned subsidiary of MedcoEnergi, owns and operates 15 Gas to Power, Geothermal, Solar PV, and other Renewables IPPs (operating and in the pipeline) and provides operation & maintenance (O&M) services for its own and third-party power plants across Bali, Batam, Java, Sumatra, Sumbawa, Timor, and Sulawesi. In 2025, power sales were 4,371 GWh, with 25% derived from renewable sources, including the start of commercial operations at the 35 MW Ijen Geothermal Unit 1, 25 MWp East Bali Solar PV, and 39 MW Energi Listrik Batam Expansion projects.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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. MedcoEnergi places integrity as a fundamental principle in all business activities, demonstrated through ethical conduct and its transparent procurement processes. We expect our vendors to comply with applicable regulations and adopt leading sustainable practices that uphold the highest standards in health, safety and environmental (HSE) performance; respect human rights; protect company assets; safeguard confidentiality (including intellectual property rights); ensure fair competition; and adhere to anti-corruption measures. Child and forced labour are strictly prohibited across our operations, and we require the same commitment from our suppliers. These expectations are embedded in our vendor selection processes and contractual agreements, with our terms and conditions requiring compliance with both the Code of Conduct and the Code of Supplier. In 2025, MedcoEnergi strengthened engagement with vendors through quarterly Anti Money Laundering (AML) newsletters, Vendor Day events, contractor forums, human rights and sustainability workshops, and vendor engagement programmes. For example, the Indonesian Vendor Day in February 2025 included a sharing session on Scope 3 GHG emissions. We continue engaging suppliers to assess their levels of awareness and knowledge on the complex topics of sustainability and climate change. This will be part of a long-term effort to collaborate along our value chain in line with Scope 3 emissions. 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.

Investment in R&D

(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

We continue to conduct studies and assess the application of emerging and low-carbon technologies, including CCS. Our CCS program progressed in 2025, 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. The joint study was completed in 2025. And after we acquired Sakakemang PSC in 2025 we maintained the aspiration of implementing CCS in Kaliberau Dalam gas development. • Arung Nowera CCS (South Sumatra PSC) - Initially designated for MedcoEnergi's own CO2 storage, the subsurface and engineering evaluations have been completed in 2025. • South Natuna Sea Block B CCS Hub - A planned regional CCS hub with cross border Singapore emissions. We participated in the bidding process and submitted proposal at the end of 2025 with the development plan based on the evaluation conducted previously.

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 2025 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 30% below our 2019 baseline, ahead of the 20% reduction target, and methane emissions from our Oil & Gas operations were 40% below 2019 levels, ahead of the 25% reduction target. In parallel, renewable installed capacity reached 26%, meeting our interim target. We understand the challenge of maintaining these achievements 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 2025, we implemented 44 emission reduction projects. The total emission reduction was 95,481 tCO₂e/year peak accompanied by a onetime reduction of 47,362 tCO₂e in 2025 through initiatives such as optimising operating modes, deactivating compressors, and avoiding flares from well clean-up & testing. Of this, CH₄ emission was reduced by 1,834 tCO₂e/year peak and 665 tCO₂e one time reduction. 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

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition 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
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: ☒ 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)

1239670922

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

52

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

59

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

61

(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)

259417076

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

59

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

57

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

82

(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. Note: Higher forecasted capex percentage in 2035 due to transition through gas and renewables and significant lower oil capex spending forecast.

[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	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 2025, 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. The joint study was completed in 2025. And after we acquired Sakakemang PSC in 2025 we maintained the aspiration of implementing CCS in Kaliberbau Dalam gas development. • Arung Nowera CCS (South Sumatra PSC) - Initially designated for MedcoEnergi's own CO2 storage, the subsurface and engineering evaluations hve been completed in 2025. • South Natuna Sea Block B CCS Hub - A planned regional CCS hub with cross border

Singapore emissions. We participated in the bidding process and submitted proposal at the end of 2025 with the development plan based on the evaluation conducted previously.
[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 followed with subsurface engineering work specifically for CO2 storage purpose and also Pre FEED study to support integrated CCS solutions. We are also evaluated 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. In this evaluation we have done extensive subsurface evaluation and Pre FEED; and came up with development plan of CCS Hub in South Sea Natuna Block B and Beluga area to serve industrial emissions.

[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)

1976976

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

0.49

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

0.44

(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 includes 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)

9297672

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

2.31

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

9.2

(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 includes 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)

163416178

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

40.64

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

27.88

(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)

227405359

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

56.55

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

62.48

(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]*

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-23

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

53

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-31

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related CAPEX decreased in 2025 due to the construction of wastewater treatment facilities in 2024, meanwhile the anticipated trend is expected to be higher due to the water pond construction in Corridor, aligned with our development plan. Water-related OPEX is relatively the same compared to the previous year, meanwhile the anticipated trend is expected to be lower due to lower well injection conversion in Onshore Asset and operation optimization in Oman.
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Water is not currently considered to have a significant or substantive financial impact on MedcoEnergi's business based on our materiality assessment. Therefore, the Company does not apply a formal internal water price and does not currently plan to implement one within the next two years. However, as part of our water-related risk and opportunity assessments, MedcoEnergi incorporates water cost assumptions in both qualitative and quantitative analyses across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. These assessments consider asset-specific conditions, including local water availability, supply sources, and potential future costs, to support decision-making and evaluate potential business impacts associated with water-related risks and opportunities.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[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

☒ Stress test investments

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

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

(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 uses 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)

25

(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 over time, taking into account developments in Indonesian regulations and changes in benchmark values. When the pricing approach has deviated materially from the applicable regulation or benchmark, a new approach is proposed 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 ☒ Water
Customers	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[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

☒ Other, please specify :We assess individually depending on the Scope of Work or the technical requirements; Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(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.

