Equinor

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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04/08/2025, 06:57 pm

Contents

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:
☑ Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Equinor is an international energy company, headquartered in Stavanger, Norway. Our portfolio encompasses oil and gas, renewables and low carbon solutions. with presence in approximately 30 countries and approximately 23,000 employees worldwide. Equinor was founded as The Norwegian State Oil company (Statoil) in 1972, and it was listed on the Oslo Børs (Norway) and New York Stock Exchange (US) in June 2001. Our purpose is "Energy for people. Progress for society. Searching for better." Our values - open, courageous, collaborative, and caring - guide our decisions and how we engage with each other, our partners, and the societies in which we operate. We are the largest supplier of energy to Europe, a world-leading offshore operator, the largest oil and gas operator in Norway, and a pioneer in offshore wind and low-carbon solutions. We support the United Nations' (UN) sustainable development goals (SDGs) and recognise the importance of contributing to resolving the world's energy trilemma of energy security, energy affordability, and addressing climate change. We support the Paris agreement and aim to become a net-zero company by 2050. Our Energy transition plan was approved by the annual general meeting (AGM) in May 2022 and an update on progress included in our 2023 Integrated Annual report. It charts our course towards achieving our net zero ambition through short-term actions and short-, medium- and long-term ambitions, as well as the external dependencies that will be important to enable us to do so.
[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
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ISIN: NO0010096985

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Oslo and the New York Stock Exchange: EQNR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

515047017

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

☑ Brazil

☑ Canada

☑ Norway

☑ Poland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Bahamas

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

Oil and gas value chain

☑ Downstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Upstream

Other divisions

☑ Carbon capture and storage/utilization

☑ Grid electricity supply from renewables

(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

☑ Downstream 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 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

CLIMATE: Oil and gas value chain: Approx. 94% of the emissions from our oil and gas value chain are from processing and use of sold products, approx.4% of the emissions are from scope 1 and 2 and only approx. 2% are supply chain emissions. We have a good overview over the maritime emissions from the supply chain. (Tier I), which is estimated to contribute to approx. 70-75% of the supply chain emissions. Thus, we have high quality mapping of 99% of the emissions from the oil and gas value chain. For the upstream supply chain we are requesting cradle-to-gate data through the CDP supply chain program for our most material suppliers – based on emissions and spend. Renewables and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) value chain: For Renewables and CCS we have prepared life cycle assessments and have a good overview over "hot spots" in the value chain. For renewables the construction phase normally contributes with 60-85% of the life cycle emissions (dependent on concept), and the emissions originate from different tiers) in the supply chain. Equinor became a member of the CDP supply chain program in 2023 to interact with our most material suppliers on climate performance. From life cycle assessments we know that the most significant emissions in our supply chain from both oil and gas and offshore wind originate from maritime activities and steel and cement. Through the CDP supply chain program in 2023 we reached out to our most material Tier 1 suppliers and asked them for their cradle-to-gate emissions related to the products and services they have delivered to us. The selection of suppliers was based on spend and emissions in the upstream value chain, and in we covered 67% of our upstream scope 3 emissions. The quality of the supply chain data from the upstream scope 3 suppliers varies. Some suppliers are very mature and other less, but they will most likely progress as CSRD comes into force. Approx. 70-75% of our supply chain emissions are downstream scope 3 emissions – maritime emissions, and we collect emission data daily from 95% of the emitters.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Plastics is considered not to be material in our value chain. However, we are focusing on waste sorting and recycling of plastics at all our assets and construction sites. We also have ongoing projects on circularity and waste management that will address plastics.
[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)

1

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

Equinor's enterprise risk management (ERM) process maintains a thorough assessment of potential impacts, probabilities and uncertainties on a running 12-month horizon. Hence the short-term horizon is set to 1 year. Short- and medium-term horizons are likely to include risk factors related to e.g., geopolitical and political developments, emerging regulatory and policy changes, litigation, market uncertainty, human rights, stakeholder activism and reputation.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Risks and risk issues with a time horizon beyond 1 year are assessed quantitatively and qualitatively depending on their strategic importance and maturity, and included on a risk issues radar with horizon of 1-3 years. Short- and medium-term horizons are likely to include risk factors related to e.g. geopolitical and political developments, emerging regulatory and policy changes, litigation, market uncertainty, human rights, stakeholder activism and reputation.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(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

Risks and risk issues with a longer time horizon are assessed quantitatively and qualitatively depending on their strategic importance and maturity, and included on a risk issues radar with horizon of beyond 3 years. Longer term horizons are more likely to include e.g. demand for our products, technology developments, reglobalisation of supply chains, physical climate change effects, and financial robustness. Equinor annually presents its energy scenarios, including energy market outlook towards 2050, in its "Energy Perspectives" report. Additionally, a quantitative stress test of the portfolio is conducted against relevant IEA scenarios, with a long-term horizon (2040 and beyond) as presented in the Equinor Integrated report for 2023.
[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:

☑ 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

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Tornado

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:Iceberg**

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Equinor's risk management approach considers risk as potential deviations (i.e. threats and opportunities) relative to objectives. This approach aligns with ISO 31000, COSO ERM, and The Society for Risk Analysis, with the principle that risk management creates and protects value. Risk management is integrated into Equinor's "Ambition to Action" (AtA) performance framework, which translates the company's purpose, vision, and strategy into strategic objectives, risks, KPIs, and actions. The risk management process is based on ISO31000 Risk management – principles and guidelines and uses a standardized, company-wide framework and methodology for identifying, assessing and managing risks within criteria aligned with company goals. Risk-adjusting actions are subject to cost-benefit evaluation, except for certain types of risks e.g. HSE or integrity, which apply principles such as ALARP. Equinor fully integrates climate-related risks in the enterprise risk management process, from strategic and portfolio decisions to technology choices and operational activities. We consider a broad range of political, legal, regulatory, market, technology, physical, or reputational risk factors linked to climate risk. Monitoring the external context is important to assess threats and opportunities, e.g. changes in technology or regulations may affect energy demand and prices, geopolitics may affect development and operating costs and we apply tools such as internal carbon pricing, scenario analysis, and sensitivity analysis of the portfolio against various energy and carbon price assumptions. Equinor uses quantitative and qualitative methods for risk assessment, supported by experts, written guidance, and pre-defined risk factor checklists, where the focus of climate-related risks varies across business areas and functions, e.g. physical risks, market-related risks, litigation risks. Risks are discussed in management teams and where appropriate are lifted upwards for increased attention. Equinor's full corporate risk assessment across short, medium, and long-term risks is updated every six months and is formally discussed with relevant Corporate and Board committees. Equinor maintains a set of Top Enterprise Risks, including climate-related business risk, which are followed up by the Chief Executive Committee and where risks outside appetite are included in monthly reports to the Board. Ensuring effective risk adjusting actions is integral to our risk management process. Once actions are proposed, reviewed, and agreed with management, assurance is addressed through first, second, and third-line roles across the company, with focus aligned with the risk importance. Risks, actions and assurance findings are reported and followed up in the Management Information System (MIS), which is the corporate AtA performance framework tool. Since 2016, Equinor has tested portfolio resilience against scenarios from the IEA's World Energy Outlook report, which in 2023 included the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and the illustrative Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). Equinor applies price assumptions for oil, natural gas, and CO2 tax for each scenario to forecast impacts on producing

assets and sanctioned and non-sanctioned projects, comparing the impact on net present value (NPV) calculated at commodity price assumptions. Exploration is excluded due to uncertainties related to discoveries and development solutions.

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 and quantitative

(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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ BISI – Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based impacts

☑ BNGC – Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT for Business

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Water stress

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Ocean acidification

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Equinor's risk management approach considers risks as potential deviations that could materialize as upsides or downsides relative to objectives. The company applies the ISO 31000, COSO ERM, and The Society for Risk Analysis principles, which state that risk management creates and protects value. Equinor has an integrated risk management process under its performance framework, "Ambition to Action" (AtA), which translates the company's purpose, vision, and strategy into strategic objectives, risks, KPIs, and actions. The risk management process follows ISO31000 Risk management – principles and guidelines and uses a standardized, company-wide framework for assessing and managing risks that align with company goals. Equinor assesses biodiversity-related risks as an integral part of project and operations specific risk management processes. Risk management methodology for assessing risk to the environment from our operations, included planned activities and incidents, have been specifically developed for this purpose. Once upside and downside risks have been identified and assessed, mitigating or value-enhancing actions are proposed, reviewed, and agreed upon with management at higher levels. We conduct environmental and social impact assessments for new project developments and conduct environmental monitoring during operations. Documentation from project specific impact assessment

processes is disclosed on Equinor.com. Equinor has piloted the BISI methodology in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. As a Proteus partner we have access to and use IBAT for internal assessments including early phase business development. We are a member of the TNFD Forum and have followed the development of the framework. We have used the ENCORE tool for initial early internal assessments of sector specific impact/dependencies. We actively participate in a wide range of research programmes and industry partnerships to build knowledge and develop innovative solutions to protect biodiversity. Early internal assessments using the Encore tool sustainability professionals expertise helps us to identify and manage dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems. Some conclusions are disclosed in our annual report: Relevant dependencies for Equinor include the extraction of natural resources in our supply chain and the bioremediation service that healthy oceans provide when we discharge produced water containing minor fractions of oil and chemicals to sea at some of our offshore platforms.
[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

The interconnections are assessed through the project specific impact assessment (IA) processes supporting the overall project development. Our projects are expected to identify relevant environmental aspects, in line with ISO 14001, and these are then understood and assessed through the IA process. Mitigation or enhancement measures are proposed as seen necessary. Equinor has internal guidance focusing on the identification of environmental aspects, we have a work process on IA and also guidance on how to identify enhancement measures focusing on nature and biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Not clear yet. EQN will establish an approach which will be aligned with CSRD and takes account of the principles in TNFD. Consider whether we can use ENCORE / STAR to inform upstream value chain assessments

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[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:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Once every 6 months

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

e every 6 months
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic is identified as not material to our business.
[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

☑ Brazil

☑ Norway

☑ Poland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our Equinor- and partner-operated production in Norway (constituting around 2/3 of Equinor's total entitlement production) is already subject to Norwegian CO2 taxation and is part of the EU ETS. Equinor's oil and gas production, processing, and refining (where relevant) in UK, Germany and Canada is also subject to CO2

costs for Equinor on an equity basis There is a possibility that CO2 pricing will be implemented in more countries where we have or plan to have oil and gas production. In the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, the IEA assumes all economies will be subject to a carbon price at some point in time, with CO2 pricing dependent on a country categorization. For Equinor, the most relevant oil and gas assets that do not yet have a carbon pricing system in place in the "advanced economies" category are in the US, while our relevant assets in the "emerging economies with pledges" category are in Brazil. This relates both to producing assets, such as Appalachian Basin Operations, Peregrino and Roncador, and developing projects like Bacalhau and Raia. Equinor's assets in the "other emerging markets" category will be negligibly impacted by the carbon price. Likelihood, timing and level of a possible CO2 pricing in these countries are uncertain, but we have used the assumptions from the IEA NZE scenario for simulating this risk. CO2 pricing in more countries than today would imply higher production costs and reduced cash flow/profitability of our assets in such countries.

(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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

Maximum anticipated financial effect in the long term is USD 1,200,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

1200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As described above, we already pay CO2 fees in Norway, the UK, Germany, Canada and Nigeria. We therefore assume the following for the calculation of financial impact: • Potential effects on net present value (NPV) from changes to carbon pricing in countries with current regulations on carbon pricing • We will start paying a CO2 fee (OPEX costs) for our assets in "advanced economies with net zero emission pledges" and "emerging market and developing economies" from 2030. The CO2 fee is based on price points in the IEA NZE scenario for the respective regions and linearly interpolated between price points. Applying these assumptions reduces the NPV of our portfolio by USD 1.2 billion USD (NPV of future cash flows after tax util end the assets' economic lifetime) Although not included in this calculation, it is important to underline that for portfolio and decision analysis, our base assumption include a carbon cost for all assets and projects. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic starting from 2025. We use a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), that increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. Even if not a probable scenario, this extra cost serves as a placeholder for possible future CO2 pricing systems, making sure our assets are financially robust in such a scenario. It should be noted that this first-order sensitivity analysis does not consider how the portfolio and performance would be adapted to changes in a scenario with increased CO2 costs, where proactive/reactive adaptations to tax regimes could be anticipated. Increased CO2 costs could also positively impact our CCS portfolio.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☑ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

56250

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management related to introduction and application of an internal carbon price, is illustrated by the cost in terms of manhours for performing such analyses in investment decisions. - Assumed price: 125 USD/hour - Assumed time: 15 hours per project and assuming 30 projects per year. - Assumed cost: 125 USD/hour x 15 hours x 30 projects 56,250 USD per yearear

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Equinor has taken action in response to this risk by introducing an internal carbon price and evaluation of carbon intensity on both a project and portfolio level in our investment and divestment decisions. Furthermore, we use energy scenarios to inform our strategy planning, stress testing and monitoring of climate policy and regulatory outlook in relevant countries. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost, substantially increased in 2023, to a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), which increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. In countries with higher carbon costs, we use the country specific cost expectations. This carbon cost is also part of break-even calculations when testing for profitability robustness, where projects with insufficient value creation caused by the carbon price will not be sanctioned. The actual CO2 costs (operational control) were 1,276 USD million in 2023. The cost of the internal carbon price is higher than in IEAs Net Zero Scenario, as it applies earlier and to all countries not already paying CO2 tax. Equinor performs an annual sensitivity analysis of its portfolio against the price assumptions in the IEAs energy scenarios. In addition, we perform price sensitivities when making investment decisions. Equinor has worked consistently over a long time to reduce upstream CO2 emissions (e.g. by electrification of offshore platforms using hydro-electric power from shore) and has an upstream CO2 intensity of less than half of our peers. To mitigate the risk of exposure to carbon-pricing further, Equinor has established a number of ambitions to drive down the carbon intensity and the absolute carbon emissions associated with our operated production. These include a net 50% reduction in our operated Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 relative to 2015 and an ongoing strengthening of our upstream CO2 intensity ambitions from 7kg/boe in 2025 to 6kg/boe in 2030.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Norway

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is continuing uncertainty over demand for oil and gas after 2030, due to factors such as technology development, climate policies, changing consumer behavior and demographic changes. Equinor uses scenario analysis to outline different possible energy futures and some of these imply lower oil and natural gas prices. Due to Equinor's large production volumes from the Norwegian continental shelf and existing European infrastructure, the price movements in European prices will be essential for the future cash flow for Equinor. The robustness of Equinor's upstream project portfolio coming on stream prior to 2030 assessed at the Capital Market Update (CMU) 2024 shows an average volume weighted break-even of around 35 USD/bbl. Technology development and increased cost-competitiveness of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies can be both a downside and an upside for Equinor. E.g. the development of battery technologies could allow more intermittent renewables to be used in the power sector and could negatively impact Equinor's gas sales, particularly if subsidies of renewable energy in Europe were to increase and/or costs of renewable energy were to decrease. Opposite, Equinor's renewable energy business could benefit from increased competitiveness but be negatively impacted if such subsidies were reduced or withdrawn. There is significant uncertainty regarding the long-term implications to costs/opportunities for Equinor transitioning to a lower carbon economy.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(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

USD 37,200,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

37200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Equinor has analyzed the sensitivity with changing the oil and gas prices and keeping other parameters constant, of its project portfolio (equity production of producing assets and development projects, exploration excluded) against the assumptions regarding commodity and carbon prices in the energy scenarios in IEA's "World Economic Outlook 2023". The analysis demonstrated a positive impact of around 11% on Equinor's net present value (NPV) when replacing Equinor's price assumptions with the price assumptions in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), a negative impact of 5% related to the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and a negative impact of approximately 42% related to the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). The sensitivity analysis confirms that changes in oil and natural gas prices are key risks to Equinor. If we assume that the financial impact can be illustrated by the result of the 42% NPV reduction from the IEA's NZE, the impact for Equinor would be approximately USD 37.2 billion (42% of Equinor's enterprise value of approximately USD 89 billion, as presented in our 2023 integrated annual report, per 31.12.2023) This, and other forward-looking statements in this report, reflect current views that are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate to future events and depend on circumstances that are difficult to predict and beyond Equinor's control, including societal shifts in consumer demand and technological advancements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot give assurance that they will be realized. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements.

Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons. Equinor does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any forward-looking statements.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2800000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is expressed as an annual gross capex (before project financing) for renewables and LCS. In 2023 this totaled USD 2.8 billion, representing 20% of Equinor's total gross capex of USD 14.1 billion.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The risk is managed through: • Integrating climate considerations in our strategy, performance management and decision making • Applying break-even hurdle rates to ensure project robustness towards lower oil and gas prices • Maintain strong cost discipline and capex flexibility • Diversifying our portfolio into renewables and low carbon solutions (LCS) • Annual scenario analyses and stress-testing (see Equinor Energy Perspectives and Integrated Annual Report) • R&D efforts, where the ambition of 40% of R&D expenditure committed to energy efficiency and low carbon projects by 2025, was already achieved in this reporting year The annual gross capex towards renewables and LCS is expected to increase further (USD 0.4 billion, 4% share in 2021; USD 1.4 billion, 11% share in 2022; USD 2.8 billion, 20% share in 2023) towards 2030 as Equinor continues to grow these segments. Based on current portfolio forecasts, Equinor is progressing its 2025 ambition to allocated more than 30% annual gross capex to renewables and LCS. By 2030, Equinor's ambition is to increase this share to 50%, and to achieve an installed net capacity of 12-16 GW of renewables with the potential to produce 35-60TWh annually. By 2035 the ambition is to produce more than 80TWh of renewable power and decarbonized energy. Equinor's LCS ambition is to deliver 30-50 million tonnes per annum in CO2 transport and storage capacity and to deliver 3-5 major industrial cluster. This forward-looking statement reflects current views about future events and are, by their nature, subject to significant risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future, beyond Equinor's control and difficult to predict, including societal shifts in consumer demand and technological advancements. Equinor does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any forward-looking statements
[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:

☑ Assets

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

10000000000

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

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

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

10000000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The effects of the initiatives to limit climate change changes and the potential impact of the energy transition are relevant to some of Equinor's economic assumptions and future cash flow estimations. The resulting effects and Equinor's exposure to them are sources of uncertainty. Changes in how the world acts with regards to

achieving the goals in the Paris agreement could have a negative impact on the valuation of Equinor's assets. We calculate potential impairment effects given different price scenarios. The financial figure presented here is the possible impairments of upstream production assets and certain intangible assets using assumed prices from IEA's NZE scenario.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS
☑ Norway carbon tax
☑ UK ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

84

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

2717943

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

7335000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

9639938

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Allowances allocated are based on preliminary numbers since quotas are not final until Sept 30 2024.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

51170

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

103000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

154170

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The number of allowances allocated is calculated as a difference between the allowances purchased and verified emission
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

65

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

546480753

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Total scope 1 emissions covered by tax: Scope 1 GHG emission covered by the Norwegian tax regime from upstream and downstream segment, divided by total scope 1 GHG emission. Numbers are 100% for operated assets on Norwegian continental shelf (NCS) and operated onshore facilities. For non-operated onshore facilities numbers are shipper volumes. Total cost of tax paid (USD) covers direct taxation off offshore petroleum activities and Hammerfest LNG. Onshore activities are subject to indirect CO2 taxation not included in total cost of tax paid. Unit: USD
[Fixed row]

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

Our first objective is to ensure that we comply with the schemes in which we participate, and in addition that transaction costs are minimized. Equinor operates facilities which are subject to Norwegian and European carbon pricing. Each year, the company purchases emission allowances (quotas), for the greenhouse gas emissions from our oil and gas production on the Norwegian and UK continental shelf, and onshore facilities in Norway. From 2019, the subsidiary of Equinor, Danske Commodities, has been responsible for CO2 emissions compliance e.g. under the EU Emission Trading System (ETS). Equinor supports the developments of new emission trading schemes in different parts of the world. We recognize it as one of the most cost-efficient ways to cut greenhouse gas emissions. Danske Commodities is responsible for compliance related to GHG trading for Equinor operated emissions. Equinor has been buying European Union Allowances (EUAs) and United Kingdom Allowances (UKAs) in the carbon market since the start of the carbon exchange in 2005 and has been buying Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) since 2007 for compliance purposes. Going forward we will continue to purchase voluntary carbon credits through verified emission reductions (VER).There

are many exchanges in Europe that facilitate transaction of the commodity EU Allowance. Equinor use the International Exchange (ICE) for EUAs and other commodities. When long and short positions in different commodities can be netted, we save on margins. Thus, this is the most efficient way for Equinor and the licenses to transact EUAs. In addition, the UK ETS allowances are traded on ICE. GHG emissions numbers applied to purchase EU ETS allowances are subject to third party verification, through auditor EY.