(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

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[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 requirements as mandated by regulation. During the supplier selection process, we apply an evaluation process to select competent suppliers to manage our waste and support our environmental requirements.

Water

(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 prioritize suppliers that support our environmental compliance requirements. We engage suppliers under formal agreements to manage environmental requirements related to regulatory obligations, including waste and water management. During the supplier selection process, we conduct pre-qualification assessments, audits, and final evaluations to ensure suppliers meet applicable environmental regulations and requirements. We also engage suppliers to assess and enhance their awareness, knowledge, and capabilities related to sustainability and climate change, supporting continual improvement in environmental performance across our value chain.

[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 to 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 sanctions for non-compliance.

Water

(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 to 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 sanctions 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:

- ☒ Other, 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

- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :monitoring contractor KPI

(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:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Our response/action is aligned with Medco vendor sanction procedure/matrix

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(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 non-compliance. 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 non-compliance. We identified %tier 1 by procurement spends as direct suppliers with high and medium risk rating.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, 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

- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :monitoring contractor KPI

(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%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Our response/action is aligned with Medco vendor sanction procedure/matrix

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(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 non-compliance. We identified %tier 1 by procurement spends as direct suppliers with high and medium risk rating.

[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:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(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.

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Engaged building management for EVCU installation

(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 an e-newsletter that promotes 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 panels on our offshore platforms and Matak shore base. Furthermore, we engaged building management for Electric Vehicle Charging Unit/EVCU installation. As a result, fuel use for office operations in the Jakarta Office has been eliminated.

(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 :Engaged building management for EVCU installation

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ No other supplier engagement

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

MedcoEnergi engages with suppliers and contractors through Vendor Day and Contractor Forum on relevant sustainability and operational matters. However, water-related issues are currently not identified as a priority area for supplier engagement and are therefore not specifically addressed as a key engagement topic.

[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:

☒ Unknown

(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.

Water

(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%

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

Building organizational capabilities is key to translating our climate goals into action. We equip employees with technical skills to drive a sustainable future. 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 2025, we continued 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 40 GAIA Champions who have successfully shared their knowledge through multiple sessions, engaging over 950 employees through various formats—including in person, online, and hybrid sessions. Also, 6 training programs and knowledge-sharing sessions covered renewables, low-carbon technologies, CCS-CCUS, and climate change, engaging 181 employees with 2,930 training hours dedicated to competency-building. Additionally, more than 5,000 employees completed three e-learning modules on Sustainability (including water) and Climate Change, while 30 leaders earned global certifications in Sustainability, ESG, and Climate Change.

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:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

We engage with customers and buyers annually as part of the calculation and limited assurance process for our Scope 3 GHG emissions, particularly Category 10 (Processing of Sold Products) and Category 11 (Use of Sold Products). This ongoing engagement supports data collection and validation, enhances transparency across the value chain, and contributes to the continuous improvement of our Scope 3 GHG emissions calculation methodology.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, we engaged 27 buyers as part of our Scope 3 GHG emissions assessment for Category 10 (Processing of Sold Products) and Category 11 (Use of Sold Products). We received responses from 13 buyers, representing approximately 48% of the buyers engaged. For buyers that did not respond, publicly available information and disclosures were used to support the estimation of emissions and ensure the completeness of the assessment.

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:

☒ Unknown

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

Building organizational 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 2025, we continued 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 40 GAIA Champions who have successfully shared their knowledge through multiple sessions, engaging over 950 employees through various formats—including in person, online, and hybrid sessions. Also, 6 training programs and knowledge-sharing sessions covered renewables, low-carbon technologies, CCS-CCUS, and climate change, engaging 181 employees with 2,930 training hours dedicated to competency-building. Additionally, more than 5,000 employees completed three e-learning modules on Sustainability and Climate Change, while 30 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 the focus is on assets over which we have operational control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

The water performance submission is based on the operational control of the Company's assets, as the focus is on assets over which we have operational control.

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 the focus is on assets over which we have operational 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

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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(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; 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.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

587.62

(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 base year of scope 2 market-based uses the same approach as the location based method due to no RECs have been procured yet at base year and there are no residual mix emission factor published by government. 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; 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]

(7.6) 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)

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The gross global Scope 1 emissions include emissions from E&P operations (3,739,915.72 tCO₂e) and power operations (1,500,019.27 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)

96433.05

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

76796.95

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The gross global Scope 2 emissions include emissions from our E&P operations (91,863.09 tCO₂e for location-based and 72,226.99 tCO₂e for market-based) and power operations (4,569.96 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:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

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)

306782.77

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

- 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 assurance process has been completed for scope 3 emission data"

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1886165.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Site-specific method

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

0.12

(7.8.6) Please explain

- 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 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)

21133217.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Fuels and feedstocks product type, 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

8

(7.8.6) Please explain

- 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 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not have downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No franchise activity involved in our operation

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Based on our materiality assessment for total Scope 3 emissions, Categories 3, 10, and 11 account for over 95% of our total Scope 3 footprint. Consequently, the remaining categories have been deemed insignificant

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No additional upstream emission other than mentioned in above categories

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No additional downstream emission other than mentioned in above categories
[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> ☒ 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_SR2025_ENG.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2025 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 18-24 out of 34. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iii.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ 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 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_SR2025_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2025 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 18-24 out of 34. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iii.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ 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_SR2025_ENG.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2025 GHG Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that were subject of the assurance can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page 18-24 out of 34. The opinion that confirms the verification can be found in the attached Assurance Letter on page iii.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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:

☒ Increased

(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)

1719.54

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Lower biodiesel fuel consumption in 2025 mainly driven by less drilling activities in Madura Offshore

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95481.01

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Total emission reduction from 44 implemented GHG Reduction Projects in 2025. 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 MedcoEnergy 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Higher GHG emission in 2025 compared to 2024 mainly from higher gas flaring and fugitive in South Natuna Sea Block B due to increased production from Terubuk and Forel. The calculation formula of % Emission Value: $\frac{[2025 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)] - [2024 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)] - (Renewable energy consumption + Other emissions reduction activities)}}{[2024 \text{ Gross Scope 1 emissions (7.6) + Gross Scope 2 emissions (7.7)]}$.
[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	Select from:

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	☒ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

5106638.65

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

5106638.65

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

3925.52

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

98137.9

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

9.33

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

2781.69

(7.15.1.8) 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 selected gas)

22.29

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

32376.76

(7.15.1.8) 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)

3168068.39

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

60.06

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

3171554.18

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from combustion (exclude flaring) consist of emissions from CO2 emissions (3,171,554.18 tCO2e), CH4 emissions (1,501.50 tCO2e), and N2O emissions (1984.29 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)

439357.18

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

1083.65

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

466449.45

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from flaring consist of CO2 emissions (439,357.18tCO2e), CH4 emissions (27,091.21 tCO2e), and N2O emissions (1.06 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)

212.45

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

840

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

21214.86

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from venting consist of emissions from CO2 emissions (212.45 tCO2e) and CH4 emissions (21,002.41 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)

536.46

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

1885.49

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

80075.52

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from fugitives consist of emissions from CO2 emissions (536.46 tCO2e), CH4 emissions (47,162.29 tCO2e) and HFCs (32,376.76 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)

24.87

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

621.71

(7.15.4.7) Comment

The gross global Scope 1 emissions from process (feedstock) consist of CH₄ emissions (621.71 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	5169118.71	30464.9	10828.8
Oman	1213.09	65875.81	65875.81
Singapore	0	6.45	6.45
Thailand	69603.18	85.88	85.88

[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>	<i>3739915.72</i>
Row 2	<i>Power Operation</i>	<i>1500019.27</i>

[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)	3739915.72	<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>91863.09</i>	<i>72226.99</i>
Row 2	<i>Power Operation</i>	<i>4569.96</i>	<i>4569.96</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>91863.09</i>	<i>72226.99</i>	<i>Upstream Oil & Gas (E&P Operation)</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i></i>	<i></i>	<i>No midstream activity</i>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<i></i>	<i></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)

5239934.99

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

96433.05

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

76796.95

(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)

701283.01

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

20523.92

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

887.82

(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)

1002719.32

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

2040.59

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

2040.59

(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)

1964452.61

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

419.43

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

419.43

(7.23.1.15) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(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)

70816.28

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

65968.15

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

65968.15

(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)

644.5

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

2911

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

2911

(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)

1419701.43

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

4514.65

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

4514.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

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

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)

74180.7

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

15.4

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

15.4

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Multidaya Prima Elektrindo, Energi Prima Elektri

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)

36.89

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

5.74

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

5.74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Pembangkitan Pusaka Parahiangan, Bio Jatropha Indonesia

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) - Geothermal

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Geothermal 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)

6086.29

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

34.17

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

34.17

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Medco Cahaya Geothermal

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Medco Power Indonesia (MPI) - Solar

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Solar 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)

13.96

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

0

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

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions from Medcosolar Bali Timur
 [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: 3895.16 ton CH₄ Total Natural Gas Production: 9,192,135.11 TOE Total Hydrocarbon Production: 11,902,185.66 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
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

85837.52

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16435246.04

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

16521083.56

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20536.19

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

63203.21

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

83739.40

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

182644.94

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

182644.94

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

108297.06

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16681094.19

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

16789391.25

[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
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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We use biomass derived fuel which are Gasohol (E5), Diesel (B7), Biodiesel (B30, B35, and B40), but we do not have a sustainable certificate issued as a complement to the fuel.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

85837.52

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We use biomass derived fuel which are Gasohol (E5), Diesel (B7), Biodiesel (B30, B35, and B40) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) 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, B35, and B40) for both E&P operations and power operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use coal as our energy source

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

473199

(7.30.7.7) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15962046.85

(7.30.7.7) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16521083.56

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total fuel consumption accounted for both E&P operations and power operations.

[Fixed row]

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

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32682.87

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Oman

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50835.4

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

182644.94

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.66

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.66

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205.46

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4526.35

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

-

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15633.62

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(7.30.15.14) Comment

-

*[Add 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	15.8	<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	224.34	<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)

564

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

749

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

1718

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Reserves are calculated on Net Working Interest, taking into account percentage of MedcoEnergi's ownership on each assets. Our Company Reserves disclosure is up to 2P and Mid Case Contingent Resources.

[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) (%)

22

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

23

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

11

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Reserves are calculated based on Net Working Interest, reflecting MedcoEnergi's ownership percentage in each asset. Medco's reserves disclosure includes Proved and Probable reserves.

Natural gas

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

78

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

77

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

89

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Reserves are calculated based on Net Working Interest, reflecting MedcoEnergi's ownership percentage in each asset. Medco's reserves disclosure includes Proved and Probable reserves.