(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	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Resilience
☑ Shift in business model

(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

☑ Brazil

☑ Norway

☑ Poland

☑ Germany

☑ Argentina

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Driven by the energy transition and an increasing demand for electricity from renewable energy sources, Equinor continues to build its renewable business. We focus on offshore wind and also explore opportunities within onshore renewables and integrated power market solutions. At present, Equinor's renewable portfolio spans multiple continents and technologies– onshore and offshore – and different ownership structures: • In operation: Offshore wind in UK, Germany in addition to solar farms is Brazil, Argentina and Poland. • Under construction: Main part is the Dogger Bank A/B/C projects in UK (SSE operated), Hywind Tampen (fully operational as of August 2023) in Norway and solar in Poland • Additional capacity has secured offtake, mainly offshore wind projects in the US and Poland • Accessed pipeline capacity (currently without offtake). This includes offshore wind in the US and South Korea and solar projects in Poland, Denmark and Brazil • 16.2% shareholding in Scatec ASA Equinor's ambition is to become a global offshore wind major and an industry leader in floating offshore wind, drawing on our extensive offshore experience to drive the industry forward. In addition, Equinor explores opportunities within onshore renewables. Towards 2030, our ambition is to increase installed renewables capacity to 12 to 16 GW (net equity capacity to Equinor).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

Equinor's Renewable and LCS segments have an ambition to generate approximately USD 3 billion in cash flow from operations after tax by 2030, and more than USD 6 billion in 2035

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3000000000

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

6000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our renewables and LCS portfolio is now of materiality where we have line of sight to a significant cash flow from operations after tax in 2030 and beyond. Based on a risked portfolio, we see a cashflow contribution of around 3 billion dollars by 2030, and we aim to more than double this by 2035. The Northern Endurance Partnership, Smeaheia and Bayou Bend are all examples of projects contributing to the cash flow growth within LCS, while BeGreen, Wento, Rio Energy and East Point Energy will make contributions from renewable onshore activities. Furthermore, Empire Wind 1, Dogger Bank A, B and C, as well as Baltyk II and III will all

contribute from the offshore wind segment. Capex growth within renewables and LCS is supporting our strategy, and organic capex split to 2030 is expected to be 45% offshore wind, 25% onshore, 30% LCS.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2800000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is expressed as annual gross capex (before project financing) for renewables and LCS. In 2023 this totaled USD 2.8 billion, representing 20% of Equinor's total gross capex of USD 14.1 billion. The annual gross capex towards renewables and LCS is expected to increase further (USD 0.4 billion, 4% share in 2021; USD 1.4 billion, 11% share in 2022; USD 2.8 billion, 20% share in 2023) towards 2030 as Equinor continues to grow these segments. Based on current portfolio forecasts, Equinor is progressing its 2025 ambition to allocated more than 30% annual gross capex to renewables and LCS. By 2030, Equinor's ambition is to increase this share to 50%, and to achieve an installed net capacity of 12-16 GW of renewables with the potential to produce 35-60TWh annually. By 2035 the ambition is to produce more than 80TWh of renewable power and decarbonized energy. Equinor's LCS ambition is to deliver 30-50 million tonnes per annum in CO2 transport and storage capacity and to deliver 3-5 major industrial cluster.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Equinor is building a profitable renewables business, looking to increase returns through regional synergies, project financing, strategic farm-downs, and inorganic growth. We seek to execute projects at scale, strive for technical improvements, and drive profits from energy trading. Through early access to less mature markets, where both risk and potential returns are higher, Equinor can build leadership positions. Equinor is continuously seeking business opportunities in select renewable markets onshore. As power markets matures, our strategic pillars are merging to become multi-market and multi-technology and we see opportunities in the form of broad energy offerings, managing merchant risk, growing our offshore wind position, and cementing our floating wind leadership. • We have proven ability to realize value form our assets, supported by a strong balance sheet, financing flexibility and track-record of accessing markets early at low cost • We will continue improving base return through transactions and project financing, and stay disciplined to avoid over-bidding for acreage offtake • We will leverage our offshore execution capability and leading position in floating offshore wind • We are selective and value driven in onshore renewables

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(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

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Opportunities related to carbon capture and storage. Equinor is working to build a European value chain for carbon capture and storage (CCS). Through our activities within CCS, we are building capabilities and a competitive position for future business opportunities, also influencing positively Equinor's attractiveness as a business partner. This would imply a new revenue stream related to disposal of CO2 from customers (e.g. from waste incineration, cement production) and would also be basis for solutions for decarbonised hydrogen as an energy carrier which would be a flexible solution to backup intermittent renewables in Europe. Since 1996, we have safely stored nearly 20 million tonnes of CO_2 at our Sleipner field. In addition to our technical experience, we are capitalising on the competitive advantage of our established geographic footprint. Our North Sea infrastructure lies close to potential CO2 and hydrogen markets. Equinor is making significant steps to industrialize CCS and we recently announced our ambition of 30-50 million tonnes/annum in CO2 transport and straoge capacity by 2035. We are already involved in the most pioneering CCS projects in Europe, and the Northern Lights (NL) project in Norway providing CO2 transport and storage solutions (in partnership with Shell and TotalEnergies, and with the support of the Norwegian Government). It represents the start of commercial CCS in Europe and is on track to demonstrate that CCS is a valid decarbonization

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(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

Minimum: USD 42,570,000. Maximum: USD 4,300,000,000

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

42570000

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

4300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential minimum impact figure is equivalent to potential annual gross revenues achieved from storing CO2 received from customers to the Northern Lights project. Storage capacity of 1,500,000 tonnes per annum Ownership share of 33.3% Price achieved (gross revenue) for received gas for storing is assumed to be the same as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) of EUR 86/ton (average price of EU ETS in 2023). - Exchange rate of EUR/USD of 1 Potential minimum impact: 1,500,000 x 0.333 x 86 USD 42,570,000 The potential maximum impact figure is equivalent to potential annual gross revenues achieved from storing CO2 received from customers at capacity equal to Equinor's ambition to store 50 million tonnes per annum (max case, equity) by 2035. Storage capacity of 50,000,000

tonnes per annum (Equinor's share) Price achieved (gross revenue) for received gas for storing is assumed to be the same as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) of EUR 86/ton (average price of EU ETS in 2023) Exchange rate of EUR/USD of 1 Potential maximum impact: 50,000,000 x 86 USD 4,300,000,000 USD

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

65000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the minimum opportunity is equivalent to the Equinor share of estimated Capex and 10 first years of Opex for Northern Lights. The estimates are based on FEED studies for CO2 transport and storage, quality assured according to mandatory quality assurance schemes in Norway for public supported investment projects. Longship (and Northern Lights) is perceived as the beginning of large-scale implementation of CCS and Equinor has a broad portfolio of R&D projects with the objective of reducing costs and risks for future CCS-projects. The cost to realize the maximum opportunity will be significantly larger, but within acceptable commercial terms not yet determined.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Accelerating storage resource development is a prerequisite to deliver on our ambitions. In April 2022 the Norwegian government awarded Equinor two more licenses at the Norwegian Continental Shelf (Polaris and Smeaheia). Smeaheia has the potential to store 20 million tonnes CO2 per year and with such large capacity, Equinor is now looking into establishing a pipeline from continental Europe to transport CO2 up to NCS and Smeaheia for permanent storage. Introducing a pipeline instead of ship transport can significantly reduce the cost and make CCS a cost efficient decarbonization method for European industry. The project plans to be ready for an investment decision in 2025, only three years after license award. Another future CCS project under development is CO2 Highway Europe, which is a large-scale CO2 pipeline planned to connect CO2 capture projects in North-West Europe to different storage sites on the NCS. The pipeline is planned to have a capacity of between 20-30 million tonnes annually. Furthermore, Equinor is exploring CCS opportunities in the UK together with five other energy companies through the Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP), a CO_2 offshore transport and storage infrastructure system. Together with BP we are developing the Net Zero Teesside (NZT) project, a dispatchable gas fired power plant with carbon capture, and we are leading the Zero Carbon Humber project which aims to decarbonize the Humber industrial cluster. Important projects with Equinor involvement in the Humber area are our H2H Saltend Hydrogen production facility, Keadby 3 and Keadby Hydrogen powerplants, together with SSE. In 2023, NZT and NEP were both awarded development consent by the UK Government, and an FID is expected in second half of 2024, pending UK government approval. In the US, an MOU is signed with U.S. Steel, one of the largest steel manufacturers in the US, to examine the potential for hydrogen and CCS development in the tri-state region of Ohio. In addition, during the reporting year, Equinor acquired a 25% interest in Bayou Bend CCS LLC. Positioned to be one of the largest US carbon capture and storage projects located along the Gulf Coast in Southeast Texas, the project aims to have a CO2 storage potential of 10-20 million tonnes annually.
[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:

☑ CAPEX

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

2800000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The cost is expressed as an annual gross capex (before project financing) for renewables and LCS. In 2023 this totaled USD 2.8 billion, representing 20% of Equinor's total gross capex of USD 14.1 billion
[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

☑ 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

Diversion and inclusion policy is a part of Equinor's "Code of conduct". We are committed to providing an inclusive environment recognized for its equality and diversity, and we will treat everyone with fairness, respect, and dignity. We do not tolerate any discrimination of colleagues or others affected by our operations. Discrimination includes all unequal treatment, exclusion or preference based on race, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political views, national or ethnic origin or any other characteristic that results in compromising the principle of equality. In the election of shareholder-elected members of the board of directors, the nomination committee will attach weight to whether the proposed candidates have the necessary experience, qualifications and capacity to serve as officers of the company in a satisfactory manner, and emphasis will also be given to ensuring reasonable representation in terms of gender and background, and to the independence of members of the board of directors in relation to the company, cf. the "Instructions for the Nomination Committee in Equinor ASA".

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

equinor-code-of-conduct.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ 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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Reviewing and guiding strategy: The CEO and corporate executive committee (CEC) develop and update Equinor's corporate strategy. It is then presented to the Board for review and approval on a regular basis. Before the company's corporate strategy is adjusted/updated, there are several strategy discussions between the administration and the Board where climate change and the energy transition are key elements in the discussion. Together, the CEO and the BoD set the strategic direction of the company. Reviewing and guiding major plans of action: The CEO presents plans, targets and ambitions, performances, and projects status to the Board for review on a regular basis. The board reviews and guides major plans of action for the company, including climate related plans and actions. Reviewing and guiding risk management policies: Our management system includes our policies, requirements, and guidelines. Together with our corporate governance principles and performance framework, this forms the basis for how we are embedding climate and sustainability issues in our business activities. Management of climate-related risks is embedded in our enterprise risk management process. Through the risk management process, we identify, evaluate and manage risk to create sustainable value and avoid incidents. It also provides a standardized framework that allows for risk comparison and efficient decision-making. Both upside and downside risks are assessed. Reviewing and guiding annual forecasts: Monitoring and control on costs are achieved through dynamic forecasting key-value drivers (KPIs) which is reported to the BoD on a monthly basis. Decisions including project prioritization and capital allocations are based on relevant criteria and made according to the mandates. Reviewing and guiding business plans: Executing the company's climate ambitions is a business line responsibility. Climate issues are regularly discussed by the corporate executive committee and board of directors. Setting performance objectives: In 2023, climate-related risk, performance, and ambitions were extensively discussed in board meetings. The BoD safety, sustainability, and ethics committee assist the BoD in its supervision of the company's climate and sustainability performance, including quarterly updates on climate related risks and performance. Regarding a feedback mechanism, we provide a detailed progress report on the key elements of the transition plan as part of our annual reporting, which is approved by the BoD.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ 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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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 and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Reviewing and guiding strategy: The CEO and corporate executive committee (CEC) develop and update Equinor's corporate strategy. It is then presented to the Board for review and approval on a regular basis. Before the company's corporate strategy is adjusted/updated, there are several strategy discussions between the administration and the Board where biodiversity and the energy transition are key elements in the discussion. Together, the CEO and the BoD set the strategic direction of the company. Reviewing and guiding major plans of action: The CEO presents plans, targets and ambitions, performances, and projects status to the

Board for review on a regular basis. The board reviews and guides major plans of action for the company, including climate related plans and actions. Reviewing and guiding risk management policies: Our management system includes our policies, requirements, and guidelines. Together with our corporate governance principles and performance framework, this forms the basis for how we are embedding climate and sustainability issues in our business activities. Management of biodiversity-related risks is embedded in our enterprise risk management process. Through the risk management process, we identify, evaluate and manage risk to create sustainable value and avoid incidents. It also provides a standardized framework that allows for risk comparison and efficient decision-making. Both upside and downside risks are assessed. Reviewing and guiding annual forecasts: Monitoring and control on costs are achieved through dynamic forecasting key-value drivers (KPIs) which is reported to the BoD on a monthly basis. Decisions including project prioritisations and capital allocations are based on relevant criteria and made according to the mandates. Reviewing and guiding business plans: Executing the company's biodiversity ambitions is a business line responsibility. Sustainability issues are regularly discussed by the corporate executive committee and board of directors. Setting performance objectives: In 2023, environmental-related risk, performance, and ambitions were extensively discussed in board meetings. The BoD safety, sustainability, and ethics committee assist the BoD in its supervision of the company's climate and sustainability performance, including quarterly updates on climate related risks and performance. Regarding a feedback mechanism, we provide a detailed progress report on the key elements of the transition plan as part of our annual reporting, which is approved by the BoD
[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)
☑ Other, please specify **:**The board's composition is diverse in terms of geography and background, which include oil, gas, renewables, shipping, telecom, politics and climate policy. The BoD conducts an annual self evaluation including climate change capabilities.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ 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

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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring climate related issues and setting climate-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing the company's climate ambition is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating climate-related strategy into actions and for delivering on climate-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to climate change and the energy transition. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues, including monitoring, reporting and following up on execution of the company's Energy Transition Plan. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to climate) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance.

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

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based 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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring biodiversity issues and setting a biodiversity-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing on the company's sustainability issues including biodiversity is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating biodiversity-related strategy into actions and for delivering on biodiversity-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to biodiversity. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to sustainability) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance.

The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

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)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring climate related issues and setting climate-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing the company's climate ambition is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating climate-related strategy into actions and for delivering on climate-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to climate change and the energy transition. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues, including monitoring, reporting and following up on execution of the company's Energy Transition Plan. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to climate) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk 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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing 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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring climate related issues and setting climate-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing the company's climate ambition is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating climate-related strategy into actions and for delivering on climate-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to climate change and the energy transition. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues, including monitoring, reporting and following up on execution of the company's Energy Transition Plan. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to climate) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Safety, Health, Environment and Quality 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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing 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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring climate related issues and setting climate-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing the company's climate ambition is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating climate-related strategy into actions and for delivering on climate-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to climate change and the energy transition. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues, including monitoring, reporting and following up on execution of the company's Energy Transition Plan. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to climate) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based 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)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring biodiversity issues and setting a biodiversity-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing on the company's sustainability issues including biodiversity is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating biodiversity-related strategy into actions and for delivering on biodiversity-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to biodiversity. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to sustainability) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk 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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based 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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring biodiversity issues and setting a biodiversity-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing on the company's sustainability issues including biodiversity is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating biodiversity-related strategy into actions and for delivering on biodiversity-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to biodiversity. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety,

security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to sustainability) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Safety, Health, Environment and Quality 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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based 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)

(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

Equinor's Corporate Executive Committee (CEC) has responsibility for monitoring biodiversity issues and setting a biodiversity-related strategy. The CEC consists of the CEO, heads of the business areas and corporate functions. Climate-related KPIs, indicators, and ambitions are set and monitored through regular risk and performance updates provided by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) area to the CEC. Executing on the company's sustainability issues including biodiversity is a line responsibility. This means that all Business Areas are responsible for translating biodiversity-related strategy into actions and for delivering on biodiversity-related KPIs and ambitions. The CEO is responsible for day-to-day management actions related to sustainability, including actions related to biodiversity. The CEO presents proposals and reports progress to the board for strategy, ambitions, actions, and financial statements, as well as important investment decisions. The EVP for safety, security, and sustainability (SSU) has responsibility for climate and sustainability issues. Twice a year, the Corporate Risk function (CFO CR) provides corporate-wide business risks and opportunities (including those related to sustainability) through group-wide risk and performance updates to the standing Corporate Risk Committee and to the CEC. The CEO subsequently, with support from CFO CR, reports the risk and performance updates to the Board for discussion and guidance. The Board's Safety, Sustainability and Ethics Committee (SSEC) receive information and review the company's risk, practices and performance related to climate and sustainability incl. human rights, social responsibility, and environment, review the effectiveness and major changes to the company's Safety, Security, Sustainability and Climate policies, and reports to the board as further outlined in the committee instructions.

[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

24

(4.5.3) Please explain

Climate and sustainability are embedded in our performance and reward framework. Monetary incentives vary for CEC members based on different composition of their KPIs and goals, e.g. for CEC members with and without business area responsibilities, and the respective weightings. The indicated monetary incentive is within the actual range of 19-29%.
[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
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The main sustainability KPI monitored on Board and CEC level is CO2 intensity for the operated upstream oil and gas portfolio (kg CO2 per boe). The share of gross capex allocation to renewables and low carbon solutions is another KPI that Equinor reports on annually. Monitoring indicators, which help to track key drivers behind the corporate KPIs, include absolute scope 1 and 2 emission forecast, defined target breakeven of the oil and gas project portfolio and defined target value-creation and production availability of the renewables portfolio. Strategic milestones include tangible ambitions for renewable capacity deployment, CCS volumes and hydrogen projects. Other climate-related indicators monitored at the business area level include CO2 emission reductions (tonnes), the share of R&D expenses to renewables, low carbon solutions and energy efficiency projects. The Climate and Sustainability Unit (CSU) is responsible for monitoring grouplevel climate performance, and for providing specific updates on sustainability and climate performance to the CEC and the board of directors' safety, security and ethics committee, on a quarterly basis.

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

We are focused on continuing to improve the industry leading carbon and methane efficiency of our profitable upstream portfolio, enabling us to be resilient and responsible producer of the oil and gas that the world demands. Performance on the upstream CO2 intensity of the oil and gas portfolio is integrated as a KPI for the CEC and is linked to remuneration. The same KPI also informs remuneration for business unit managers as well as an input into the general bonus for all employees

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Some of the business unit managers have specific business area targets. As an example, the target for Exploration and Production Norway (EPN) business area is "Reduction of absolute GHG emissions for Norway." Individual performance goals are established to define the individual's role in contributing to Equinor's ambitions and strategies. As a part of the annual performance appraisal, the leader concludes his/her performance assessment based on "what and how" the individual has performed throughout the year.

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The main sustainability KPI monitored on Board and CEC level is CO2 intensity for the operated upstream oil and gas portfolio (kg CO2 per boe). The share of gross capex allocation to renewables and low carbon solutions is another KPI that Equinor reports on annually. Monitoring indicators, which help to track key drivers behind the corporate KPIs, include absolute scope 1 and 2 emission forecast, defined target breakeven of the oil and gas project portfolio and defined target value-creation and production availability of the renewables portfolio. Strategic milestones include tangible ambitions for renewable capacity deployment, CCS volumes and hydrogen projects. Other climate-related indicators monitored at the business area level include CO2 emission reductions (tonnes), the share of R&D expenses to renewables, low carbon solutions and energy efficiency projects. The Climate and Sustainability Unit (CSU) is responsible for monitoring grouplevel climate

performance, and for providing specific updates on sustainability and climate performance to the CEC and the board of directors' safety, security and ethics committee, on a quarterly basis.

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

We are focused on continuing to improve the industry leading carbon and methane efficiency of our profitable upstream portfolio, enabling us to be resilient and responsible producer of the oil and gas that the world demands. Performance on the upstream CO2 intensity of the oil and gas portfolio is integrated as a KPI for the CEC and is linked to remuneration. The same KPI also informs remuneration for business unit managers as well as an input into the general bonus for all employees [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

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

For decades, our zero-harm ambition has guided our work. In line with the mitigation hierarchy, we will continue to prioritise avoiding or minimising adverse impacts. As indicated in our Energy transition plan and set out in our Biodiversity Position, we now aim to go beyond this principle by pursuing a net-positive biodiversity approach. Since 2023, new Equinor-operated development projects located in protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value, are required to develop a plan containing measures for mitigating negative effects and measures aiming to demonstrate net-positive direct impacts on biodiversity. To manage our impacts on nature, and comply with applicable laws and regulations, we aim to apply recognised environmental management practices, such as the mitigation hierarchy, the waste hierarchy, the precautionary approach, best available techniques, and the ISO 14001 environmental management principles. These environmental management practices are embedded in our governance, risk and performance framework. In the planning phase of all our assets, before construction/operations, a key part of our management approach is environmental, social risk and impact assessments. This is of particular importance when planning for operations in or near sensitive areas, which for example are present in the Arctic. In addition to stakeholder engagement, these processes include baseline studies, surveys, monitoring programmes, and collaborative research projects.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ 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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

equinor-biodiversity-position.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As a company with a net-zero 2050 ambition, Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the Paris Agreement. Net zero implies a new partnership between business, society and governments. An increasingly important part of that partnership will centre on how we as industry and as a company use our voice to support the goals of the Paris Agreement and policies to enable net zero by 2050. Speaking up on policy enables us to achieve two main objectives. First, it shows we are a positive and proactive stakeholder in the energy transition. Governments are responsible for setting the framework conditions, but the private sector can provide valuable input and support to ensure that strategies and policies are feasible and sufficiently ambitious. Secondly, using our voice on policy enables us to signal to government ways in which they can maximise investments in low- and zero-carbon technologies and business models necessary to get society to net zero. The following topics are covered by Equinor's advocacy positions on climate: - Updated NDCs and long-term national climate strategies - CCS and hydrogen - Offshore wind -Nature-based solutions - Carbon pricing

(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

(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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

climate-positions-equinor.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

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership (GFMR) Oil and Gas Decarbonisation Charter (OGDP)**

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

Climate Action 100: Equinor has signed a joint statement with CA100 committing to specific steps on climate industry leadership. We have regular engagements with CA100 and its members to inform our climate-related work. Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): Equinor aligns its climate-related disclosures with the recommendations of TCFD and GRI standards. TNFD: Equinor has been a member of the TNFD Forum and supports the vision of TNFD. UN Global Compact: Equinor is a founder member and has been a member for over 20 years. Transition Pathway Initiative: Equinor is rated by the TPI Company Benchmark Assessmen World Business Council for Sustainable Business Development (WBCSD): Equinor is a council member and participates in relevant climate and nature-related working groups. Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI): Equinor is one of 12 members of the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative. OGCI is a CEO-led initiative focused on accelerating action to a net zero future consistent with the Paris Agreement. Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership (GFMR): GFMR is a multi-donor trust fund composed of governments, oil companies, and multilateral organizations committed to ending routine gas flaring at oil production sites across the world and reducing methane emissions from the oil and gas sector to near zero by 2030. Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDP): Equinor signed the Oil and Gas Decarbonisation Charter that has been signed by 50 national and international oil producing companies, equivalent to more than 40% of global oil and gas production.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) and Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership (GFMR)

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

climate-positions-equinor.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU transparency register, German Transparency Register, US Lobbying Disclosure

(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

Equinor prepared an industry associations review on climate policy engagement for 2023 in accordance with the principles outlined in the agreement between Climate 100 and Equinor and the updated methodology from Influence Map. The 2023 review is based on extensive engagement with our internal company liaison representatives and their review Of the 22 associations evaluated in depth, eight were found to be partially misaligned with specific Equinor climate-related policy positions. Several of these have misalignment outside areas of our business interests and in parts of the world where we have no business. Some of the associations do not have clear climate-related policy positioning or engagement while others are involved with a specific subset of policies. When focusing on advocacy within the areas of Equinor's business interest, one – the Nigerian Gas Association (NGA) – was assessed as misaligned and two as partially misaligned. During 2023, Equinor withdrew from the NGA. For the other two, the American Petroleum Institute (API) and Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), we have described our engagement, evaluated the improvement and decided to remain in the associations.
[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

Single-sector cap and trade system

(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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Carbon offsets

☑ Carbon taxes

☑ Emissions trading schemes

(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

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Oppose

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

The Canadian government published a Regulatory Framework proposing a cap-and-trade system that sets a regulated limit on emissions from the sector in 2022. The single-sector cap-and-trade system proposed by Canada represents a complex policy, owing in part to Canada's existing multifaceted national and regional policy frameworks. The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) made several detailed submissions to government on the proposed emissions cap reflecting findings from internal modelling and analysis and the interests of their broad energy sector membership (including LNG, natural gas, conventional and offshore oil producers spanning four unique and distinct provinces). While CAPP's submissions raised important questions and considerations for Canada as it advances its policy design, Equinor opted to make its own submissions to the government to amplify our voice - highlighting our corporate climate commitments and offshore industry perspective on the emergent emissions cap.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ 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

Equinor supports carbon pricing and NDC's, and this has been clearly reflected in the dialogue with the authorities and trade associations. Given the increasing complexity of the climate policy landscape in Canada, Equinor has focused our assessment of the Regulatory Framework on issues unique to the offshore and of importance to the proposed Bay du Nord development project – notably, how the proposed policy mechanism: 1. provides certainty and predictability to ensure the viability of long-term investments; 2. enables new low-carbon intensity production to come onstream; and 3. encourages lower-carbon performance. A success factor would be a framework that enable new low-carbon entrants and lower-carbon production over time with compliance flexibilities to support lowest cost emissions reductions and enable lower-carbon Canadian supply to meet national and international demand.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Clean Power Association (formerly AWEA)

(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

In 2023 ACP has advocated for continuation of IRA, and that tax incentives and payments are distributed in an expedited and effective way. CP has a strong position in advocating energy transition investments and is aligned with our climate polices.

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

576000

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

ACP is instrumental in moving the Influence Reduction Act (IRA) forward. It is pushing expansion of offshore wind and has a high influence in this field.

(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 a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Petroleum Institute

(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:

☑ Mixed

(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 attempted to influence them but they did not change their 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

In 2023 Equinor's influence has been particularly felt on the issue of methane regulation and GHG emission reduction. Equinor's influence on methane/GHG-specific policies demonstrates a proactive approach to environmental stewardship and leadership towards collective action. Equinor, along with key partners, has helped to moderate API's stance on emissions from the oil and gas sector and directed the association to be more aligned with broader climate initiatives.

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

108800

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

API offers Equinor the opportunity to participate in standards and certifications setting, which ensures safety, reliability, and compliance, provides Equinor with the latest market intelligence, research and industry data to inform business decisions. API creates a forum for Equnior to influence domestic federal climate policy with a cadre of stakeholders. API advocacy includes supporting the use of technologies that could reduce the carbon intensity of oil and gas production and use, including carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS) and methane leak reduction efforts.

(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 not aligned

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify **:**Brazilian Institute of Petroleum and Gas - Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo e Gás (IBP)

(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

In 2023 IBP has prepared an inventory of oil and gas emissions for the first time in Brazil. This is available internally for contributors, and is important to increase transparency, as a baseline for emission reductions and to be prepared for regulations on emissions disclosure. IBP is actively engaging in discussions about legal and regulatory framework on CCS. IBP has participated in discussions on carbon markets through the National Industry Confederation (CNI) and outlined an initial position on carbon pricing. Equinor has been supportive to preparing an emissions inventory and transparent disclosure of emissions. Equinor is supporting their initial positions on carbon markets and their posisions on CCS.

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

320000

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

IBP advocates for the energy sector in a more efficient way than we would be able to do ourselves. They are updating their member companies on relevant legislations and facilitates alignment discussions between the member companies.

(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 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

(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

Equinor has engaged on oil and gas taxation policies proposed by the government and opposition party to maintain predictability in Equinor's UK investments.

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

44700

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

CBI is important both for collaboration and to be updated on policies and regulations.

(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 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ BusinessEurope

(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

Equinor has not experienced cases in 2023 where our positions are directly misaligned with BusinessEurope's in areas of relevance to us, but we acknowledge that we have a limited influence.

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

32300

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

As a large European industry company and Europe's largest gas provider, it is a matter of course to be a member of BusinessEurope. BusinessEurope is advocating for good social benefits and a just transition and is active in social dialogues with the unions. The association is advocating for preserving and enhancing the competitiveness of the European industry in the energy transition. Through BusinessEurope Equinor also has a say in joint international statements, in particular on transatlantic cooperation ahead of the EU-US Trade and Technology Council. We also receive invites to business oriented meetings with non-EU countries, including Latin America and Africa (Global Gateway initiative).

(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 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Confederation of Norwegian Enterprises - Næringslivets Hovedorganisasjon (NHO)

(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

In 2023 NHO has been involved in dicussions about radial versus hybride cables, which is an important discussion for offshore wind in Norway. NHO is also active in prioritization of which parts of EU's Fit for 55 package to implement first. NHO has also assisted Offshore Norge in their comments to the EU Methane Directive. Equinor has actively contributed to the relevant 2023 engagement.

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

1952000

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

NHO is an important organisation for employers in their relationship with government and organised labour. NHO is a is monitoring, reviewing, and providing information on upcoming regulations and European Commission initiatives and activities to the NHO community.

(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 8

(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

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify **:**European Union Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC)

(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

In 2023 Equinor participated in EUCCC's annual Business Confidence Survey and attended quite a few meetings and webinars hosted by EUCCC on various energy/climate related topics. EUCCC leaders also received Equinor delegations from Brazil and Norway to share views on China including energy and climate policies.

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

2800

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

EUCCC is the most important communication channel for European companies towards Chinese authorities. We can also benefit from interactions with the business communities and get the most up-to-date download of policy analysis and business trends from the chamber

(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 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Eurogas

(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

In 2023 Equinor has supported Eurogas' comments to the EU methane regulation and their positions on energy security. Equinor has not engaged in the LNG infrastructure position.

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

107500

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

Equinor, in combination with the Norwegian state's gas volumes, represents nearly 30% of the gas market in Europe, and the organisation is of importance to us as it represents a signifant part of the European gas value chain with a voice for ensuring a well functioning and competitive gas market.

(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 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

(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:

☑ Mixed

(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 attempted to influence them but they did not change their 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

In 2023 Equinor Canada is partly supporting CAPP's concern with the proposed emissions cap, and decided to submit a separate file (see case study in Equinor's 2024 industry association review at Equinor.com). Equinor Canada has prioritized its efforts on the methane file and limited its engagement on methane to the offshore only. There may be aspects of CAPP's onshore advocacy and engagement that are misaligned with Equinor's global positions. Equinor's global reputation as a leader in methane management has enabled Equinor to be more influential at CAPP's offshore tables and with our JV partners with respect to methane regulations for the offshore. Equinor's voice was heard and reflected in government's proposal to move the management of methane for the offshore under the FORRI Regulations, (Offshore only regulatory framework managed jointly under the Accords Act), and to ensure that the amended regulations reflect offshore operating standards. Equinor will continue to play an active role in offshore-focused methane discussions with Canada in 2024.

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

82500

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

CAPP is providing business awareness and intelligence, including issue monitoring and advocacy related to standards, regulations and policy across a range of operational and strategic areas of interest. CAPP's regional support includes extensive coordination and engagements on all unfolding regulatory requirements for offshore safety, environment, climate, emergency preparedness, publishing and maintenance of industry Code of Practice and supporting safety standards publishing associations (such as the Canadian Standards Association). CAPP technical working groups and committees provide input into regulatory design and development, guidance, and standards and certification across a wide range of operating areas and topics.

(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 not aligned

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) [CH only]

(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

In 2023 Equinor's has supported CEFIC's engagement on the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) reform, advocating for the inclusion of export rebates and the continuation of the free allocation of emissions allowances in the EU ETS.

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

8600

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

Equinor's engagement in CEFIC is related to methanol. CEFIC is important for us to get an overview of directives and standards of importance for our industry and as a meeting place for the industry

(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 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ FuelsEurope

(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

In 2023 Equinor has supported FuelsEurope's advocacy on biofuels, to simplify the regulations and reduce total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Equinor has exerted influence on FuelsEurope to advocate for counting actual emissions from fossil fuels.

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

236700

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

FuelsEurope is advocating towards EU institutions for the refineries in Europe. In addition to the advocacy work, the association is important for providing useful information about EU regulatory processes.

(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 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Federation of Norwegian Industries - Norsk Industri

(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

Norsk Industri has engaged in several topics of importance for the energy transition, e.g. offtake solutions for offshore wind (hybrid versus radial cables), electrification of offshore installations and future electricity needs and energy security. They have negotiated with the government on the renewal of the CO_2 compensation scheme, and worked on responding to the Government's "Climate Partnership" initiative, which was paused during the negotiations on the said CO_2 compensation scheme. This work has now resumed. In 2023 Equinor has engaged in the discussions, and although there are several dilemmas, there has been no controversy.

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

550800

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

Norsk Industri is the most influential association representing industry in Norway, and is an important voice for the industry towards the authorities and other associations and also EU.

(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 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Hydrogen Europe

(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

Hydrogen Europe supports the Paris Agreement and energy transition, and is actively advocating for the development of the hydrogen market and required infrastructure. Although it considers low carbon hydrogen as an enabler for the energy transition and is pushing technology neutrality, its advocacy efforts are primarily focusing on renewable hydrogen.Equinor is aligned with Hydrogen Europe's positions on most issues.

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

26900

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

Through Hydrogen Europe Equinor can influence EU's hydrogen policy and hydrogen research portfolio

(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 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)

(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

IOGP is supporting EU's Methane regulations, and has, together with IGU, Eurogas, Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE) and Liquid Gas Europe (LGE) suggested improvements to simplify and reduce the emissions from low emitting companies. IOGP has submitted comments on several of the regulations in EU's Fit for 55 package and advocated for a more realistic approach on additionality requirements for green hydrogen. IOGP has also advocated for special taxation on oil and gas companies during the energy crisis. IOGP supports carbon capture and storage (CCS) and low carbon hydrogen as enablers for the energy transition. Equinor is aligned with IOGP on their European 2023 positions.

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

372000

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

IOGP is important for sharing of information related to health and safety. IOGP is contributing to standardization and simplification through joint industry solutions on wide range of topics ("safety to engineering") and advocacy in Europe for an oil and gas industry in transition.

(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 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**International Emission Trading Association (IETA)

(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

IETA supports the Paris Agreement and net zero 2050, but has no near term target. IETA is following the Oxford principles for Net Zero aligned Carbon Offsetting and is supporting the completion of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. IETA has a good standing in EU. In 2023 IETA was aligned with Equinor carbon pricing policies

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

28700

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

IETA is important for Equinor to advance on carbon markets and pricing, both compliance and voluntary, through establishment of Master Trading Agreements (MTA's) and best practice for related carbon products. IETA is a recognised organsisation and is also important for experience transfer and to be informed about what is happening in EU. IETA is also doing preparations for public consultations.

(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 17

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**International Gas Union (IGU)

(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

Equinor is engaged in EU and is supporting IGU's position on European issues and EU's methane regulations. Equinor is acknowledging that the challenges are different in parts of the world, and in general support IGU's positions outside Europe.

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

18000

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

Equinor is a member to participate and influence on the global gas agenda.

(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 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Natural Gas Supply Association (NGSA)

(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

NGSA has issued positions on the role of gas, supporting methane regulations, CCUS, biogas and low carbon hydrogen. In 2023 Equinor has supported NGSA's positions.

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

484300

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

NGSA is important for Equinor as a gas supplier in US.

(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 19

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Other trade association in Africa, please specify **:**Nigerian Gas Association (NGA)

(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:

☑ Inconsistent

(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 terminated our funding/membership in the reporting year

(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

NGA has advocated for reduced taxation on gas.

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

1000

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

We have terminated the agreement with NGA and are no longer engaged.

(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 not aligned

Row 21

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Offshore Norge

(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

Equinor has contributed to giving input put to authorities in Norway and the EU on improvements of EU's Methane Directive, acceleration of the energy transition through input to CCS regulations, and offshore wind framework in Norway and establishing a CO_2 fund to reduce emissions and scale up new value chains.

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

654000

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

Offshore Norge is offering common services for data, storage of subsurface data, standardization work, security, salary negotiations, climate strategy, policy, and public relations.

(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 22

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ WindEurope

(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

WindEurope has been instrumental in proposing actions EU's Wind Power Package, to strenghten the framework conditions for EU's wind industry related to financing, auction criteria, permitting, infrastructure (in particular grid investments) and trade instruments. WindEurope has been supporting measures to boost the deployment of renewables in the EU Electricity Market Design reform. As part of the Electrification Alliance WindEurope supported the EU Energy Taxation Reform in October 2023. Equinor is supporting WindEurope's positions on EU's Wind Power package.