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 (%)

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Not Applicable.
[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 (%)

81

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

90

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

88

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

89

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY25, 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 (%)

19

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

10

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

12

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

11

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

6

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY25, 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 (%)

30

(7.38.4.7) Comment

We only disclose up to 2P in MedcoEnergi Financial Statement FY25, 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

0.00151

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

5316731.94

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3521685010.64

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.97

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Higher GHG intensity in 2025 compared to 2024 is due to higher GHG emission mainly from higher gas flaring and fugitive in South Natuna Sea Block B as result of increased production from Terubuk and Forel. In spite of the increase, we have reduced our emissions by 95,481 tCO₂e across our operated assets from implementing 44 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated reduction of 8,619 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2025); Switched to low carbon electrification in Corridor, Offshore, Onshore, and Thailand with estimated reduction of 6,204 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through WHB operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 19,852 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through GTG operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 11,911 tCO₂e/year; Operation improvement through EGC Discharge Pressure Lowering project in Offshore reduced 10,521 tCO₂e/year. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.047

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

3812142.7

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

81433936.86

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Higher GHG intensity for E&P operation in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to lower production in several assets as a result of natural production decline. In spite of the increase, we have reduced our emissions by 95,481.01 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 44 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated reduction of 8,619 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2025); Switched to low carbon electrification in Corridor, Offshore, Onshore, and Thailand with estimated reduction of 6,204 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through WHB operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 19,852 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through GTG operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 11,911 tCO₂e/year; Operation improvement through EGC Discharge Pressure Lowering project in Offshore reduced 10,521 tCO₂e/year. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.453

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

1504589.23

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3318927.06

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(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 2025 was driven by the increasing amount of electricity production compared to 2024
[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

0.05

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

6

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

(7.48.6) Please explain

Higher GHG intensity for E&P operation in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to lower production in several assets as a result of natural production decline. In spite of the increase, we have reduced our emissions by 95,481.01 tCO2e across our operated assets by implementing 44 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated reduction of 8,619 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2025); Switched to low carbon electrification in Corridor, Offshore, Onshore, and Thailand with estimated reduction of 6,204 tCO2e/year; Operational improvements through WHB operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 19,852 tCO2e/year; Operational improvements through GTG operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 11,911 tCO2e/year; Operation improvement through EGC Discharge Pressure Lowering

project in Offshore reduced 10,521 tCO2e/year. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.
[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

48171058.46

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gigajoule

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total energy consumption decreased in 2025 compared to 2024 mainly due to lower fuel gas consumption mostly attributed to operational improvements and several GHG emission reduction projects
[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)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ 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:

- ☒ Market-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)

3739915.72

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

72226.99

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

3812142.710

(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

148.34

(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 target for our Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emission by 30% below our 2019 base year, exceed 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 95,481.01 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 44 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated reduction of 8,619 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2025); Switched to low carbon electrification in Corridor, Offshore, Onshore, and Thailand with estimated reduction of 6,204 tCO₂e/year; Operational

improvements through WHB operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 19,852 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through GTG operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 11,911 tCO₂e/year; Operation improvement through EGC Discharge Pressure Lowering project in Offshore reduced 10,521 tCO₂e/year. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.

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)

☒ 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:

☒ Market-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)

3739915.72

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

72226.99

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

3812142.710

(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

98.89

(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 95,481.01 tCO₂e across our operated assets by implementing 44 GHG emission reduction initiatives. Example of our emission reduction initiatives: Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated reduction of 8,619 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2025); Switched to low carbon electrification in Corridor, Offshore, Onshore, and Thailand with estimated reduction of 6,204 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through WHB operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 19,852 tCO₂e/year; Operational improvements through GTG operating mode optimization in Corridor reduce emissions of 11,911 tCO₂e/year; Operation improvement through EGC Discharge Pressure Lowering project in Offshore reduced 10,521 tCO₂e/year. These efforts enabled us to achieve the 2025 interim targets from base year 2019 for our E&P operation. The details of emission reduction initiatives can be found in the response to the questionnaire 7.55.2 and/or MedcoEnergi 2025 Sustainability Report page 73-78.

(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

97379.12

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

161.9022656160

(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 target for our methane emission by 40% below our 2019 base year, exceed 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: Suban Tank N2 Gas Blanketing with estimated methane reduction of 1,169 tCO2e/year; Flare reduction through Flare Recovery in Suban Baru A1 with estimated methane reduction of 755 tCO2e/year; Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 648 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2025)

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

97379.12

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(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.***(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***We have implemented several methane emissions reduction initiatives in 2025, such as: Suban Tank N2 Gas Blanketing with estimated methane reduction of 1,169 tCO2e/year; Flare reduction through Flare Recovery in Suban Baru A1 with estimated methane reduction of 755 tCO2e/year; Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 648 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2025). Our plan for further reductions are Flare reductions, Well Site Instrument Gas Replacement using nitrogen & Solar PV, and Facility footprint optimisations.**[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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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 continue to explore the options for carbon removal, including upstream Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) 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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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 continue to explore the options for carbon removal, including upstream Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) 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]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your fossil fuel activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

	Methane emissions reduction targets
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Methane emissions included in targets reported in questions 7.53.1 or 7.53.2

[Fixed 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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	38	145209.68
Not to be implemented	0	

[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 energy efficiency in production processes initiative, please specify :Flare Avoidance

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

8619

(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)

662193

(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-2 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up, Suban-3 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up, Suban-13 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up, Suban-6 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up, Suban-22ST2 Well Testing Well Clean Up, Suban-22ST2 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up, Dayung-9 Perf: Well Testing Well Clean Up. One time reduction gain in 2025.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1179

(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)

1152548

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1076000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of fuel gas blanketing with N2 gas blanketing of Suban Tanks, resulting in reduced fuel gas consumption and venting. Estimated annual CO2 saving is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

298

(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)

34576

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

411400

(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

Solar PV installation in Suban (Corridor) to power workshop shelter. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 1,870 per year over its lifetime

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

179

(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)

17057

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

374495

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar PV installation in Dayung Camp (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 1,702 per year over its lifetime

Row 5

(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)

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)

484491

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

265300

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 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 Rawa (Corridor). 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 (OPEX) of USD 675,784 per year over its lifetime.