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

192200

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

WindEurope is the largest wind association and is an influential association to promote offshore wind, ensure good frame conditions for the industry and is important for Equinor to stay updated on EU policies.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

page 282 to 283

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Equinor aligns its climate-related disclosures with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Relevant context and disclosures for each of the TCFD recommendations can be found at several places in the following disclosure products: • Equinor's 2023 Integrated Annual Report (IR) • Sustainability performance data (datahub on Equinor.com) (SPD) • The Board statement on corporate governance (BSCG) • Equinor's 2023 CDP response (CDP [Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 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

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

NPV is calculated forward looking from 2024. We test the change in NPV and revenues of our portfolio by applying the price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in the scenario and compare the impact towards the value calculated at our commodity price assumptions. The IEA scenarios only stress oil, natural gas and CO_2 price, not reflecting the potential impact on our renewable and low carbon solution projects in an accelerated transition scenario, as indicated by the increasing market size of CCUS and a global growth in renewable energy production of 700% by 2050 in the NZE scenario. Equinors commodity price assumptions are based on managements best estimate of the development of relevant current circumstances and the likely future development of such circumstances. This price-set is currently not equal to the price-set in accordance with achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as outlined in the WEO Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario. Consistent with previous years, we assume a linear bridging between 2023 prices and the first price point given by the IEA in 2030. We further assume a linear interpolation between IEAs prices from 2030 to 2050 and that the price in 2050 is kept constant in real terms thereafter. USD 2 per boe transportation cost for oil production is added to compare with Brent Blend. Finally, exploration activities are not included due to the uncertainties related to potential discoveries and development solutions. For portfolio and decision analysis, our base assumptions include a carbon cost for all assets and projects. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost starting from 2025. We use a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), that increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. In countries with higher carbon costs, we use the country specific cost expectations. This carbon cost is included in investment decisions and is part of break-even calculations when testing for profitability robustness.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2016 Equinor has assessed its resilience against the scenarios from the IEAs World Energy Outlook (WEO) report. We assess the portfolio transition risk by testing the net present value after tax (NPV) and the revenue robustness by applying price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in each of the WEO scenarios, relative to using Equinors commodity price assumptions. The NZE is a scenario where the world moves on a potential path towards limiting global warming to 1.5 C relative to pre-industrial levels.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 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
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

NPV is calculated forward looking from 2024. We test the change in NPV and revenues of our portfolio by applying the price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in the scenario and compare the impact towards the value calculated at our commodity price assumptions. The IEA scenarios only stress oil, natural gas and CO_2 price, not reflecting the potential impact on our renewable and low carbon solution projects in an accelerated transition scenario, as indicated by the increasing market size of CCUS and a global growth in renewable energy production of 550% by 2050 in the APS scenario. Equinors commodity price assumptions are based on managements best estimate of the development of relevant current circumstances and the likely future development of such circumstances. This price-set is currently not equal to the price-set in accordance with achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as outlined in the WEO Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario. Consistent with previous years, we assume a linear bridging between 2023 prices and the first price point given by the IEA in 2030. We further assume a linear interpolation between IEAs prices from 2030 to 2050 and that the price in 2050 is kept constant in real terms thereafter. USD 2 per boe transportation cost for oil production is added to compare with Brent Blend. Finally, exploration activities are not included due to the uncertainties related to potential discoveries and development solutions. For portfolio and decision analysis, our base assumptions include a carbon cost for all assets and projects. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost starting from 2025. We use a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), that increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. In countries

with higher carbon costs, we use the country specific cost expectations. This carbon cost is included in investment decisions and is part of break-even calculations when testing for profitability robustness.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2016 Equinor has assessed its resilience against the scenarios from the IEAs World Energy Outlook (WEO) report. We assess the portfolio transition risk by testing the net present value after tax (NPV) and the revenue robustness by applying price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in each of the WEO scenarios, relative to using Equinors commodity price assumptions. The APS is a scenario where all national energy and climate targets made by governments are met on time and in full.

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:

☑ 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

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 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

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

NPV is calculated forward looking from 2024. We test the change in NPV and revenues of our portfolio by applying the price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in the scenario and compare the impact towards the value calculated at our commodity price assumptions. The IEA scenarios only stress oil, natural gas and CO_2 price, not reflecting the potential impact on our renewable and low carbon solution projects in an accelerated transition scenario, as indicated by the increasing market size of CCUS and a global growth in renewable energy production of 350% by 2050 in the STEPS scenario. Equinors commodity price assumptions are based on managements best estimate of the development of relevant current circumstances and the likely future development of such circumstances. This price-set is currently not equal to the price-set in accordance with achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as outlined in the WEO Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario. Consistent with previous years, we assume a linear bridging between 2023 prices and the first price point given by the IEA in 2030. We further assume a linear interpolation between IEAs prices from 2030 to 2050 and that the price in 2050 is kept constant in real terms thereafter. USD 2 per boe transportation cost for oil production is added to compare with Brent Blend. Finally, exploration activities are not included due to the uncertainties related to potential discoveries and development solutions. For portfolio and decision analysis, our base assumptions include a carbon cost for all assets and projects. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost starting from 2025. We use a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), that increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. In countries with higher carbon costs, we use the country specific cost expectations. This carbon cost is included in investment decisions and is part of break-even calculations when testing for profitability robustness.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since 2016 Equinor has assessed its resilience against the scenarios from the IEAs World Energy Outlook (WEO) report. We assess the portfolio transition risk by testing the net present value after tax (NPV) and the revenue robustness by applying price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in each of the WEO scenarios, relative to using Equinors commodity price assumptions. STEPS is a scenario based on the latest implemented policy settings, including energy, climate, and related industrial policies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ 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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

An increase in temperature and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events under SSP5-8.5 is widely considered to be an unlikely scenario beyond current business-as-usual scenario, but it is included following the precautionary principle and in accordance with EU Commission guidance. Consistent with information published in the 2022 report, the model provides hazard scores equally weighting across wildfire, flooding, hail, heat, precipitation and wind. Sea level rise is also included in the modeling. While the assessment provides details on the exposure of assets to different hazards, it is not a direct indication of risk, as all Equinor installations are designed to tolerate a range of meteorological conditions as appropriate to their location. Several of the parameters studied are not relevant for our offshore portfolio, and in 2023 we have added wave modeling to the assessments of the offshore assets. As the results for the wave modeling and wind are consistent, the resulting scores for our offshore portfolio are based on a single parameter, the 100- year return period wind speed, which also is commonly used to measure tropical cyclone risk.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Equinor discloses an assessment of the portfolio exposure to possible climate-related hazards, using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). By evaluating our portfolio against the scenarios outlined in the WEO report and assessing physical climate risk exposure, we can ensure that we have a resilient value creating portfolio that is able to remain profitable through challenging market conditions and climate scenarios. In accordance with the TCFD recommendations, Equinor is addressing climate-related physical risks for our assets, including both acute (extreme weather events) and chronic risks (longer-term shifts, such as sea level rise). To assess the exposure of our assets to possible climate-related hazards we model the portfolio to different climate scenarios using data analytics software, provided by Jupiter Intelligence. In 2023 we assessed the exposure of 117 assets in which Equinor has an equity interest to several hazards, including wind, heat, fire, flood, hail, waves, sea level rise and precipitation. The data provide details on hazard exposure both today and the expected change in exposure between 2020 and 2050.
[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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The positive impact of the STEPS scenario declined from 41% to 11% versus 2023 results, while the impact of the APS scenario changed from positive 17% to negative 5%. The impact from the NZE scenario resulted in a 42% decrease in NPV, compared to a decrease of 22% in 2023. Consistent with previous years, we assume a linear bridging between the prices in the current year and the first price point given by the IEA in 2030, which also this year significantly impact the change in results from year to year. With regards to changes in revenues from Equinors portfolio in the WEO scenarios relative to using Equinors commodity price assumptions for 2030 and 2035, the STEPS scenario provides a positive effect, with a 4% and 3% increase in 2030 and 2035 respectively. In the APS scenario, the revenue decreases by 3% and 5% in 2030 and 2035, while the revenue in the NZE decreases by 27% and 23% in 2030 and 2035, respectively. As a result of the scenario analysis conducted on physical climate risk, we have initiated work internally to better define and formalise the process of asset-level climate-risk assessment in relation to project development and mitigating measures on existing facilities. We have also engaged with joint-venture partners to initiate a more granular physical climate risk assessment on shared assets and with industry associations on the possible development of an industry-wide framework and best practice for physical climate risk assessment and mitigation.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(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

By continuing to reinvest in our oil and gas activities towards 2035, in an attractive project portfolio with low break-even prices, we aim to build a strong foundation of profitable stability to keep the business steady as we transform. Capital will also continue to be allocated towards investing in our growing project portfolio within renewables and low-carbon solutions in line with our Energy transition plan.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our strategy and the energy transition plan consist of three pillars: reduction in our operated emissions to 2030; increased allocation of capex to investments in renewables and low carbon solutions (gross capex) to 2030; and reduction in the carbon intensity of energy we provide (including scope 3) according to specific milestones on the way to net zero in 2050. Each of these three pillars will contribute individually and collectively as Equinor's transitions into a broad energy company and towards our ambition of net zero in 2050, including emissions from the use of sold products. To realise our transition strategy, we have developed a detailed set of medium-term ambitions. These including halving out operated*

greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to 2015 levels with 90% of the cuts coming from absolute reductions, further improving the industry-leading carbon and methane efficiency of our profitable upstream portfolio, allocating more than half of our annual gross capital expenditure to renewables and low carbon solutions by 2030, deploying profitable renewables capacity and CCS and hydrogen solutions according to specified milestones, and reducing our net carbon intensity, including emissions from the use of sold products, by 20% by 2030 and 40% by 2035. Delivering on our strategy will require commitment and collaboration. Governments will play a key role as an enabler of the energy transition. Equinor's ability to execute on our current project pipeline – and to develop new opportunities – will depend on policy and regulatory support across the portfolio. Equinor is committed to being a proactive and constructive partner with governments supporting policies that advance the goals of the Paris Agreement.

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

Our ambition is to reduce emissions from our own operations by net 50% by 2030 compared to 2015 levels. Our total scope 1 and 2 operated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 2023 were 11.6 million tonnes CO_2, meaning that, as of year-end 2023, our operated emissions are 30% lower vs. base year 2015. While operational factors contributed to a slight increase in 2023, we made progress on the portfolio of emission abatement measures that provide the main contribution to reaching our 2030 ambition. Examples of emissions abatement milestones in 2023 included the start-up of the Hywind Tampen offshore wind supplying renewable power to the Gullfaks and Snorre fields and the electrification of the Gina Krog field with power from shore. At the end of 2023, Equinor's emissions prognosis shows that we are tracking slightly behind schedule on our ambition of a 50% net reduction by 2030, assuming that all current abatement projects in the project portfolio are approved by our partners and authorities. A portfolio of options for emissions abatement continues to be explored to enable us to reach the 2030 ambition. In 2023, we saw continued progress on the leading indicator of capital allocation to transition-related activities, with 20% of our gross capex allocated to renewables and low carbon solutions, a materially higher share than in 2022 (14%), and on track towards our ambition of 50% in 2030. Over 90% of this investment was allocated to renewables, with the remainder allocated to our Northern Lights Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project. However, on net carbon intensity (NCI), the metric we use to track our corporate progress towards net zero in 2050, we saw a regression in 2023. Our ambition is to reduce the NCI of the energy we provide by 20% by 2030 and by 40% by 2035. This ambition includes scope 3 emissions from the use of our products. The NCI of the energy we provided in 2023 was 67 CO_2e/MJ, which is 1 percentage point higher than in 2022 and 1% reduction compared to the 2019 baseline year. The year-over-year rise was due to an increase in the ratio of oil to gas in our production portfolio as the energy security crisis in Europe stabilized and the extraordinary increase in demand for Equinor's gas seen in 2022 subsided. Key drivers for reducing net carbon intensity in the coming years will be rapid buildout of our renewables business and the deployment and scaling up of low carbon value chains, including carbon capture and storage (CCS). For renewables, we have an ambition to have an installed capacity of 12-16GW by 2030, while for CCS we increased our ambitions in early 2024, targeting 30 million to 50 million tonnes per year (mtpa) by 2035 - up from our previous ambition of 15-30mtpa.

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

2023-progress-on-the-energy-transition-plan.pdf,energy-transition-plan-2022-equinor.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

In parallel to the climate challenge, the world currently faces an unprecedented loss of nature and biodiversity. Equinor support the global ambition of reversing nature loss by 2030. For decades, our "no harm to the environment" ambition has guided our work on our own operations and stimulated innovation. Equinor are now going beyond "do-no-harm" principle and evaluating how we can implement additional measures aiming for a net positive impact on biodiversity for new projects in areas of high biodiversity value. Equinor are also establishing voluntary exclusion zones for our activities and will share more of our comprehensive biodiversity data to encourage further scientific research. Building on decades of experience of safety and environmental management, we are strengthening our efforts to address biodiversity as an integrated part of our approach to sustainability. To successfully meet our plans to develop as a broad energy company, we need to collaborate with authorities and other key stakeholders in managing the pressures on biodiversity. As an example, Equinor is a member of the Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosures Forum.
[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

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Equinor is accelerating its response to the transition, mitigating climate-related transition risks by developing new business models and revenue streams and taking advantage of the opportunities created by policy and commercial frameworks that are incentivizing low-carbon investments. Key ambitions from our Energy Transition Plan include: • Reducing our net operated greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 by 50% compared to 2015, aiming for 90% absolute reductions. • Reducing net carbon intensity by 20% by 2030 and by 40% by 2035. • Increasing annual gross capex allocation to renewables and low carbon solutions to above 30% by 2025 and to more than 50% by 2030. • Accelerating the renewable energy capacity ambition of 12-16 GW from 2030 to 2035. • Reducing upstream CO_2 intensity from our own operations to 6 kg CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) by 2030. • Developing the capacity to store 30- 50 million tonnes CO_2 per year in 2035. • Allocating 40% of research and development (R&D) capital towards renewables and low carbon by 2025.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Equinor's corporate climate ambitions include measures to reduce the intensity of the energy we deliver across the value chain – from initial production to final consumption: we have the ambition to reduce our net carbon intensity (including scope 3 emissions from use of our products) by 20 percent by 2030 and by 40

percent by 2035 relative to a 2019 baseline. Including scope 3 emissions in the calculations should however in no way be construed as an acceptance by Equinor of responsibility for the emissions caused by such use. We are also working with suppliers to encourage them to reduce the emissions associated with the products and services they provide. In 2023 Equinor established groupwide expectations to all our suppliers that lay out expectations to have net-zero plans and emissions reductions ambitions, and to disclose their emissions. They also include an expectation for suppliers to work with their own suppliers on emissions disclosure and net-zero plans. Progress on the number of suppliers that meet these expectations will be followed up and published as part of our annual reporting and internal performance indicators were established by our procurement organisation to measure and incentivise compliance. In 2023, we also signed up to the CDP Supply Chain module to get more detailed insight into our suppliers' emissions data and climate policies. Equinor contacted the most material suppliers, in total representing around two thirds of spending on upstream goods and services: 60% responded, with over three quarters of respondents reporting scope 12 emissions and scope 3 emission estimates. The 2023 data will provide a baseline from which we will be able to measure progress on our supplier expectations in future years. We primarily use the service of MAGNET JQS to register suppliers' emission, energy consumption and waste data and to check if suppliers meet Equinor's standards on safety, security, and sustainability. We regularly audit our suppliers and climate-related performance is one of the key elements. The scores of these audits will be the basis for qualifying suppliers. To reduce maritime emissions, we have established a reduction ambitions for the maritime services we purchase, aligned with the ambitions set out by the Norwegian government and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO): • By 2030: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions in Norway compared to 2005 • By 2050: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions globally compared to 2008 (IMO baseline) To achieve these ambitions, we focus on fuel efficiency when entering new vessel contracts; incentive schemes further encourage suppliers to ensure fuel-efficient operations. Equinor is also working closely with society to develop new value chains for low carbon products such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Hydrogen – solutions that can help other industry sectors to decarbonise.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

Technology and innovation are key enablers in addressing the climate challenge. At Equinor, R&D investments are guided by our technology strategy. We take climate-related risks and opportunities into consideration when developing our technology strategy. Equinor's technology strategy sets the long-term direction for technology development in five key areas. "Low carbon solutions for oil & gas" and "Develop renewable energy opportunities" are two of them. Together, they support the execution of Equinor's "low carbon" strategy. To enhance our capabilities and in support of our transition efforts, we aim to allocate 40% of research and

development (R&D) capital towards renewables, low carbon solutions and energy efficiency by 2025. Equinor Ventures is Equinor's corporate venture capital arm investing in innovative scalable companies and developing relationships to accelerate the energy transition. We believe that the innovation, creativity and agility of startups in collaboration with industrial players like Equinor can drive change towards a low carbon future. More than 70% of our venture capital and more than 90% of new investments are allocated to renewables, low carbon solutions and future opportunities. We plan to step up our investment with a five-year mandate of 750 million USD, with more than 50% of the venture fund's capital deployed towards renewables and low carbon activities by 2025. In addition to our own ventures and R&D investments, we are a founding member of OGCI Climate Investments, a US1B fund set up by the OGCI companies to catalyze low carbon ecosystems through investments in technologies and projects which can demonstrate reduction in methane or carbon dioxide emissions

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ 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

To respond to the need for the rapid and substantial near-term emissions reductions, Equinor's ambition is to reduce operated scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by net 50% by 2030 relative to 2015. We aim for 90% of these reductions to be met by absolute reductions. Our total scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2023 were 11.6 million tonnes – an increase of 2% from the previous year. Our 2023 upstream flaring intensity was 0.08% of hydrocarbons produced compared with 0.07% in 2022. The main reason for the marginal increase in flaring levels in 2023 was the restart of production from the Njord A field and increased flaring at Gullfaks C due to turnaround and maintenance. We are continuing to improve the industry-leading carbon efficiency of our production. Since 2015, we have reduced our upstream carbon intensity by around 30%, bringing it below half of the current industry average. We have set a target to keep our upstream carbon intensity under 7 kg CO_2/boe towards 2025 and around 6 kg CO_2/boe by 2030. In 2023 our CO_2 intensity decreased to 6.7kg CO_2/boe from 6.9 kg CO_2/boe in 2022. Meanwhile, we continue to focus on eliminating routine flaring in all our operations and continue to develop and implement technologies to detect and reduce methane emissions. The average methane intensity of our operated assets held steady at 0.02%, roughly one-tenth of the OGCI average of 0.2% In 2023, Equinor took the following actions on emissions reductions from its operations and to build out the renewables and low-carbon business units: • Start-up of Hywind Tampen floating wind farm to Gullfaks A and Snorre fields • Electrification of the Gina Krogh field with power from shore • Approval of the Snøhvit future project by the Norwegian government, aiming at electrifying the Hammerfest LNG facility by 2030, resulting in a 850,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions • First power from Dogger Bank, set to become the world's largest offshore wind farm when completed • Acquisition of Rio Energy in Brazil and Danish solar company BeGreen, added 8 GW of capacity to our pipelline

• Acquisition of 25% stake in Bayou Bend, a major CCS project in US Gulf Coast, adding opportunity of 5 mtpa of transport and storage • Secured additional CCS storage licenses in the Norhern Endurance Partnership, adding up to 4 mtpa to annual storage capacity in the project
[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
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Acquisitions and divestments
☑ Access to capital
☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Capital expenditures and allocation: Equinor has a clear investment plan for delivering value through the energy transition and allocating capital to realize our strategy. We expect organic capex of USD 13 billion in 2024, including an increasing share of renewable investments. Our capital allocation to renewables and low

carbon solutions will accelerate towards 2030. From a share of 20% of annual gross capex in 2023 (up from 14% in 2022), renewables and low carbon investments is expected to grow to above 30% of annual gross capex by 2025 and to over 50% of annual gross capex by 2030. Our financial framework aims to ensure that projects and assets continue to generate cash flow in low-price scenarios. When a project is being sanctioned, it is assessed on multiple measures: • Net present value (NPV): to bring value to the company and our shareholders. • Price sensitivities: to assess the impact of different prices on the investment. • Other considerations include: safety, security and sustainability, optionality, resource efficiency and alternative cost, strategic value, country risk, operational capacity and capability. We undertake environmental and social impact assessments for all new projects including consideration of potential human rights impacts. In addition, for oil and gas projects, the following assessments are undertaken: • Break-even price: Break-even price: to remain robust in low-price scenarios we use a break-even target for all oil and gas projects. If the project has a break-even higher than the target, it will normally not be sanctioned. • CO_2 intensity: all oil and gas projects are measured on scope 1 CO_2 intensity (upstream). • Carbon pricing: a CO_2 cost acts as an additional element of robustness, including application of Equinor's internal carbon price when calculating financial metrics. For renewable projects we also assess the internal rate of return (IRR), real, after tax, full cycle, excluding effects from farm downs and project financing. Portfolio Stress Test: Since 2016 Equinor has assessed its resilience against the scenarios from the IEAs WEO report, assessing the portfolio transition risk by testing the net present value after tax and the revenue robustness by applying price assumptions for oil, natural gas and CO_2 tax in each of the WEO scenarios. The exposure of our assets to possible climate-related perils are also assessed through modeling of the portfolio to different climate scenarios.
[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 ☑ Other methodology or framework	*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 **:**Gross capex to renewables and low carbon. Gross capex Capital expenditures, defined as "additions to PP&E, intangibles and equity accounted investments" as detailed in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report page 300