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)

8774

(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)

692862

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Flare reduction through flare recovery in Suban Baru A1. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

159

(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)

16981

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

185130

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar PV installation in Sumpal Camp (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 842 per year over its lifetime

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

298

(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)

35710

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

127655

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar PV installation in Grissik (Corridor) to power Admin and Camp Building. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 580 per year over its lifetime

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)

4169

(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)

484070

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

68495

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of air Heat Medium at Suban (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

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)

7156

(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)

484941

(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 through flare purge optimization in Rawa (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

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)

13424

(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)

1577759

(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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of SBCEP operating mode at Suban (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. One time reduction gain in 2025

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)

11911

(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)

1583057

(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 GTG operating mode at Suban (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

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)

19852

(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)

2166256

(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

Optimization of WHB operating mode at Grissik (Corridor). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

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)

7963

(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)

866502

(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 GTG from 2002 to 1002 at Dayung (Corridor). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

158.51

(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)

25903

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(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**

Reactivation of subsea power cable Belida LGP to WPHB. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the operating expenditure of USD 415,000 (Non-Routine).

Row 16**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ 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)

62556

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

380000

(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

Solar PV installation in Terubuk (Offshore) as 100% power source for 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 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)

(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)**

872173

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

295182

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Installation of Spar Buoy in Terubuk. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative also requires operating expenditure of USD 10,000 per year over its lifetime

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)

10521

(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)

2875162

(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

Fuel reduction by lowering EGC discharge pressure in North Belut (Offshore). Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

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)

8635.49

(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)

2440046

(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:*☒ <1 year**(7.55.2.9) Comment***Maleo MPP LP and MP Compressor Deactivation. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. One time reduction gain in 2025***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)**

14186

(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)

2552368

(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

Terubuk Belida Free Flow using oil mode to reduce fuel gas usage form GEC. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. One time reduction gain in 2025

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)

3971

(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)

987676

(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

Lowering suction pressure to reduce fuel gas in Kerisi. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

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)

4367

(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)

564509

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction of fuel gas by AGEU cleaning in Block A. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 230,000 (non routine)

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)

2779

(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)

331448

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction of fuel gas by boiler mechanical cleaning in Block A. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 188,000 (non routine)

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)

2

(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)

8087

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Fugitive reduction through kerang station bypass. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 90,000 (non routine)

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)

(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)**

90606

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 6-10 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Conversion power generation from diesel generator to PLN in Koneng. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative also requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 45,000 per year over its lifetime

Row 26

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

33

(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

Solar PV installation in Block A (Onshore) to power security post JR#1. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 17,000 (non routine)

Row 27

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

15.1

(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)

(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**

Solar PV installation in Rimau (Onshore) to power EOR facility Lighting. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 550 (non routine)

Row 28**(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)**

168.25

(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)

17488

(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:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Bangkanai Pilot Flare Optimization. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs.

Row 29

(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)

17.2

(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)

88726

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(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

Cluster reduction for 14 wells in Rimau (Onshore). Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs

Row 30

(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)

59.56

(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)

6129

(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

Fuel gas optimization for DHU in Lematang. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs

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)

0.15

(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)

(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***Leak Evaluation in Jata Pipeline. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs***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)**

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)

430000

(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

Further fuel optimization for Thermal Oxidizer in Lematang. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs

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)

0.05

(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:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Leak Evaluation in Kaji Satellite. Estimated annual CO2e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs

Row 34

(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)

2498

(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)

1244884

(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

Fuel optimization through AGR Absorber Pressure Normalization. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. This initiative does not require any investment costs

Row 35

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(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)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2100000

(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

New 2,500 kW Diesel Engine Generator in Bualuang. Estimated annual CO₂e saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 36

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4057.9

(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)

312526

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

973800

(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

ESP Replacement in Bualuang. Estimated annual CO2 saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

Row 37

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

20.58

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2790

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35670

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Solar Panel at Sattahip Warehouse in Bualuang. Estimated annual CO2 saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX). This initiative also requires operating expenditure (OPEX) of USD 176 per year over its lifetime

Row 38

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

11.88

(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)

1884

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11000

(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

PMM application for ESP Pilot (1 unit in 2025) in Oman KSF. Estimated annual CO2 saving number is peak per year. The investment required for this project consists of the gross capital costs (CAPEX).