(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)

2820000000

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

20

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

30

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

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

Gross capital expenditures are capital expenditures that are adjusted to exclude additions of Right of use assets related to leases (Property, plant and equipment, to the consolidated financial statements) and to include Equinor's proportionate share of capital expenditures in equity accounted investments not included in additions to equity accounted investments, predominantly within the REN segment. The calculation of gross capital expenditures excludes additions to right of use assets related to leases, as management believes that this better reflects the Group's investments in the business to drive growth. Forward-looking gross capital expenditures included in this report are not reconciliable to its most directly comparable IFRS measure without unreasonable efforts, because the amounts excluded from such IFRS measure to determine gross capital expenditures cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Alignment testing was conducted over activities in subsidiaries and also those with equity accounted investments during 2023. Testing was conducted on projects involved in the following activities: • Electricity generation from wind power • Electricity generation from solar PV energy • Storage of electricity • Transportation of CO_2 • Underground storage of CO_2 When assessing compliance with the Do No Significant Harm criteria the following interpretations and judgments were applied: • Climate change adaption - relevant climate-related hazards have been assessed based on a risk assessment. • Circular economy - durability and recyclability have been assessed where feasible. • For DNSH criteria that reflect legal requirements under EU regulations, the technical screening criteria are considered met when the operations are conducted within normal, lawful operations, comply with emission permits, environmental impact assessments have been performed and necessary action have been taken when required. • Where a detailed assessment of the minimum safeguards requirements has not been possible due to the size of the entity, this is not included in our aligned activities. Equinor has conducted the assessment of the technical screening criteria in accordance with the Delegated act related to article 8. For 2023 Equinor's activity relates to activities within the climate change mitigation objective. Equinor have carried out the assessment process as followed: • Assessment of substantial contribution: Compliance with the technical screening criteria is tested individually for each economic activity unless the criteria allow compliance to be assessed at the level of the entire economic activity, an operating segment or the group as a whole. • Assessment of DNSH: The purpose of the do no significant harm assessment is to prevent investment processes, which would focus on a particular environmental or social objective without sufficient consideration for the other five environmental objectives. • Assessment minimum safeguard The minimum safeguards are assessed based on Equinor's group wide approach to ensuring compliance with the minimum safeguards. Equinor is committed to respecting human rights in all business processes. To prevent human right violations, Equinor adhere to external standards and defines its own principles and policies. Equinor minimum safeguards procedures are based on the United Nations Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:
☑ Yes
[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?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*See details below*

[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:
☑ Small scale commercial deployment

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

11.5

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

37.2

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

13

(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

A central part of Equinor's transition plan to become a NetZero company by 2050 (including emissions from production and final consumption of the energy we produce) is to store 30-50 million tons CO_2 per year in 2035. We are making significant progress on industrial CCS; being part of the most pioneering CCS projects in Europe: The Northern Lights project (Norway), representing the Equinor start of commercial CCS in Europe, is on track to demonstrate that CCS is a valid decarbonization solution for important industry sectors. The T&S service will be ready to receive CO2 for permanent storage in 2024 and first deliveries of CO2 from customers are expected in 2025. Other 2023 project milestones include acquisition of stakes in the Bayou Bend CCS project in the USA and the award by the NSTA of additional storage licenses in the UK. Equinor also completed feasibility studies for the 100%-owned Smeaheia CCS project and is currently looking at development concepts tied into the CO2 highway pipeline infrastructure project. In the UK we are together with partners also developing the Net Zero Teesside, Keadby 3 and Peterhead 2 projects, dispatchable gas fired power plants with carbon capture. Our R&D portfolio is set up to support the transition plan and key CCS deliveries in 2023 include: - Modelling tools for the complex phase behavior and chemical/thermal effects that can occur in wellbore and reservoir when storing CO2 in heavily depleted fields. -Tools for fast and efficient numerical simulation modelling and visualization of the impact of various geological uncertainties on the dynamic behavior of storage reservoirs and CO2 storage estimation -Qualified two technologies for optimized geophysical modelling for CCS – short streamer XHR offering advantages in terms of cost and co-existence with other marine projects such as windfarms, and in-well imaging utilizing fiber optic technology (DAS-VSP) - Workflow and taskforce recommendations for risk assessment of leakage risk posed by existing P&A'ed legacy wells in CCS projects - Qualified simplified annulus pressure management in CCS wells - Involvement in Joint Industry projects such as LINCCS and NCCS, IEAGHG · Further technology qualification of CO_2 capture technologies through involvement at Technology Center Mongstad

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Alternative liquid fuels

(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

2.3

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

8.9

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

2.5

(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

Stated strategic direction by Equinor related to alternative liquid fuels are the following: - 20% reduction in net carbon intensity from sold products by 2030, increasing to 40% by 2035. These strategic directions translate into the following business objectives: - 25% of all traded products to be low carbon by 2030 (MMP) - Adapt to changing market conditions and transform into new value chains from source to market (OPL) - Build a low carbon liquids portfolio MMP CPL /SBD/ELF In addition, Equinor has ambitions to halve its maritime emissions in Norway by 2030 relative to a 2005 baseline; and to halve global emissions by 2050 relative to a 2008 baseline. A R&D portfolio has been developed to support these ambitions with a short-term focus on supporting decarbonization efforts of onshore assets and a long-term focus aimed at understanding and de-risking novel technologies. In addition, TDI is working closely with EPN to de-risk the application of ammonia in supply vessels (EPN has a tendering process going for ammonia-powered PSV's). Together with MMP DISC, TDI is involved in the Mærsk McKinney Møller Centre for Zero Carbon Shipping, committing to a long-term strategic collaboration on the development of zero carbon technologies for the deep-sea maritime industry. Low Carbon Fuels R&D deliveries in 2023 include: - Technology assessments of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) production routes and low-carbon methanol production; - Technology assessment of the Enerkem gasification technology; - Selection of new fuel cell provider for the ShipFC - Value chain model for ammonia - Risk assessment report for ammonia transport. - Test of ammonia-fired combustion engine (DEMO 200 project together with Wärtsillä

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Advanced monitoring techniques

(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

0.6

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

2.4

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

1

(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

Curbing methane emissions is a key priority for Equinor. Equinor's methane intensity target is near zero by 2030. We continue to develop and implement technologies and procedures to identify, quantify, avoid, and minimize methane emissions. We do this to support industry efforts to reduce methane emissions across the oil and gas value chain, increase the quality and transparency of reported data, and prepare for new methane regulations. Testing of technologies that can detect and quantify methane emissions have for the 3rd succeeding year been taking place at the gas processing plant at Kollsnes in Norway. For the 2023 test campaign four technologies were tested based on the results from the previous campaigns. To assess their measurement capabilities and quality, the four had to measure the emission rates from controlled release experiments (blind tests) and to measure Kollsnes site emissions to test their "real-world" capabilities. Methane emissions are included in our climate ambitions and energy transition plan, and this R&D investment is therefore an important part of our technology development.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Alternative liquid fuels

(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

2.3

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

8.9

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

2.5

(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

SOLAR: Equinor is building a portfolio of solar projects in Brazil, Poland and Northern Europe though ownership in solar development companies Rio, Wento and BeGreen. Current solar projects in operation are Apodi 162 MW (43,5% ownership), Stepien 58MW and Zagorzyca (60MW), in addition to a significant project pipeline in these markets. Solar R&D is underpinning Equinor's renewables growth ambition and deliveries in 2023 include: • Project with Oxford PV to develop next gen solar cells - perovskite solar • Efficient O&M for large scale solar parks • Horizon EU project "end of life and recirculation of solar modules" Quasar project - Floating solar project with Moss Maritime

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(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

3.3

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

9.5

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

5

(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

Equinor's climate ambition and hydrogen strategy positions Equinor in three to five major industrial clusters underpinning an ambition of 10% of European hydrogen market share by 2035. 2023 was a year of execution and capacity building against a backdrop of continuing energy security concerns and new market challenges, however the hydrogen ambitions remain firm. Continuing the Norway and Germany energy dialogue, a Hydrogen Joint Statement was signed to ensure supply of low carbon hydrogen from Norway to Germany. Building on this and a long-term relationship, Equinor and RWE signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to jointly develop large-scale energy value chains to secure energy supply and reduce emissions. This included a planned replacement of coal fired power plants with hydrogen-ready gas fired power plants in Germany, where the hydrogen will be supplied by pipelines from Norway. Equinor is looking into early-stage opportunities for converting low carbon (blue) hydrogen as well as renewable hydrogen production. Below are a few hydrogen projects in which Equinor together with strategic partners have taken further steps during 2023: H2M Eemshaven (Netherlands), H2Belgium (Belgium) and Clean Hydrogen to Europe (CHE, Norway) will provide low-carbon hydrogen from natural gas to hard-to-abate sectors such as heavy industry, long-haul transportation, and power production. H2Humber(UK); Equinor is actively involved in the decarbonization of the Humber industrial cluster in the UK with the H2H Saltend clean hydrogen production plant as the first phase of the development. Key R&D Hydrogen activities in 2023 include: • Hydrogen safety governance document • HyPSTER JIP– Hydrogen Subsurface Storage demonstrator and bio-risks studies • Technology assessment of Hydrogen pipeline system and technology qualification plans • First H2 fugitive emissions measurement campaign successfully completed. • Life Cycle Assessment, literature review for blue and green hydrogen • Value chain modelling, case study for CHE comparing different ways of energy transport from Norway to Germany • H2Props JIP on thermodynamic data and models • OLGA flow assurance model for hydrogen to TRL4 • Roadmaps for production, storage, drilling & well and gas turbines established for AHP (Pathfinder) • Simulation library for blue hydrogen production

Row 9

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Solar

(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

2.7

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

6.5

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

0.5

(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

SOLAR: Equinor is building a portfolio of solar projects in Brazil, Poland and Northern Europe though ownership in solar development companies Rio, Wento and BeGreen. Current solar projects in operation are Apodi 162 MW (43,5% ownership), Stepien 58MW and Zagorzyca (60MW), in addition to a significant project pipeline in these markets. Solar R&D is underpinning Equinor's renewables growth ambition and deliveries in 2023 include: • Project with Oxford PV to develop next gen solar cells - perovskite solar • Efficient O&M for large scale solar parks • Horizon EU project "end of life and recirculation of solar modules" Quasar project • Floating solar project with Moss Maritime

Row 11

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ENERGY STORAGE

(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

0.7

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

1

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

1

(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

ENERGY STORAGE:Equinor's ambition is to allocate more than 50% of our annual gross capex to renewables and low carbon solutions by 2030 and more than 30% in 2025. Equinor sees a solid opportunity to create profitable businesses by deploying batteries and energy storage assets to satisfy the growing need to stabilize power markets, either as a part of offshore or onshore renewable assets or as separate units supplying services to the grid. Through the acquisition of local developers in select markets, Equinor has built a material onshore pipeline totaling 10 GW in renewables generation and 6 GW in battery storage. The purpose of Equinor's R&D on Energy Storage is to - Enable better integration, reduced curtailment, and increased value of intermittent energy sources, like wind and solar - Enable energy arbitrage and participation in the ancillary services market - Optimized energy generation and increased energy efficiency for offshore O&G assets (with variable energy consumption) - Enable O&G operations with power supplied from renewable sources. Key R&D Energy Storage activities in 2023 include: - Fundamental research projects on battery materials, battery safety, and second life - Strategic collaboration with MIT – projects on solid state battery technology, battery degradation, and decision support models - Value-of-storage model development and integration - Business Development support to Equinor Business Areas (e.g. Blandford Road projects described above) - Batwind pilot: Conclusion of test program.

Row 12

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :OFFSHORE WIND

(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

9

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

34.4

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

9

(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

OFFSHORE WIND: As part of energy and climate transition ambitions, Equinor is accelerating investments in renewables. By 2030, we have an ambition to have grown our installed renewables capacity from 2023's 0,9 GW to 12-16 GW. Highlights from offshore wind and climate transition (carbon reduction) in 2023 include the official opening of the world largest floating offshore wind farm, Hywind Tampen, supplying power to Snorre and Gullfaks oil and gas platforms in the North Sea (delivering 35% of the fields total energy need). In October 2023, Equinor achieved a significant milestone in the UK, with the first power delivery from Dogger Bank A, and is expected to officially commence operation in 2024. Dogger Bank B and C are under construction and are expected to start generating power during the next three years. The Dogger Bank is set to become the world's largest offshore wind farm when all phases of the project are complete. The project, which is expected to reach full commercial operation in 2026, is planned to have a total capacity of 3.6GW renewables energy. Equinor is pursuing the development of offshore wind projects on the east and west coast of the US. We have continued to strengthen our floating wind business and US activity by winning a 2GW lease in Morro Bay, California. In Poland, Equinor has an interest (50%, operator) in the three Baltyk offshore wind development projects. We are also partner (25%) in the Arkona offshore windfarm in Germany, located in the Baltic Sea, which started production in 2019. In 2023, the operationalized offshore wind farms produced 1,384 GWh with the majority coming from Dudgeon, Sheringham Shoal and Arkona. To build a competitive wind portfolio, we are applying our experience in technology, innovation and project delivery and building new competence and capacity to support the transition. In 2023 we made several technological achievements within offshore wind, with a R&D program which is set up to support the above. Our focus areas in the offshore wind research are improved early phase assessments, high quality metocean and wind modelling, improved hydrodynamics, and marine concepts for offshore wind farms. Environmental site characterization for safe and cost-

efficient design and operation of offshore wind farms is key. We are utilizing our world class competence on marine biology and weather/wake models for wind farm planning and layout.

Row 13

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

(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

4.3

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

16

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

5

(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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY: A wide range of measures (78 in total), large and small, have been implemented both onshore and offshore, and within logistics. There is close collaboration between the research units, fields in operation and field development project with the objective to improve design to secure energy efficient production with low emissions. One good example is the new international FPSO projects (Bachalau and Raia) that will use combined cycle gas turbines technology. This will significantly reduce carbon emissions from the fields. It combines a gas turbine with a steam turbine to take advantage of excess heat that would otherwise be lost. Research has also made it possible to sanction a retrofit installation of the combined cycle technology at Statfjord C, an almost 40-year-old installation. Further technology elements that are studied and improved are compressor technology, more efficient cleaning of turbines to enhance efficiency and more efficient

distribution of power from shore and from power hubs to different offshore installations. The research and implementation of energy efficiency and emission reductions are well aligned with our target of reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% within 2030. More efficient power distribution is important for effective utilization of renewable power, and important for the energy transition, where renewable power is replacing fossil fuel.
[Add row]

(5.8) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid / share buybacks.

35

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

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

Equinor has taken action in response to climate risk by introducing an internal carbon price and evaluation of carbon intensity on both a project and portfolio level in our investment and divestment decisions. Furthermore, we use energy scenarios to inform our strategy planning, stress testing and monitoring of climate policy and regulatory outlook in relevant countries. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost, substantially increased in 2023, to a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), which increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter. In countries with higher carbon costs, we use the country specific cost expectations. This carbon cost is also part of break-even calculations when testing for profitability robustness. If the evaluations applying an internal carbon price show that the project in question does not have sufficient value creation, the project will not be sanctioned. The cost of the internal carbon price is higher than in IEAs Net Zero Scenario, as it applies earlier and to all countries not already paying CO2 tax. Equinor performs an annual sensitivity analysis ("stress test") of its portfolio against the price assumptions in the Internal Energy Agency's (IEA) energy scenarios. In addition, we perform price sensitivities when making investment decisions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

We use energy scenarios to inform our strategy planning, stress testing and monitoring of climate policy and regulatory outlook in relevant countries. In countries where no such cost exists, we use a generic cost, substantially increased in 2023, to a default minimum at 82 USD per tonne (real 2023), which increases to 115 USD per tonne by 2030 and stays flat thereafter.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

In addition to the internal carbon price of at least USD 82 per tonne of CO_2 for investments, Equinor annually conducts a price sensitivity analysis against other potential levels of carbon costs, including the proposed CO_2 tax in Norway of NOK 2000 in 2030 (including EU ETS quotas). The sensitivity analysis is carried out to test the resilience of our portfolio. Resilience in this context is defined as financial robustness and the ability to generate positive cash flow. All Equinor operated projects are also required to be assessed for carbon intensity and emission reduction opportunities at every phase – from exploration and business development to project development and operations.

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

82

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

82

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Remuneration

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(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 pricing approach is monitored and evaluated on an annual basis during our yearly long term price assessment process, during which we assess for any significant changes across various criteria that we have identified as important in understanding the cost of carbon
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

We signed up to CDP supply chain program last year, and reached out to 67% of our most suppliers and requested information. In addition we have day-to-day information about maritime emissions from our maritime vessels/tankers, which contributes to most of our supply chain emissions.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

100
[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

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Equinor has regular meetings with our most material suppliers within shipping, where emission reduction plans and actions are followed-up. These suppliers contribute with approx. 70-75% of our supply chain emissions. In addition, 2023 Equinor signed up to CDP signed up to CDP supply chain program, and through this program we engage on climate performance with our most material suppliers based on spend and estimated emissions. This include suppliers of capital goods and goods and services.
[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

Material suppliers to Equinor have to be qualified to deliver to Equinor, and they are subject to an audit on HSE, primarily through the procurement system Magnet JQS. In North America the procurement system ISNetworld is used for supplier qualifications. For Magnet JQS an audit of the supplier's management system is a part of the qualification. The purpose of the audit is to verify compliance with international standards (ISO 9001, 14001, 27001 and 45001, the UN's guiding principles for business and human rights, and the expectations defined in the IOGP 510 Operating Management System Framework). In our contracts we have a requirement that the suppliers shall hold "a documented environmental management system" or we are more specific and require a management system in accordance with ISO 14001 (latest edition.). For some of the drilling equipment contracts we have included specific requirements for reporting.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001 or another documented environmental management system

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Compliance to documented environmental management system included in contract.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Community-based monitoring

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Compliance to UN International Labour Organization Principles included in contracts

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ None

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Through CDP supply chain program and in our qualification process in MagnetJQS.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Community-based monitoring

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Primarily through CDP supply chain program, but we also ask for emissions in our qualification process in MagnetJQS. we also ask for disure of GHG data in our drilling and well contracts.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Community-based monitoring

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We signed up to the CDP supply chain program in 2023, and the first year we primarily focused on getting started.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Through CDP supply chain program.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Community-based monitoring

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ None

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

Select from:
☑ None

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Requirements to prohibited and restricted chemicals are in cluded in relevant contracts.
[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:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Engagement through supplier meetings, contractual requirements and verifications and CDP supply chain program

(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 **:**Specific supplier requirements related to human rights are included in contracts and followed up by verifications. HSE issues are also included in the audits.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ None

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

Maritime suppliers are reporting their emissions on a daily basis. Their scope 3 emissions are negligible compared to their scope 1 emissions, so there is no specific requirements to cascade to their suppliers.