[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 2025 as follows: Suban Tank N2 Gas Blanketing with estimated methane reduction of 1,169 tCO2e/year Suban Baru A1 Flare Recovery with estimated methane reduction of 755 tCO2e/year A total of seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up & testing in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 648 tCO2e (one time reduction gain in 2025) Our plan for further methane reductions are Flare reductions, Well Site Instrument Gas Replacement using nitrogen & Solar PV, 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 2025, 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 recorded 35 findings, of which 94% have been rectified. The Onshore asset recorded 10 fugitive emission findings, of which 90% have been rectified. The Offshore asset recorded 178 findings, of which 64% have been rectified.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production and processing activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

(7.62.1) Occurrence of flaring in production and/or processing activities

Select from:

☒ Yes, both non-emergency and emergency flaring

(7.62.2) Flaring reduction targets

Select from:

☒ No flaring targets have been set

(7.62.3) Efforts to reduce flaring

Select all that apply

☒ Improvements in efficiency

☒ Gas conservation and reinjection

(7.62.4) Involvement in voluntary flaring reduction programs

Select all that apply

☒ World Bank Zero Routine Flaring by 2030

(7.62.5) Primary reason for not setting flaring reduction targets

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(7.62.6) Please explain

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 10 flaring reduction initiatives completed in 2025, some of them are: Suban Baru A1 Flare Recovery with estimated methane reduction of 755 tCO₂e/year; Rawa Flare Purge Optimization with estimated methane reduction of 373 tCO₂e/year; and A total of Seven flare avoidance by directly flowing gas during well clean up and testing in Corridor with estimated methane reduction of 648 tCO₂e (one time reduction gain in 2025).

[Fixed row]

(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 :Indonesia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other power, 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 and geothermal in recent years in our MPI subsidiaries: - Operational phase: East Bali PV (25 MWp), Sumbawa PV (26 MWp), Solar Rooftops at ELB (33 kWp) and MRPR (47 kWp) site offices, and Ijen Geothermal 35 MW. • 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

334219

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions calculation in 2025 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

2

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our domestic assets total volume water withdrawal are measured daily using flowmeter. Water withdrawal purchased from third party are measured monthly. The total water withdrawal is disclosed annually in our Sustainability Reports in accordance with GRI Standards.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our domestic assets total volume water withdrawal are measured daily using flowmeter. Water withdrawal purchased from third party are measured monthly. The total water withdrawal is disclosed annually in our Sustainability Reports in accordance with GRI Standards.

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our produced water are measured and monitored daily using flowmeter.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory analysis

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our domestic assets, treated water withdrawal is monitored bi-annually refer to Ministry of Health Regulation No.2 of 2023, measuring turbidity, color, TDS, temperature, taste, odor, coliform, E.coli, pH, Fe, fluoride, hardness, manganese, nitrate, cyanide, detergent, and pesticide. Our Thailand asset withdraws seawater and monitor it quarterly in accordance with WHO standard for potable water using Reverse Osmosis. We also monitor total Chloride weekly using test kit in our Offshore Laboratory. Our Oman asset complies with Royal Decrees (115/2001) Protection of sources of potable water from pollution. We also monitor our produced water quality prior to treatment and/or reinjection as per required in Environmental Permit.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our discharge volume are measured daily using flowmeter. We perform monthly effluent monitoring for water discharged to surface water & seawater. For our produced water, we conduct regular sampling every 5 years for reinjected produced water in accordance with applicable permit requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our discharge volume are measured daily using flowmeter. We perform monthly effluent monitoring for water discharged to surface water & seawater. For our produced water, we conduct regular sampling every 5 years for reinjected produced water in accordance with applicable permit requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our discharge volume are measured daily using flowmeter. We perform monthly effluent monitoring for water discharged to surface water & seawater. For our produced water, we conduct regular sampling every 5 years for reinjected produced water in accordance with applicable permit requirements.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory analysis by certified third party

(9.2.4) Please explain

We perform monthly effluent monitoring to guarantee water safety before it is discharged to comply with applicable standards and permits. At Lematang and OPF Grati, we implemented SPARING (Continuous Wastewater Quality Online Monitoring), an automated continuous wastewater monitoring system that adheres to MoE of Indonesia regulations. Our Thailand asset monitor the water discharge quality annually, refer to MARPOL Annex IV (MEPC284(70)). Our Oman's asset wastewater are treated by PDO, it complies with Ministerial Decisions (145/93) wastewater Reuse and discharge.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is not monitored in our sites, discharge quality is only monitored by standard effluent parameters based on government of Indonesia standard (MoEF 68/2016, MoE 11/2025) for domestic asset and refer to MARPOL Annex IV (MEPC284(70)) for Thailand asset, with parameters such as: pH, BOD, COD, TSS, oil & grease, ammonia, total coliform, and flowrate.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our domestic asset water discharge quality is referring to MoE Regulation No.19/2010, MoEF Regulation No.68/2016, MoE Regulation No.11/2025, and our Thailand asset is referring to MARPOL Annex IV (MEPC284(70)), where temperature is not part of indicator for water discharge quality.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated using mass balance from our water withdrawals and discharge (refer to Sustainability Report withdrawal & discharge data).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water recycled/reused are not measured in our sites, however, we do have several water saving programs such as: reusing treated wastewater from WWTPs for hydrant needs and watering plants in South Sumatra Block, Rimau, and Corridor; reusing treated wastewater as a chemical solvent in Lematang.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter for the volume and laboratory analysis by a certified third party for the quality monitoring.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water service for all workers are monitored annually. Measurement for volume reading is conducted using flowmeter and quality is monitored by sampling by certified third party. In our domestic assets, WASH services is monitored according to Ministry of Health Regulation No.2 of 2023, measuring turbidity, color, TDS, temperature, taste, odor, coliform, ecoli, pH, Fe, fluoride, hardness, mangane, nitrate, cyanide, detergent, and pesticide. While our Thailand asset, WASH service is monitored in accordance with USEPA245.1 APHA 3030K.3120B. Our Oman asset complies with Royal Decrees (115/2001) Protection of sources of potable water from pollution.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

49800

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our oil & gas assets recorded a water withdrawal of 49,800, slightly increased from 2024 due to the Forel and Terubuk fields in South Natuna Sea Block B coming on stream. The thresholds applied to the “Comparison with Previous Reporting Year” and “Five-Year Forecast”: <10% = About the Same; 10–50% = Higher/Lower; >50% = Much Higher/Lower.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

44771

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our oil & gas assets recorded a water discharge of 21,295 megalitres water to the environment and reinjected 23,476 megaliters produced water in 2025. The thresholds applied to the “Comparison with Previous Reporting Year” and “Five-Year Forecast”: <10% = About the Same; 10–50% = Higher/Lower; >50% = Much Higher/Lower.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

5029

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total consumption is 5,029 megalitres for oil and gas assets, calculated from mass balance of water withdrawal and water discharge. The thresholds applied to the “Comparison with Previous Reporting Year” and “Five-Year Forecast”: <10% = About the Same; 10–50% = Higher/Lower; >50% = Much Higher/Lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

49800

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our oil & gas assets recorded a water withdrawal of 49,800, slightly increased from 2024 due to the Forel and Terubuk fields in South Natuna Sea Block B coming on stream.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

44771

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our oil & gas assets recorded a water discharge of 21,295 megalitres water to the environment and reinjected 23,476 megaliters produced water in 2025.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters)

5029

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our total consumption is 5,029 megalitres, calculated from mass balance of water withdrawal and water discharge.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1870

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ Other, please specify :Internal Water Risk Assessment

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Our water risk assessment includes WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess water risk level across our operating area. Our asset, KSF Oman which located in Nimr, Oman is categorized as “arid and low water use”. Arid areas with low water use are scored as high stress according to WRI. Although our Oman asset is in a water-stressed area, we withdraw groundwater from non-freshwater sources.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

273

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Company uses water withdrawn from fresh surface water, mostly from rivers close to our operating area. In 2025, we withdrawn 273 megaliters water from fresh surface water, decreased than previous year due to lower POB.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

11333

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Company uses water withdrawn from seawater, especially for our Offshore assets and Corridor Storage Tanker which uses Reverse Osmosis (RO), lower than previous year due to operation optimization. Most of our seawater withdrawn are utilized for cooling water for our Offshore assets.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

2362

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our asset such as Onshore, Corridor, and Oman uses water withdrawn from groundwater for our operation. In 2025, we withdrawn 2,362 megaliters water from groundwater. Groundwater withdrawn in Oman is categorized as non-freshwater source, refer to GRI 303.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None of our assets withdrawn water from non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

35804

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, we measured 35,804 megaliters produced water as the result of oil & gas extraction. Our management of produced water at MedcoEnergi adheres to this three-fold strategy: discharging the treated water into a water body, reinjecting it into an injection well, and allowing it to be managed by other entities. Our produced water is treated at our Produced Water Treatment (PWT) facilities to lower the concentration of hydrocarbons, chemicals, and hazardous substances to levels that align with relevant regulations and standards. Corridor, Bualuang, and other onshore operations implement a reinjection strategy. For our operations in Oman Karim Small Fields (KSF), we send our gross liquid production to our client, Petroleum Development Oman (PDO). Therefore, we exclude Oman KSF produced water in our data as it is managed by PDO.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

28

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Several assets in our company use water from third party sources. In 2025, 28 megaliters water from third party were recorded to support our operation, decreased than previous year due to lower POB.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ No/minimal change in business activity**(9.2.8.5) Please explain**

In 2025, we discharged 195 megaliters treated wastewater Across our assets, domestic wastewater is treated at Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP). We regularly monitor effluents to ensure compliance with regulations in host country (e.g., Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Indonesia, MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV for International Offshore asset) to maintain levels lower than the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) before discharging.

Brackish surface water/seawater**(9.2.8.1) Relevance***Select from:*☒ Relevant**(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)**

21054

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our EP Assets such as Offshore and Corridor discharged 21,054 megaliters water to the sea. We regularly monitor effluents to ensure compliance with host country regulations mandated by Indonesia Ministry of Environment (MoE) for our domestic assets and MARPOL Annex IV (MEPC285(70)) for our Thailand asset to maintain levels lower than the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) before discharging.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

23476

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We manage produced water through three strategies that include discharging treated water into water bodies, reinjecting into injection wells, or transferring to third-party entities. In 2025, we reinjected 23,476 megaliters produced water to reinjection wells. We ensure that the reinjected produced water does not contaminate surrounding groundwater and aquifers, in compliance with applicable permit requirements.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

45

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

*In 2025, 45 megalitres of wastewater from our Oman oil & gas assets were managed by third parties, decreased than previous year due to lower POB.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Quaternary treatment is not required in our host countries, as tertiary treatment is sufficient to meet threshold limit values (TLVs) and comply with applicable regulations.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

33632

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Host country regulation

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We regularly monitor effluents to ensure compliance with regulations mandated by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to maintain levels lower than the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) before discharging.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

6

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Host country regulation

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our offshore assets (Sampang and Thailand) wastewater are treated to secondary level. We regularly monitor effluents to ensure compliance with regulations mandated by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) for our domestic assets and MARPOL Annex IV (MEPC285(70)) for our Thailand asset to maintain levels lower than the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) before discharging.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0.04

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Host country regulation

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our asset in Tarakan wastewater are treated to primary level. We regularly monitor effluents to ensure compliance with regulations mandated by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to maintain levels lower than the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) before discharging.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