(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 **:**Maritime climate ambitions for IMO and Norway in addition to Equinor and vessel owners

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

The Norwegian state is our largest investor, and they have expressed clear expectations on climate in white paper on state ownership. For Equinor to succeed on our energy transition plan we are dependent on support from our investors, and we have regular contact with our main investors on climate.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Equinor published its first Energy Transition Plan to the annual general meeting in 2022. This was subject to a advisory vote and 97,5% endorsed the plan. The progress is presented at Capital Market Updates. Questions on climate and energy transition plan are also raised in the Annual General Meeting, and these are subject to voting.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Partners

(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

(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

GHG reduction plans are discussed with all our partners

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are measuring GHG footprints for all our non-op fields, and the GHG intensity is followed closely and followed up in partner meetings.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

We share climate footprints for our gas and refinery products with customers. They are also disclosed on our webpage.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This can reduce the overall GHG footprint for our customers
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Collaboration through OGCI on low carbon procurement

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Too early to assess potential for reductions.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Provide carbon footprints for our gas and refinery products, allocate products with lower carbon footprint than average, if requested.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Further dialogues is needed to estimate emission reductions.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Provide carbon footprints for our gas and refinery products, allocate products with lower carbon footprint than average, if requested.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Further dialogues is needed to estimate emission reductions.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :We are already collaborating with a few important contractors on assessing emission reduction opportunities that could be included in contracts in the future, and our CDP supply chain engagement will most likely result in wider engagements.	*This has not been a prioritized issue, as our main focus has been on reducing own emissions. Increased costs.*

[Fixed 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

Operational control Defining consistent boundaries for sustainability reporting is challenging due to the complexity of ownership and operational arrangements, such as joint operating agreements. We strive to be consistent and transparent about variations in boundaries and provide a complete report in line with industry practice. • Environmental data is, unless otherwise stated, reported on a 100% basis for our operated assets, facilities and vessels, including subsidiaries and operations where we are the technical service provider, for contracted drilling rigs and flotels ("operational control basis"), and for service operations vessels (SOV) and crew transfer vessels (CTV) during operations in REN. • Scope 1 CO_2 emissions and upstream CO_2 intensity are reported both on an operational control basis and on equity basis (financial ownership interest). • Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on equity (products sold). Maritime emissions are reported from maritime vessels under Equinor contract, including project and supply vessels, drilling rigs, and tankers transporting both Equinor and third-party volumes. • Scope 3 emissions related to business travel is for Equinor employees only.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Not reporting on plastic.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Defining consistent boundaries for sustainability reporting is challenging due to the complexity of ownership and operational arrangements, such as joint operating agreements. We strive to be consistent and transparent about variations in boundaries and provide a complete report in line with industry practice. • Environmental data is, unless otherwise stated, reported on a 100% basis for our operated assets, facilities and vessels, including subsidiaries and operations where we are the technical service provider. Every year we map our presence inside or near protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value. The mapping includes • Equinor operated assets and activities • 3 rd party assets where Equinor is Technical Service Provider (TSP). If several protected areas (PA) or areas of high biodiversity value (AHBV) are present within a proximity category around a given asset or operation, they are counted as one. If a given PA or AHBV are within proximity categories for several assets or operations, it is counted in for each of these assets or operations. Subsea installations within a field are included in the counting of the platform it is tied in to. For existing linear infrastructure like pipelines, service lines and cables, only the 'Inside' and 'Adjacent' categories are applied. In cases where linear infrastructure is installed during a given reporting year, all proximity categories are applied.
[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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a change in methodology	*N2O added in scope 1 calculations with GWP 265 (IPCC, AR5).*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Starting from the reporting year of 2023, the greenhouse gas N2O has been included in Equinor's total GHG emissions. The N2O emission accounts for 0.3% of our company's total GHG emissions, and this change is considered to be non-material.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Energy Information Administration 1605(b)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011
☑ Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2003
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ Environment Canada, Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) Emission Estimation and Reporting Protocol for Electric Utilities
☑ American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009
☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations
☑ Other, please specify **:**NOROG, IBAMA, ISO6976, European Commission (EC), European Residual Mixes 2018, UK-ETS

(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

Location based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using available regional emissions factor (kg CO2/MWh) for the physical mix available on the local/regional grid. Change in trade-adjusted factor for Norway: The factor increased from 11g CO2e/kWh in 2022 to 19g CO2e/kWh in 2023. Market based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using: 1. Norway NVE electricity disclosure statements for power suppliers 502 g COe2/KWh (2023). 2. AIB residual mixes 2022 (kg CO2e/MWh) for countries where GoO (Guarantees of Origin) mechanisms are implemented. For countries without GoO mechanisms, physical mix is used.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16299056

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Most of Equinor's CO_2 emissions (about 85%) is from combustion of gas, either in turbines or as flared gas. The emissions factors are site-specific and determined from gas composition analyses. About 7% of CO_2 emissions are from the combustion of diesel. The emissions factor for diesel is determined by local or national guidelines. About 78% of our CH4 emissions are from fugitives and cold venting. Depending on local regulations, or whether you are onshore of offshore, these emissions are determined by area measurements, equipment measurements, modelling, flowmeters (for cold vents), optical leak detection, or using facility level activity data and standard emissions factors. The rest of the CH4 emissions are from combustion or flare, for the most part determined by using activity data (gas consumed), along with emissions factors as set forth by local and national guidelines. Equinor applies a GWP of 25 for methane in 2015.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311016.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using available regional emissions factor (g CO2e/MWh) for the physical mix available on the local/regional grid. Change in trade-adjusted factor for Norway: The factor increased from 11g CO2e/kWh in 2022 to 19g CO2e/kWh in 2023.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2523762.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using: 1. Norway NVE electricity disclosure statements for power suppliers 502 g CO2e/KWh (2023). 2. AIB residual mixes 2022 (kg CO2e/MWh) for countries where GoO (Guarantees of Origin) mechanisms are implemented. For countries without GoO mechanisms, physical mix is used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Most of purchased goods and services are related to category 2, capital goods and stated there.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1700000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"Purchased quantities of steel and cement, and relevant emissions factors. The estimate provided for capital goods is based on the most carbon intensive industry sectors - steel and cement The emissions calculations are based on the purchases of steel (about 1,6 mill tonnes CO2) and cement (about 0,1 million tonnes of CO2). For steel, the major consumers are engineering and construction, piping, and offshore wind projects, but also smaller categories like drilling and subsea/marine are covered. Emissions factors from world steel database are used towards the procured amounts in order to calculate emissions (2,6 kg CO2/kg steel and 4,5 kg CO2/kg steel for structural steel and alloyed steel, respectively). Additionally, an emissions factor of 6,5 kg CO2/kg copper is applied towards the copper in alloyed steel (https://www.riotinto.com/documents/RT_Our_approach_to_climate_change_2018.pdf and Minerals and MDPI, A review of the Carbon Footprint of CU and Zn Production from Primary and Secondary Sources, 2017 Figure 2 Ecoinvent 3.3). For cement, the major consumers are offshore turbines and drilling and well. An emission factor of 0,6 kg CO2/kg cement is applied towards the procured amounts in order to calculate emissions (WBCSD 2016). As the company is maturing its Scope 3 emissions associated with capital goods, there is some incompleteness in the provided data. Activities related to onshore operations such as unconventionals and refineries are currently not included. Also, some of the data is normalized and not inventory based. "

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are an energy company with oil and gas in our portfolio, and our energy demand is mostly covered by our own fuels, or by electricity. These emissions are already accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Some of the diesel is purchased. In 2020, our Scope 1 CO2 emissions from diesel were about 0,8 million tonnes. If we assume that 50% of the diesel was purchased, the resulting emissions are 400 000 tonnes CO2. CH4 contribution from diesel combustion is negligible.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"Emissions calculated by a combination of supplier information, distance travelled, number of wellpads and quantities of transported hydrocarbons (unconventionals), vehicle information, flight information and emissions factors. Upstream transportation and distribution covers transport on road and rail, and helicopter flights. The major contribution is from transportation of waste and water at our US onshore operations, and also the transportation of hydrocarbons by rail at the same locations. Courier services between supply bases in Norway is also a large contributor, and it is included in the figures. "

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The main emissions contribution from waste generated in operations is from the trucking of waste at our US onshore operations. This is covered under the category "upstream transportation and distribution". Similarly,the transportation of waste from offshore facilities is covered under maritime missions in the "downstream transportation and distribution" category. Waste in no-US locations is generally transported to local facilities and managed there, making emissions negligible compared to other categories. Since the transportation of waste is covered in Scope 3 categories, the stated figure here is concerned with incineration, which is the most relevant disposal route for waste with regards to emissions. In 2020, about 32 000 tonnes of generated waste from Equinor was incinerated at waste management facilities. Most of the waste was incinerated in Norway, and according to a report puvlished by NEA (Norwegian Environment Agency) in 2015, the CO2 emission factor for fossil waste in waste incineration facilities is about 540 kg CO2 per tonnes of waste. By applying this factor towards the 32 000 tonnes of waste, this amounts to about 17 000 tonnes of CO2 in total. NEA report: https://www.ssb.no/natur-ogmiljo/artikler-og-publikasjoner/_attachment/216702?_ts14b3a6839a0r

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel flights. GHG emissions from plane travel are provided by our travel agent. Emission factors are set by the UK Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. These emissions factors are listed in the document ""UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting"" (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2016). Emissions figures are collected from the carbon report from our business travel provider for domestic, continental and intercontinental travel in 2019.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*"Based on number of employees combined with assumptions on transport modes and commuting patterns. There are about 20 000 employees in Equinor, and if we use the conservative assumption that all employees drive their own car 50km every day to get to work and that there are 250 work days in one year, then the commuting travel will emit 20 000*250*50*20050 000 tonnes CO2 per year. Please note that helicopter commuting is included in the upstream transportation and distribution category."*

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Equinor has no upstream leased assets within our Scope 3 boundary which are not already covered by the category upstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4790000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions calculated by using number of voyages or operations, distance travelled, and/or fuel consumption data. The stated figure is emissions from the part of the company's maritime activities. The main contributor is oil tankers, which is part of the downstream transportation and distribution category. Other types pf activities such as supply vessels, construction vessels, etc., which are considered upstream activities in this context, are also included. A fraction of the emissions is also reported as Scope 1, but it is included to align with internal segment tracking and ambition follow-up processes.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6900000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

"Based on equity production volumes, and refinery and oil value chain statistics. The figure is an estimate based on our equity crude oil production data, combined with available statistics on emissions from the oil value chain. Emissions from Equinor operated refineries are excluded, as those are covered in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions."

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250000000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on sold hydrocarbons, IEA statistics and IPCC emissions factors. The calculations take into account sold hydrocarbons, statistical assumptions on final products and applicable emission factor per product.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/01/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7000000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on fate/treatment of non-energy products. Equinor equity production combined with statistics and factors from IEA and IPPC. The estimates use the non-energy fraction of products sold as a basis for the calculations. Products sold with a non-energy fraction are typically bitumen, naphta, LPG, ethane, white spirit and other oil products. Typical areas of use are as asphalt, solvents, paints, fuel blend, soaps, fertilizer and plastics production. Assumptions are made on the fate of each product, and emissions calculations are performed for products which are eventually combusted, either as fuel additives or collected as waste and incinerated. GHG emissions associated with evaporation during product use, or as a result of bio- or UV degradation in water or landfill are not included.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Equinor has no downstream leased assets within our Scope 3 boundary which are not already covered by the category downstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Equinor has no franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3400000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Equinors GHG inventory is based on the operational control approach and includes 100% emissions from scope 1 & 2 where Equinor is the operator. Equity Scope 1 GHG emissions from non operated investments are included in this category (scope 3, category 15 investments). The reported figure is based on emission data from the operators of the different assets combined with equity shares.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are allocated to all the other categories in 7.5

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions are allocated to all the other categories in 7.5
[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)

11477046

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Most of Equinor's CO_2 emissions (about 85%) is from combustion of gas, either in turbines or as flared gas. The emissions factors are site-specific and determined from gas composition analyses. About 7% of CO_2 emissions are from the combustion of diesel. The emissions factor for diesel is determined by local or national guidelines. About 78% of our CH4 emissions are from fugitives and cold venting. Depending on local regulations, or whether you are onshore of offshore, these emissions are determined by area measurements, equipment measurements, modelling, flowmeters (for cold vents), optical leak detection, or using facility level activity data and standard emissions factors. The rest of the CH4 emissions are from combustion or flare, for the most part determined by using activity data (gas consumed), along with emissions factors as set forth by local and national guidelines. Equinor applies a GWP of 28 for methane. From 2023 N2O is included as a green house gas with a GWP of 265. About 71% of N2O emissions are from combustion of gas. Most of the N2O emissions are determined by using activity data (fuel consumed), along with emissions factors as set forth by local and national guidelines. Equinor scope 1 emissions decreased by 1% compared to 2022 From 11.4 million tonnes in 2022 to 11.5 million tonnes in 2023. Scope 1 emissions include CO2, CH4 and N2O in 2023, for 2022 N2O was not included.
[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)

120128

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

3140261

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using available regional emissions factor (g CO2/MWh) for the physical mix available on the local/regional grid. Change in trade-adjusted factor for Norway: The factor increased from 11g CO2e/kWh in 2022 to 19g CO2e/kWh in 2023. Market based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using: 1. Norway NVE electricity disclosure statements for power suppliers 502 g CO2/KWh (2023). 2. AIB residual mixes 2022 (kg CO2/MWh) for countries where GoO (Guarantees of Origin) mechanisms are implemented. For countries without GoO mechanisms, physical mix is used. Available factors do not take CH4 contribution into account.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most of purchased goods and services are related to category 2, capital goods and stated there.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

791000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The estimate provided for capital goods emissions is based on the most carbon intensive industry sectors - steel and cement. Please note that the methodology is under development and some projects are excluded. The emissions calculations are based on the purchases for projects in execution phase with costs incurred in

2023 in Equinor operated assets (Assuming 100% emissions by operator). The primary sources for capital goods emissions are offshore O&G projects, OCTG, linepipe, and offshore wind and solar projects, thus these are included. This includes mainly steel but for drilling and well and renewable projects, cement has also been included. Emission factors from Environmental Product Declaration from the suppliers is used for OCTG (Oil Country Tubular Goods) and linepipe. To calculate emissions from the rest of the offshore oil and gas projects, quantities are split in equipment (40% structural steel and 60% alloyed steel) and bulks (80% structural steel; 19.5% alloyed steel; 0.5% copper). Factors applied are 2,6 kg CO2/kg for structural steel and 4,5 kg CO2/kg alloyed steel and 6,5 kg CO2/kg copper. These emissions factors come from the world steel database. The capital goods emissions from cement are from drilling and well operations. They are calculated based on the amount of cement used per well, either as collected data or as an estimate based on numbers of wells, depending on region. An emission factor of 0,912 kg CO2/kg cement is applied for drilling and well. For offshore wind projects we have used our LCAs (Life Cycle Assessment) from the projects to calculate capital goods emissions. This includes emissions from all capital goods which are mainly from steel and cement. Activities related to onshore operations such as unconventionals and refineries are currently not included. The year-to-year increase in emissions for the capital goods category can be attributed to improved calculation methodologies, emission factors, and data from suppliers. Additionally, an increase in renewable projects and activities and execution of pipeline projects in the PRD portfolio.

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)

77000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

About 90 % of the energy consumed within the company's boundary is fuel gas which is extracted and produced by the company itself. The extraction, production and refining transportation of this fuel is accounted for as Scope 1 emissions. The remaining 10% of the energy consumed is mostly diesel. If we assume that 50% of the

diesel is purchased, the extraction, production and transportation of the purchased diesel should be considered as Scope 3. DEFRA 2023 factor for WTT emissions from diesel is 59.13 gCO2e/kWh. For appx 1 300 000 MWh of purchased diesel the emissions will be 77 000 tonnes CO2e. This may be a conservative approach, since the transportation is probably covered by category 4 - upstream transportation and distribution. There are no electricity related emissions from fuel and energy related activities which are not already covered by our Scope 2 emissions, which also includes generations and distribution/transmission losses. Extraction and transportation related to electricity is negligible, as most of the electricity is from hydropower.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4206000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

98.5% of the reported emissions in this category are attributed to the company's maritime activities, with oil tankers being the primary contributor. Other activities, such as supply vessels and construction vessels, are also included. While a small fraction of these emissions is classified under Scope 1, they are grouped with

maritime activities to align with the company's internal segment tracking and ambition follow-up processes. The remaining 1.5% emissions involves road and rail transport, as well as helicopter flights, with courier services between supply bases in Norway being the main contributor.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

22000

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from waste generated in operations from the trucking of waste at our US onshore operation is is covered under the category "upstream transportation and distribution". Similarly, the transportation of waste from offshore facilities is covered under maritime emissions in the "downstream transportation and distribution" category. Waste in no-US locations is generally transported to local facilities and managed there, making emissions negligible compared to other categories. Since the transportation of waste is covered in other Scope 3 categories (upstream and downstream transportation), the stated figure here is concerned with incineration, which is the most relevant disposal route for waste with regards to emissions. In 2023, about 40 000 tonnes of generated waste from Equinor was incinerated at waste management facilities. Most of the waste was incinerated in Norway, and according to a report published by NEA (Norwegian Environment Agency) in 2015, the CO2 emissions factor for fossil waste in waste incineration facilities is about 540 kg CO2 per tonnes of waste. By applying this factor towards the 40 000 tonnes of waste, this amounts to about 22 000 tonnes of CO2 i in total. NEA report: https://www.ssb.no/natur-og-miljo/artikler-og-publikasjoner/_attachment/216702?_ts14b3a6839a0

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

94000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on the carbon report from our business travel provider for domestic, continental and intercontinental travel in 2023.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*There are about 23 449 employees in Equinor, and about 84% of the employees are based in Norway. According a survey conducted in 2023 (https://www.vegvesen.no/globalassets/fag/fokusomrader/nasjonal-transportplan-ntp/reisevaner/2023/nokkeltallsrapport-rvu-2023_per-14.03.2024.pdf), about 84% of the Norwegians travel to work by road, mostly by car but also some public transportation. The average return trip to work per employee may be assumed to be 2*1224km. If we apply the same statistics to the whole Equinor workforce, we may assume that 84%*23 449 about 19 700 employees travel by vehicle every workday. We may assume that every employee has 250 work days per year. The emissions factor per vehicle will vary depending on type, speed and traffic pattern, but one may use 200 g/km as a conservative approach (https://www.ssb.no/318322/drivstofforbruk-og-utslipp-per-kjorte-kilometer-for-et-utvalg-av-trafikksituasjoner-og-kjoretoygrupper.2016.g-km). The commuting emissions may then be estimated like this: 23 449 employees*0.84 of them are driving*24 km/day*250 days/year*200 g/km about 24 000 tonnes CO2/year. Please note that helicopter commuting is included in the upstream transportation and distribution category. Also, the estimate does not take into account that employees may use home office, so the estimate is likely to be on the conservative side.*

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Equinor has no upstream leased assets within our Scope 3 boundary which are not already covered by other categories

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not yet calculated

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

10344000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The figure is an estimate based on our equity production data, combined with available statistics on emissions from the oil value chain. Refinery emissions from Equinor operated refineries are not included, as those are covered in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

249557000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculations takes into account sold hydrocarbons, statistical assumptions on final products and applicable emission factor per product (IEA statistics and IPCC emissions factors).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7433000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on fate/treatment of non-energy products. Equinor equity production combined with statistics and factors from IEA and IPPC. The estimates use the non-energy fraction of products sold as a basis for the calculations. Products sold with a non-energy fraction are typically bitumen, naphta, LPG, ethane, white spirit and other oil products. Typical areas of use are as asphalt, solvents, paints, fuel blend, soaps, fertilizer and plastics production. Assumptions are made on the fate of each product, and emissions calculations are performed for products which are eventually combusted, either as fuel additives or collected as waste and incinerated. GHG emissions associated with evaporation during product use, or as a result of bio- or UV degradation in water or landfill are not included.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Equinor has no downstream leased assets within our Scope 3 boundary which are not already covered by other categories

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Equinor has no franchises

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5915000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Equinors GHG inventory is based on the operational approach and includes 100% emissions from scope 1 & 2 where Equinor is the operator. Scope 1 GHG emissions (Equity share) from non operated investments are included in scope 3 category 15 investments. The reported figure is based on 100% GHG emission data received from the non operated assets combined with Equinor's equity share for each asset.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions are allocated to all the other categories in 7.8

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions are allocated to all the other categories in 7.8
[Fixed row]