11133

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2025, 11,091 ML of water was discharged to the natural environment without treatment. Water from Offshore's cooling water are discharged to the sea without treatment, however it still meets the permit requirement. Reject RO Water from our Corridor & Offshore asset don't need further treatment before discharged to the sea as it still meets the permit requirement. Reject RO Salinity concentration is within the range of natural seawater salinity levels as this is the required compliance stated in our permit. An additional 42 ML was discharged without treatment to a third party. In our offshore asset (Sampang), water is discharged to communal WWTP managed by third party (DLH Camplong). For our operations in Oman Karim Small Fields (KSF), we send our gross liquid production to our client, Petroleum Development Oman (PDO). Therefore, we exclude Oman KSF produced water in our data as it is managed by PDO.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

3/19 of our sites, representing 43% of global production, have been identified as potentially exposed to water risk. The facilities included here (detailed further in 9.3.1) are the facilities that pose the biggest financial/strategic risk to our organization.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not assessed in our value chain because it is not company's priority right now.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Suban

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

- ☒ Batang Hari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-2.534768

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

103.384666

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

432.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

125.1

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

307.3

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

338.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

31.4

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

307.3

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

93.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Based on our water risk assessment, one of our site in Corridor asset is exposed to water risk. The water is withdrawn from ground water (renewable), we also generate produced water as the result of our oil & gas extraction. Effluent is discharged to surface water, in accordance with the Regulation of Gov. of Indonesia. We reinjected our produced water to injection well and ensure that the reinjected produced water does not contaminate surrounding groundwater and aquifers. Total consumption is calculated using mass balance from withdrawal and discharge.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Oman KSF

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Oman

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

23.589682

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

58.373386

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1870

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1852

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

18

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1828

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Based on our water risk assessment, our Oman asset is located in water stress area. The water is withdrawn from ground water (renewable) and purchased from third party. Effluent is treated by third party. Total consumption is calculated using mass balance from withdrawal and discharge.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Matak

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

- ☒ Other, please specify :North Borneo Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

3.343

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.257

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

72

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

4.6

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

67.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Based on our water risk assessment, Matak facility is exposed to water risk area. The water is withdrawn from surface water. Effluent is treated in our WWTP prior for discharging to the sea. Total consumption is calculated using mass balance from withdrawal and discharge.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :All the water sampling conducted and issued by third party certified laboratory, approved by the government in reference to local regulations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :All the water sampling conducted and issued by third party certified laboratory, approved by the government in reference to local regulations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our water accounting data is not yet verified by third party.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3380991508

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

67891.40

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal is forecasted to be about the same, however, revenue forecast is difficult to predict due to price volatility, demand, etc. The reported gross revenue is attributable to the E&P asset excluding non-operated asset.

[Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

68.12

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☒ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :1000 TOE HC Product

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☒ About the same

(9.11.1.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☒ About the same

(9.11.1.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply
☒ Inform community/local engagement

(9.11.1.8) Please explain

Our Oil & Gas operations have seen a steady increase in freshwater withdrawal intensity over the years due to growing drilling activities as disclosed in our Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Indonesia Government Regulation No.74 of 2001 regarding Hazardous Substance and Material Management

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Our product is oil and gas which highly flammable, these substances are categorized as hazardous substances refer to Indonesia Government Regulation No.74 of 2001 regarding Hazardous Substance and Material Management.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Other water quantity indicator used, please specify :Low water withdrawal in water stress area

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Most of our EP assets operating area are located in non-water stress area. We consider our products resulted in the non-water stress area to have low water impact. In our oil and gas asset, we use water for drilling, routine operation (e.g., for cooling water), and domestic purposes, with most of the water is withdrawn in Offshore, where water withdrawn from sea (non-water stress area).

(9.14.7) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct tool, one of our asset, KSF Oman is in water stress area while the rest of our assets are in non-water stress area. In most of our facilities water are not withdrawn in the stress area. Our facilities in Corridor (Corridor Storage Tanker/CST), South Natuna Sea Block B, and Madura Offshore use reverse osmosis (RO) technology for seawater purification to minimize our dependence on groundwater and secure consistent water supplies for production. This method desalinates seawater by passing it through a semipermeable membrane, producing clean water for use in our offshore platforms and storage tanks. We continued our water efficiency efforts through water-saving initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Primary reason for not setting a target in this category	Explain why you do not have a target set in this category
Water pollution	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>We always aim to comply to applicable regulations and permits.</i>
Water withdrawals	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>In most of our facilities water are not withdrawn in the stress area.</i>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>We always aim to comply to applicable regulations and permits.</i>
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years		

[Fixed row]

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 2025, we continued a 3D seismic survey in Corridor asset, covering 16,973 hectares, with 8.693 hectares (51%) located in the Dangku Wildlife Reserve to assess gas discoveries. Seismic activities may generate biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, noise, and air emissions. We therefore prohibited open burning and engaged licensed third party's waste facilities; we also encouraged natural decomposition, enforced vehicle speed limits, inspected equipment, and sprayed roads to control dust to mitigate these impacts. Our Corridor asset comprehensively monitored vegetation and standing crops in accordance with the Government's requirements. As a result, this monitoring indicates vegetation conditions remained comparable to baseline levels, with only minor, temporary changes in lower vegetation due to land preparation. These observations reflect our commitment to conduct environmentally responsible operations through effective environmental management practices.

(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

(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 2025 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 2025, Grissik-Corridor and MEB-DEB 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_SR2025_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

Chief Executive Officer: Ronald Gunawan

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