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

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

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Equinor's auditor, EY, has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report", Section 5.5, on pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). More detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (see attached in row below). Selected indicators have been assured at a reasonable level of assurance, hereunder scope 1 CO2 emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-gri-and-wef-index-equinor.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please see detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please see attached Assurance letter from EY.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Equinor's auditor, EY, has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report", Section 5.5, on pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). On page 294 in our annual report you will find Table 1: Disclosure description and boundary as defined in the GRI index. See index attached below in Row 3.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Equinor's auditor, EY, has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report", Section 5.5, on pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). On page 294 in our annual report you will find Table 1: Disclosure description and boundary as defined in the GRI index. See index attached below in Row 3.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-gri-and-wef-index-equinor.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (see attached).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

Row 4

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please see attached Assurance letter from EY.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please see attached Assurance letter from EY.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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: Business travel

(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

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Scope 3 is referenced on page 296 in our annual report.Equinor's auditor, EY, has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report", Section 5.5, on pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). More detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (see attached in row below).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: 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

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Scope 3 is referenced on page 296 in our annual report.Equinor's auditor, EY, has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report", Section 5.5, on pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). More detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of

our GRI WEF index (see attached in row below). ISAE3000 100 Row 2 Scope 3: Use of sold products Annual process Complete Limited assurance 296 ISAE3000 100 Row 3 De

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2023-gri-and-wef-index-equinor.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (see attached).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ 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

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(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

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ 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)

100000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Hywind Tampen came in production in 2023. 11 floating wind turbines, each of 8 MW, with a total capacity of 88 MW is supplying Snorre A and Gullfaks A with power and resulting in shut down of gas turbines generators (GTG) at the respective platforms. There will be power production from wind only when the wind is blowing, and it is calculated that for a typical production year a total of 200000 ton CO2 will be saved, due to shut down of GTG's at Snorre A and Gullfaks A. The offshore wind is replacing combustion of natural gas. Since Hywind Tampen came in production mid 2023, we have decided to report half of the measure in 2023, and the rest int 2024.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

277647

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023 almost 0.3 million tonnes CO2e were reduced by emissions reduction projects. Equinorss total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 were 11 597 174 tonnes CO2e. The percentage decrease is therefore (277647 /11597174) *100 2%. A wide range of different measurements have been implemented. The largest emission reduction projects are a change in injection and export strategy at the Åsgard field (Åsgard A), optimalisation of operation at the Oseberg field and rebundling of compressors at Gullfaks A, Kvitebjørn,,Åsgard B and Oseberg C. Calculation of emission reduction is based on saved energy form the gas turbines (in MWh) due to the measures, and corresponding CO2 emission reduction for reduced power consumption when single cycle aeroderivative turbines is used.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

480

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.004

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*South Riding point was divested in February 2023. The decrease in emissions from 2022 to 2023 is 480 tonnes CO2e. Equinorss total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 were 11 597 174 tonnes CO2e. The percentage decrease is therefore (480 /11 597174) *1000.004%.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in acquisitions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There as been no mergers in 2023.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

569029

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*"In 2023 changes in output contributed to an decrease of 569 029 tonnes CO2e. Equinorss total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 were 11 597 174 tonnes CO2e. The percentage decrease is therefore (569029/11 597174) *100 5%. Higher production in 2023 compared to 2022 is mainly due to longer period with shutdown as a result of maintenance, fire and rebuilt respectively at Peregrino, Hammerfest LNG and Njord. Resumption of all assets during second half of 2022. "*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22050

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*"Changes in methodologies contributed to a increase of 22 050 tonnes CO2e in 2023. Equinors total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 were 11 597 174 tonnes CO2e. The percentage increase is therefore (22050/11597174) *100 0.2%. This is due to increase in Scope 2 location based/trade adjusted CO2 emission factor for Norway "*

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary in 2023.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in physical operating conditions in 2023.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No use of this category in 2023

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40544

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023 changes in emissions allocated to the category " other decreased by 40 544 tonnes CO2eq. Equinorss total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2023 were 11 597 174 tonnes CO2e. The percentage decrease is therefore (40544/11 597 174) *100 0.3%. The "other" category includes emissions related to drilling and exploration activities. The decrease is due to reduced number of new fields and rig activity in 2023.*
[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:
☑ Location-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

11117755

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

322805

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

36486

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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:
☑ Oil

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

3564052

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

480

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

3590651

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 2

(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:

☑ Gas

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

3542507

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

426

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

3566791

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

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

832098

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

15

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

839252

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

1722748

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

242

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

1731956

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

12478

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

5

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

12664

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 6

(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:
☑ Oil

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

198730

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

254

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

206457

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 7

(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:

☑ Gas

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

180267

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

210

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

186512

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 8

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

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

37266

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

0.05

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

37454

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 9

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

138489

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

888

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

163709

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 10

(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:

☑ Oil

(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)

3726

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

104329

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 11

(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:
☑ Gas

(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)

2878

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

80571

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 12

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

(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)

1405

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

39336

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 13

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(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)

649

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

18174

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 14

(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:

☑ Gas

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

18625

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

0

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

18625

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 15

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

856217

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

0

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

856217

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column

Row 16

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(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)

351

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

0

(7.15.4.7) Comment

N2O data missing because of missing entry column
[Add row]

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

Bahamas

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

516279

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10782287

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

118973

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3138380

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150685

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

850

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1575

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27717

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

249

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

249
[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.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

TDI (Technology, Development and Implementation)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PDP (Projects, Drilling & Procurement)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

79214

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

EPN (Exploration and Production Norway)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6270938

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

MMP (Marketing, Midstream & Processing)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3686100

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

REN (Renewable)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

14333

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

FLXSC (Field Life eXtension)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

796211

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

EPI (Exploration and Production International)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

630250

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CFO (Buildings)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0
[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	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*7753936*	*7753936*	*No difference between gross and net*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*22495*	*22495*	*No difference between gross and net*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*3686100*	*3686100*	*The business area REN (Renewables) is not included since it contains no oil and gas activities.*

[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.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

FLXSC

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

400

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10578

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CFO (Buildings)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1108

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29296

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

MMP (Marketing, Midstream & Processing)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

73689

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1946704

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

TDI (Technology, Development and Implementation)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

140

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3692

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

PDP (Projects, Drilling & Procurement)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

EPN (Exploration and Production Norway)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43419

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1147894

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

REN (Renewable)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

850

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1575
[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)	*45450*	*1188290*	*To be updated*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*0*	*0*	*No Scope 2 emissions related to midstream oil and gas activities*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*73689*	*1946704*	*The business area REN (Renewables) is excluded as there is no oil and gas activities.*

[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)

11477046

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

120128

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

3140261

(7.22.4) Please explain

The boundary for the reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is based on operational control. This includes a 100% basis for our operated assets, facilities, and vessels, including subsidiaries and operations where we act as the technical service provider. It also applies to contracted drilling rigs and flotels on an operational control basis, as well as service operations vessels (SOV) and crew transfer vessels (CTV) during operations in REN.

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

Equity share Scope 1 Emissions from non-operated JV's. subsidiaries and and equity accouted investment is reported in Scope 3, cathegory 15, Investments. [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

Equinor Energy AS

(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

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Company organisation number, Norway (www.brreg.no)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

990888213

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8853925

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

102551

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

2682509

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Scope 2 breakdown is not published for the subsidiary in the reporting year.
[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
☑ Other, please specify **:**Equinor

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

0.02

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

0.01

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

Select from:
☑ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

**Total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput: Global methane emissions (Sm³)/Upstream and downstream natural gas production (Sm³ marketed gas). *Total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput: Global methane emissions (tonnes)/Upstream and downstream total production (tonnes). Equinor's 2023 methane intensity remained low at approximately 0.02%. This represents an industry leading performance. Equinor continues to pursue a methane intensity target of near zero by 2030.*
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member
Row 1	*Select from:*

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Lack of overview over the value chain and emission data in the value chain.

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have increased our capabilities and competence on Scope 3 emissions.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are manning up to increase our capability and competence. Requirements to disclose in accordance with ESRS will also accelerate our capabilities and competence.
[Fixed 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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

48237435

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

48237435

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6446849

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

70752

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

6517601

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14244

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

14244

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

214

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

214

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

108329

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

108329

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6555178

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

48322645

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

54877823
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No use of Sustainable biomass in 2023

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No use of other biomass in 2023.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No use of other renewable fuels in 2023

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The fuel is coke which is used at Mongstad. It is derived from coal, but with half the carbon content. Rather than putting it in the "coal" category, we will move the figure to the "other" section and describe the fuel as coke in the comments section.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2618318

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2139703

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

478615

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil include diesel/gas oil, CoLGO, fuel oils and LOFS (Liquid organic fuels)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43313108

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12726919

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

25908346

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

4677843

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas includes natural gas, refinery gas, spill gas and purge gas.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2306009

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2306009

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coke and CoLGO used for generation of heat in 2023

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48237435

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

14866622

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

28692970

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

4677843

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel in MWh consumed by fuel type
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7350002

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7307787

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

108329

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

108329

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3712742

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3708023

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling for 2023
[Add row]

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

Bahamas

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

117.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

492515

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

0

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

0

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

492515.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6466391

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

6178150

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

9740

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

0

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

12654281.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7820

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7820.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1060

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1060.00
[Fixed row]

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	*406*	*The figure is equity based. Natural gas liquid is included.*
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	*0*	*Included in crude oil and condensate*
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*Not applicable*

	In-year net production	Comment
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	*1987*	*The figure is equity based*

[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 we are listed on the NYSE, we report proved reserves (1P) as defined and required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Equinor does not report 2P and 3P reserves. Values reported as 2P herein are expected reserves as defined by the Norwegian classification system comparable to PRMS.

(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)

8900

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

0

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

15700

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves.

[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) (%)

54

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

49

(7.38.3.4) Comment

As we are listed on the NYSE, we report proved reserves (1P) as defined and required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Equinor does not report 2P and 3P reserves. Values reported as 2P herein are expected reserves as defined by the Norwegian classification system comparable to PRMS.

Natural gas

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

46

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

51

(7.38.3.4) Comment

As we are listed on the NYSE, we report proved reserves (1P) as defined and required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Equinor does not report 2P and 3P reserves. Values reported as 2P herein are expected reserves as defined by the Norwegian classification system comparable to PRMS.

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

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

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

As we are listed on the NYSE, we report proved reserves (1P) as defined and required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Equinor does not report 2P and 3P reserves. Values reported as 2P herein are expected reserves as defined by the Norwegian classification system comparable to PRMS.
[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 (%)

14

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

10

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

13

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

15

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Arctic

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

6

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

10

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

10

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

12

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 3

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Tight/shale

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

11

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

9

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

12

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

15

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 4

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Shallow-water

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

36

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

27

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

28

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

21

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 5

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Deepwater

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

50

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

50

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

43

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

44

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 6

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Ultra-deepwater

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

5

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

13

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

16

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

20

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 7

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Oil sand/extra heavy oil

(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

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..

Row 8

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ LNG

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

2

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

3

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

4

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

3

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Equinor does not report 3P reserves data..
[Add row]

(7.43) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	*250*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.1) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	*77.07*	*Mongstad*
Other feedstocks	*2750.96*	*Mongstad and Tjeldbergodden*
Total	*2828.03*	*Mongstad and Tjeldbergodden*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.2) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.43.3) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Row 1

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Liquified petroleum gas

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

5.54

Row 2

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Gasolines

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

30.99

Row 3

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Naphtha

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

7.81

Row 4

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Kerosenes

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

4.4

Row 5

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Diesel fuels

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

27.08

Row 6

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Fuel oils

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

2.54

Row 8

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Sulphur

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

0.87

Row 9

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Petroleum coke

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

0.04
[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

0.00011

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

11597174

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

107174000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

43

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG intensity per revenue increase by 43% in 2023 compared to 2022. The revenue decreased by 29% in 2023 compared to 2022. Lower prices for gas and liquids during the year led to a decrease in net operating income and revenues compared to 2022. Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 1% from 2022 to 2023 following several operational developments, such as resumption of the Hammerfest LNG facility in Norway and the Peregrino field in Brazil. In addition, several emission abatements have been implemented in 2023 including the start-up of the Hywind Tampen offshore wind supplying renewable power to the Gullfaks and Snorre fields and the electrification of the Gina Krog field with power from shore. Note: Unit total revenue - million USD. Rounded to nearest 1,000,000.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7

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

7798004

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :mboe

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1119196

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(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

The upstream GHG intensity decreased by 1% from 7.1kg CO2e/boe in 2022 to 7.0 kg CO2e/boe in 2023. Upstream GHG intensity is driven by high production at Johan Sverdrup. Additionally, reduced emission levels on the Norwegian continental shelf mainly unplanned shutdown at Norne caused by a gas leakage and a planned shutdown at Sleipner in September.
[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 **:**Thousand barrels of marketed hydrocarbon

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

6.6

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

3

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

The upstream GHG scope 1 intensity in Equinor's Norwegian operated portfolio decreased by 3% compared to 2022. The intensity is driven by high production at Johan Sverdrup. Additionally, reduced emission levels on the Norwegian continental shelf mainly unplanned shutdown at Norne caused by a gas leakage and a planned shutdown at Sleipner in September.

(7.48.6) Comment

Exploration and production Norway (EPN) and Field Life Extension (FLX)

Row 2

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Thousand barrels of marketed hydrocarbon

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

13.5

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

12

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

The decrease in GHG intensity is driven by production resumption at Peregrino FPSO July 2022 and new asset Peregrino C in operation October 2022.

(7.48.6) Comment

International (DPI & DPB)

Row 4

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Thousand barrels of marketed hydrocarbon

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

20.5

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

18

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

2023 first full year of production following start up June 2022 after fire at Hammerfest LNG

(7.48.6) Comment

LNG
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Upstream flaring intensity

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.8

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes of gas flared

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1000 tonnes of hydrocarbons produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Hydrocarbons combusted in operational flare systems. Includes safety and production flaring. Key driver for the increase in upstream flaring intensity is increased flaring during the start-up phase of fields after turnarounds, shutdowns and field coming on stream. Several fields both nationally and international have started up or resumed production mid/late 2022 and 2023.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Low carbon and energy efficiency R&D expenditure (100% operated basis)

(7.52.2) Metric value

40

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Low carbon R&D expenditure (USD)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total R&D expenditure (USD)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

11

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Low carbon R&D is defined as the share annual research expenditures, in percentage of total research & development expenditures, used in new energy solutions and energy efficiency technologies. There were approximately 600 projects included in the total R&D spending for 2023. The total amount spent was distributed among these projects. This increase illustrates Equinor's growth ambition in renewables and low-carbon solutions. The company is on track towards its ambition of allocating 50% of its gross capex to renewables and low carbon solutions by 2030, with investments increasing to 20% in 2023, compared with 14% in 2022. More details are shared in our Annual report, pages 100-110.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gross capital expenditure in renewables and low carbon solutions, share of total (%)

(7.52.2) Metric value

20

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

. Gross capex to renewables and low carbon (USD)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Equinor investments (USD)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

43

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

We are targeting high-value growth in renewables. Our ambition is that over 50% of our annual gross capex will be invested in renewables and low carbon solution by 2030, and 30% by 2025, subject to availability of robust projects. In 2023, we saw continued progress on the leading indicator of capital allocation to transition-related activities, with 20% of our gross capex allocated to renewables and low carbon solutions, a materially higher share than in 2022 (14%), and on track towards our ambition of 50% in 2030. Over 90% of this investment was allocated to renewables, with the remainder allocated to our Northern Lights Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project. The figure does not include investments into abatement projects for the decarbonisation of our oil and gas production. As Equinor grows and transforms, we expect to invest more to renewables and low carbon solutions, subject to an attractive sufficient access to opportunities and to deliver profitable growth.*
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity 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

01/01/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

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

16299056

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

311016

(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)

16610072.000

(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

12/31/2030

(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)

11627050.400

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

11477046

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

120128

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

11597174.000

(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

100.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our ambition is a net 50% group-wide emission reduction by 2030 compared to 2015. Boundary: Operational control 100%. Scope: Scope 1 and 2 CO_2, CH4 (N2O included in the Norwegian trade adjusted factor for scope 2).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our ambition is to reduce operated scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by net 50% by 2030 relative to 2015. This ambition is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and with the Norwegian state's ambition for emission reductions from the oil and gas industry with a 2005 baseline.

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

We aim for 90% of these reductions to be met by absolute reductions. Our total scope 1 and 2 operated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 2023 were 11.6 million tonnes CO_2, meaning that our operated emissions are 30% lower than in 2015. However, because of several operational developments, including resumption of the Hammerfest LNG facility in Norway and the Peregrino field in Brazil, the 2023 operated scope 12 emissions were 2% higher than in 2022. While operational factors contributed to a slight increase in 2023, we made progress on the portfolio of emission abatement measures that provide the main contribution to reaching our 2030 ambition. Examples of emissions abatement milestones in 2023 included the start-up of the Hywind Tampen offshore wind supplying renewable power to the Gullfaks and Snorre fields and the electrification of the Gina Krog field with power from shore. In 2023, the Norwegian Government approved Snøhvit Future project, for full electrification of the Hammerfest LNG facility, expected to result in annual reductions of 850,000 tonnes of CO_2. At the end of 2023, Equinor's emissions prognosis shows that we are tracking slightly behind schedule on our ambition of a 50% net reduction by 2030, assuming that all current abatement projects in the project portfolio are approved by our partners and authorities. A portfolio of options for emissions abatement continues to be explored to enable us to reach the 2030 ambition.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2012

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2012

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

501968.0

(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)

501968.000

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

96

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

20078.720

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

11477046

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

11477046.000

(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

-2277.51

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Equinor aim to eliminate routine flaring by 2030. For all Equinor operated oil and gas assets, we work to systematically reduce all flaring and to eliminate routine flaring, in line with the World Bank's "Zero Routine Flaring by 2030" initiative. We do not have routine flaring in Norway or in our operated assets in Brazil and offshore US. We currently flare associated gas in the Mariner field in the UK on an intermittent basis when the early production phase associated gas volumes exceed the demand for fuel gas for power generation.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The ambition to eliminate routine flaring by 2030 is closely aligned with Equinor's broader strategy to reduce carbon emissions and drive the global energy transition. This initiative also supports Equinor's commitment to the Paris Agreement and its target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

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

Going forward, routine flaring will not be undertaken at any newly operated oil fields. As part of final investment decisions for all new operated oil fields, we include a solution for associated gas without routine flaring.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2008

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3941180

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3941180.0

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

7882360.000

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

7882360.000

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

1.5

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

5

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

7488242.000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4144433

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4144433

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8288866.000

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

8288866.000

(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

-103.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2050: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions globally, using the 2008 International Maritime Organization (IMO) baseline as a reference point. Applicable for emissions from maritime vessels under contract with Equinor. The scope covers all maritime emissions related to the scope 3 categories 4 and 9 (upstream and downstream transportation and distribution). Additionally, it covers Scope 1 emissions from operations related to drilling rigs, floatels, and service offshore vessels (SOVs) used in offshore wind activities.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The ambition of 50% reduction in maritime emissions globally by 2050 vs 2008 (IMO baseline). focuses on emissions from maritime vessels that are contracted by Equinor, aiming to align with global decarbonization efforts, particularly in the maritime sector, which is a significant contributor to global emissions. By targeting both Scope 3 emissions (from the supply chain and transportation) and Scope 1 emissions (direct operational missions), Equinor is reducing its carbon footprint across various sectors, including oil and gas as well as renewables, addressing both upstream and downstream impacts of its business. This target is aligned with international climate goals, particularly the IMO's strategy to decarbonize shipping, and supports Equinor's overarching sustainability strategy.

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

Equinor want to fuel the decarbonisation of the maritime sector. We will do this by utilising our unique position by buying, producing and selling lower and zero carbon fuels. On the buyer side Equinor has set an ambition in line with Norway & IMO for the maritime services we purchase and strategically drive transition to zero carbon fuels: " By 2030: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions in Norway vs 2005. " By 2050: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions globally vs 2008 (IMO

baseline) Equinor joined the Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Centre for Zero Carbon Shipping in June 2022, committing to a long-term strategic collaboration on the development of zero carbon technologies for the deep-sea maritime industry.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2005

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

13023000

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

55000

(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)

13078000.000

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

92.0

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

28.0

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

91.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17

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

10854740.000

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

11477046

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

120128

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

11597174.000

(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

66.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Absolute GHG reductions in Norway - 70% by 2040. Equinor has climate ambitions to reduce the absolute greenhouse gas emissions from its operated offshore fields and onshore plants in Norway by 70% by 2040 and to near zero by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The ambition 70% reduction by 2040 is a mid-term target, and a part of Equinor's broader strategy to achieve near-zero emissions by 2050. This target is aligned with both Norway's national climate goals and global efforts to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

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

We progressed our emissions reduction (scope 1 and 2) by achieving 17% of target relative to base year (2005) taking us towards our ambition of 70% by 2040 and to near zero by 2050. Reaching our ambition for operated scope 1 and 2 emissions will require a focused and coordinated effort across the company on executing and maturing a portfolio of abatement projects, improving energy efficiency of offshore and onshore assets, developing new technologies, and strengthening resilience in the portfolio, including through consolidation. E&P Norway's ambition is to reduce the CO_2 emissions from operated fields by 50% by 2030, 70% by 2040, and be close to net zero by 2050 (when compared to 2005 levels). E&P Norway aims to achieve these targets through energy efficiency (20%), consolidation (20%) and electrification of long-lived production hosts (60%). E&P Norway has adopted a plan backed by concrete actions and has sanctioned two thirds of the projects needed to reach the 2030 ambition while the remaining projects are being further matured. Ongoing projects to electrify Sleipner, Troll B and Troll C (scheduled start-up in 2024), Oseberg (scheduled start-up in 2026), Njord (scheduled start-up in 2027), and Snøhvit Melkøya (scheduled start-up in 2030) are expected to contribute further to reducing the carbon footprint. Electrification on the Norwegian continental shelf will reduce emissions in Norway. Offshore, the energy efficiency of power production is only about 25-35%, whereas in Europe, efficiency is about 60% if used in a gas-fired power plant, and close to 100% when used for heating and industry. Replacing gas turbines, either completely, or partially, with electric power therefore provides increased energy efficiency and thus climate benefits. Highlights for carbon reduction in 2023 include: • Hywind Tampen, offshore wind farm supplying power to Snorre and Gullfaks field was officially opened in August 2023. • Gina Krog started receiving power from shore in September 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

986274

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

986274.0

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

1972548.000

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

1972548.000

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

25.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

0.4

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

25.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

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

1499136.480

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

751514

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

751514

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1503028.000

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

1503028.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.18

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2030: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions in Norway vs 2005. Applicable for emissions from maritime vessels under contract with Equinor. The scope is all maritime emissions related to scope 3 categories 4 and 9 (upstream and downstream transportation and distribution), and also scope 1 emission for drilling rigs, floatels and Service Offshore Vessels for offshore wind activities.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The ambition of 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions in Norway vs 2005 by 2030 is as part of Equinor's long-term strategy to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Reducing maritime emissions in Norway is a critical step in this strategy, helping to decarbonize one of the more challenging sectors while improving operational efficiency and supporting the global energy transition. The ambition supports Norway's national climate goals.

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

Equinor aims to fuel the decarbonisation of the maritime sector, utilising our unique position of buying, producing and selling lower and zero carbon fuels. On the buyer side Equinor has set an ambition in line with Norway & IMO for the maritime services we purchase to strategically drive transition to zero carbon fuels: • By 2030: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions in Norway vs 2005. • By 2050: 50% reduction of Equinor's maritime emissions globally vs 2008 (IMO baseline). Equinor joined the Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller Centre for Zero Carbon Shipping in June 2022, committing to a long-term strategic collaboration on the development of zero carbon technologies for the deep-sea maritime industry.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

13294578.0

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

251513.0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

250096804.0

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

250096804.000

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

263642895.000

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

92.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

1

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

261006466.050

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

11477046

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

120128

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

249769699

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

249769699.000

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

261366873.000

(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

86.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Net-zero emissions by 2050 (Scope 1, 2 and 3) Boundary: Scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 (category 11, use of sold products) GHG emissions, associated with the energy produced by the company, are included the net-emissions. The GHG emissions included are CO2, CH4 and N2O. A global warming potential of 28 is used to convert CH4 to CO2 equivalents and a global warming potential of 265 is used to convert N2O to CO2 equivalents. 2 The net-emissions also includes negative emissions, such as third-party CCS and natural sinks. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (100% operator basis). Scope 3 emissions are based on the estimated emissions from the use of sold products. The sold product volumes, which form the basis for the emission estimates, are represented by Equinor's equity oil and gas production. Using a refinery output approach, these equity oil and gas volumes are broken down into several product categories, assuming geography-dependent refinery product yields. For more details, please see the Net-GHG emissions and net carbon intensity methodology note on equinor.com.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Equinor's target objective for net-zero emissions by 2050 covers the full scope of Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This includes direct emissions from operations, indirect emissions from energy consumption, and emissions from the use of sold products.

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

Equinor has set a clear ambition to become a net-zero company by 2050, including emissions from production and final consumption. Our strategy is organised around three pillars: • Optimised oil and gas production: capitalising on an advantaged portfolio as a strong cash engine to fund decarbonisation and transition activities • High value growth in renewables: accelerated deployment to establish a strong industrial position for value-driven growth • New market opportunities in low carbon solutions: becoming a leader in carbon management and hydrogen We have already pivoted to transform our upstream portfolio into one of the most resilient and carbon efficient in the industry. We have built a robust offshore wind portfolio and have the potential to be a world leader in floating wind. We are shaping the low carbon industry, leveraging our advantaged industrial starting point on the Norwegian continental shelf and proximity to the European market. Our ambition to reduce net group-wide operated emissions by 50% by 2030, shows that we are focused on medium-term actions consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement and a 1.5 degree pathway. Rapidly reducing our own emissions is necessary but not sufficient. To be an effective agent of change in the energy transition, we must help society decarbonise by providing our customers and end-users with energy that has lower – and eventually net-zero – emissions. To achieve this, we have a clear plan to apply our experience and competence from oil and gas to new sectors of the energy system. We will generate strong cashflow from a highly focused, carbon efficient oil and gas business to fund our transformation. On an annual basis, we saw mixed progress towards our main climate ambitions. Operational factors and market dynamics negatively affected our metrics for emissions reductions and progress toward net zero, while increased gross capital expenditure towards renewables and low carbon solutions shows continued progress on the leading indicator of investment. As we simultaneously deliver on the energy needs of today and work on*

building the energy system of the future, it is important to maintain a multiyear perspective. Our transition journey will not be linear, but the direction is clear. The ambitions in our Energy transition plan remain firm and we remain focused on delivering on our strategic aim to be a net zero company by 2050.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2005

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

13023000

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

55000

(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)

13078000.000

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

92

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

28

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

91

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17

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

10854740.000

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

11477046

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

120128

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

11597174.000

(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

66.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Absolute GHG reductions to near zero by 2050. Equinor has climate ambitions to reduce the absolute greenhouse gas emissions from its operated offshore fields and onshore plants in Norway to near zero by 2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Exploration and Production Norway's ambition is to reduce the CO_2 emissions from operated fields by 50% by 2030, 70% by 2040, and be close to net zero by 2050 (when compared to 2005 levels). These objectives align with Equinor's overall ambition to reduce the carbon emissions and contribute to global climate goals by integrating advanced technologies, upgrading existing infrastructure, and emphasizing sustainable energy solutions.

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

We progressed our emissions reduction (scope 1 and 2) by achieving 17% of target relative to base year (2005) taking us towards our ambition of 70% by 2040 and to near zero by 2050. Reaching our ambition for operated scope 1 and 2 emissions will require a focused and coordinated effort across the company on executing and maturing a portfolio of abatement projects, improving energy efficiency of offshore and onshore assets, developing new technologies, and strengthening resilience in the portfolio, including through consolidation. E&P Norway's ambition is to reduce the CO_2 emissions from operated fields by 50% by 2030, 70% by 2040, and be close to net zero by 2050 (when compared to 2005 levels). E&P Norway aims to achieve these targets through energy efficiency (20%), consolidation (20%) and electrification of long-lived production hosts (60%). E&P Norway has adopted a plan backed by concrete actions and has sanctioned two thirds of the projects needed to reach the 2030 ambition while the remaining projects are being further matured. Ongoing projects to electrify Sleipner, Troll B and Troll C (scheduled start-up in 2024), Oseberg (scheduled start-up in 2026), Njord (scheduled start-up in 2027), and Snøhvit Melkøya (scheduled start-up in 2030) are expected to contribute further to reducing the carbon footprint. Electrification on the Norwegian continental shelf will reduce emissions in Norway. Offshore, the energy efficiency of power production is only about 25-35%, whereas in Europe, efficiency is about 60% if used in a gas-fired power plant, and close to 100% when used for heating and industry. Replacing gas turbines, either completely, or partially, with electric power therefore provides increased energy efficiency and thus climate benefits. Progress: Highlights for carbon reduction in 2023 include: • Hywind Tampen, offshore wind farm supplying power to Snorre and Gullfaks field was officially opened in August 2023. • Gina Krog started receiving power from shore in September 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2017

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kg CO2 per boe

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2017

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

9.8

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

9.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

65.3

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

65.3

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

29

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.9580000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-15

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.7000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

109.08

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Upstream CO2 intensity of 7 kgCO_2/boe within 2025. In 2023, the 2025 ambition changed to 7kg CO_2e/boe from 8kg CO_2e/boe. Equinor aims to reduce the upstream CO_2 intensity of our globally operated oil and gas production to below 7 kg CO_2/barrel of oil equivalent (boe) by 2025. The current global industry average is 16 kg

CO_2/boe. The anticipated change in absolute scope 1 emissions is given based on identical production levels in 2030 as in 2016. Scope 2 not included in assessment (not part of target).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Equinor's abition for upstream CO_2 intensity is to reduce the carbon intensity of its globally operated oil and gas production to below 7 kg CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) by 2025. This objective reflects Equinor's commitment to lowering operational emissions in alignment with global climate goals and the broader energy transition.

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

Reaching our ambition for operated upstream CO2 intensity for 2025 is the result of a continuous process across the company with focused and coordinated effort on executing and maturing a portfolio of abatement projects, improving energy efficiency of developing new technologies, and strengthening resilience in the portfolio. In 2023, upstream CO_2 intensity was 6.7kg CO_2/boe, which is a slight improvement from the level achieved in 2022 and below our target of 7.0kg CO_2/boe for 2025. We remain on track to achieve our ambition of 6.0kg CO_2/boe in 2030. Electrification is a key component in reducing emissions from our operations. It involves replacing fossil fuel-based power supply with Norwegian grid mix, or power from floating wind turbines. Several electrified fields came on stream since base year 2016: • In October 2019 the Johan Sverdrup field came on stream – powered by electricity from shore, it is one of the world's most carbon-efficient fields. • Martin Linge field, July 2021 • Start-up of the Hywind Tampen offshore wind in 2022 supplying renewable power to the Gullfaks and Snorre fields • Gina Krog field, September 2023 The implementation of various emission reduction and energy efficiency initiatives plays a significant role in achieving our ambitious environmental goals. Key measures contributing to emission reduction include: 1. Modification Measures at Mobile Drilling Rigs: Upgrading and modifying drilling rigs to enhance their efficiency and reduce emissions. 2. New Inlet Filters on Turbines: Changing/or washing filters to improve turbine efficiency and decrease emissions. 3. Revamping of Compressor Trains and Other Compressor Modifications: Upgrading compressor systems on offshore platforms to boost performance and lower emissions. 4. Efforts to Minimize Flaring: Implementing strategies to reduce the burning of excess natural gas during oil extraction processes. 5. New Monitoring Software: Utilizing advanced software to monitor emissions more accurately and optimize operations for lower emissions. 6. Improved Operational Routines: Adopting best practices and operational changes that leads to more efficient operations. These initiatives collectively enhance operational efficiency and contribute significantly to our overall emission reduction targets.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :g CO2e per MJ energy produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.8

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

67.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

92.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-97

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

90

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.03

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

66.8300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In November 2020, Equinor further strengthened our climate roadmap with the ambition of becoming a net-zero energy company by 2050. The ambition includes emissions from production and final use of sold products. The following describes target coverage. GHG emissions associated with the production and use of energy produced by Equinor, including negative emissions related to carbon services and offsets, divided by the amount of energy produced by the company (gCO2e/MJ). Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (100% operator basis); Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products (equity production); Energy production (equity); reference year 2019.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our ambition is to reduce our NCI of 68g CO_2e/MJ in the baseyear of 2019 by 20% by 2030 and by 40% by 2035. By 2050, we aim to bring the NCI down by 100% - to net zero, addressing the systemic challenge of delivering energy that has lower – and eventually netzero – emissions to end-users.

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

Our ambition is to reduce our NCI of 68g CO_2e/MJ in the baseyear of 2019 by 20% by 2030 and by 40% by 2035. By 2050, we aim to bring the NCI down by 100% - to net zero. Our NCI methodology is available on equinor.com. We aim to achieve this through: • Optimising our oil and gas portfolio • Accelerating growth in renewable energy • Developing low carbon technologies such as hydrogen and CCS and investing in nature- based solutions Equinor's strategy for achieving net zero is summarised in our Energy transition plan (ETP), a plan that was informed by engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including shareholders, governments, non-governmental organisations, academia, and civil society. The ETP is based on three main pillars: reduction in our operated emissions to 2030; increased allocation of capex to investments in renewables and low carbon solutions (gross capex) to 2030; and reduction in the carbon intensity of energy we provide (including scope 3) according to specific milestones on the way to net zero in 2050. In addition to the main corporate decarbonisation and transition ambitions, the plan includes a series of short-term industrial project milestones that demonstrate our concrete commitment to delivering our transition strategy In 2023, the NCI of the energy provided by Equinor was 67gCO_2e/ MJ, which is a one percentage point increase compared to 2022 and a 1% decrease compared to the 2019 baseline year. The year-on-year rise is attributable to an increase in the ratio of oil to gas in our production portfolio as the energy security crisis in Europe stabilised and the extraordinary increase in demand for Equinor's gas seen in 2022 subsided. An increase in the overall oil and gas production from 2,039 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (mboe/d) in 2022 to 2,082 (mboe/d) in 2023, resulted in a 3% increase in absolute scope 3 emissions to 250 million tonnes.*

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 5

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :g CO2e per MJ energy produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.8

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

67.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

92.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-60

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

10

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.03

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

66.8300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reduce net carbon intensity by 40% by 2035. Equinor defines net carbon intensity as follows: GHG emissions associated with the production and use of energy produced by Equinor, including negative emissions related to carbon services and offsets, divided by the amount of energy produced by the company (gCO2e/MJ). Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (100% operator basis); Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products (equity production); Energy production (equity); reference year 2019.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our strategy consists of three pillars and combines focused, carbon-efficient oil and gas production with accelerated, value-driven expansion in renewables and leadership in building out new low carbon technologies and value chains. Each of these three pillars will contribute individually and collectively as Equinor's transitions into a broad energy company and towards our ambition of net zero in 2050, including emissions from the use of sold products. Equinor's NCI ambitions show reductions by 2030 and 2035 greater than those implied by the IEA's

Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), which assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net-zero targets, will be met in full and on time. By setting scope 3-related ambitions that are ahead of current nation states' plans and pledges, we are demonstrating our leading role – but also our reliance on governments and society – in the effort to reach net zero by 2050.

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

In 2023, the NCI of the energy provided by Equinor was 67gCO_2e/ MJ, which is 1% increase compared to 2022 and a 1% decrease compared to the 2019 baseline year. The year-on-year rise is attributable to an increase in the ratio of oil to gas in our production portfolio as the energy security crisis in Europe stabilised and the extraordinary increase in demand for Equinor's gas seen in 2022 subsided. Key drivers for reducing net carbon intensity in the coming years will be rapid buildout of our renewables business and the deployment and scaling up of low carbon value chains, including carbon capture and storage (CCS). For renewables, we have an ambition to have an installed capacity of 12-16GW by 2030, while for CCS we increased our ambitions in early 2024, targeting 30 million to 50 million tonnes per year (mtpa) by 2035 - up from our previous ambition of 15-30mtpa. In 2023, Equinor's installed renewable capacity was 0.9GW (equity share) and renewable energy production was 1938GWh, an increase on both metrics compared to 0.6GW and 1649GWh in 2022. The delivery of first power from our Dogger Bank A project in October 2023 marked a significant milestone in the development of what will be the world's largest offshore wind farm. The project, which is expected to reach full commercial operation in 2026, is planned to have a total capacity of 3.6GW. Our acquisition of Rio Energy, a leading onshore renewables company in Brazil and the closing of the acquisition of Danish solar company BeGreen energy added around 8 GW of capacity to our project pipeline. In addition to progress on renewables, we saw an increase in the volume of CO_2 stored in 2023 to 0.8 million tonnes, up from 0.5 million tonnes in 2022. Accumulated, Equinor has stored 27.1 million tonnes of CO_2 on the Norwegian Continental Shelf since 1996.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

9.8

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

9.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

65.3

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

65.3

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-50

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Upstream CO2 intensity of 6 kg/boe within 2030. Equinor aims to reduce the upstream CO_2 intensity of our globally operated oil and gas production to below 6 kg CO_2/barrel of oil equivalent (boe) by 2030. The current global industry average is 16 kg CO_2/boe. The anticipated change in absolute scope 1 emissions is given based on identical production levels in 2030 as in 2016. Scope 2 not included in assessment (not part of target).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Equinor's objective target for upstream CO_2 intensity is to reduce the carbon intensity of its globally operated oil and gas production to below 6 kg CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent (boe) within 2030. This objective reflects Equinor's commitment to lowering operational emissions in alignment with global climate goals and the broader energy transition.

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

Reaching our ambition for operated upstream CO2 intensity for 2030 is the result of a continuous process across the company with focused and coordinated effort on executing and maturing a portfolio of abatement projects, improving energy efficiency developing new technologies, and strengthening resilience in the portfolio. In 2023, upstream CO_2 intensity was 6.7kg CO_2/boe, which is a slight improvement from the level achieved in 2022 and below our target of 7.0kg CO_2/boe for 2025. We remain on track to achieve our ambition of 6.0kg CO_2/boe in 2030. Electrification is a key component to reach our ambitions. It involves replacing fossil fuel-based power supply with Norwegian grid mix, or power from floating wind turbines. Notable achievements toward emissions reductions from the operated portfolio in 2023 included the start-up of Hywind Tampen, the world's first floating wind installation in the Norwegian North Sea, which supplies energy to the Gullfaks A and Snorre fields, and the electrification of the Gina Krog field with power from shore. Additionally, the approval of the Snøhvit Future project by the Norwegian government was a major milestone. The project aims to fully electrify the Hammerfest LNG facility by 2030, resulting in an approximate annual reduction of 850,000 tonnes of CO_2 emissions. As outlined in our Energy transition plan, rapid reductions in operated emissions from our oil and gas activities in Norway depend on the availability of, and access to, electricity supplies.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 4

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :g CO2e per MJ energy produced

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.8

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.9000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

67.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

92.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-50

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

5

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.03

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.8000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

66.8300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Equinor defines net carbon intensity as follows: GHG emissions associated with the production and use of energy produced by Equinor, including negative emissions related to carbon services and offsets, divided by the amount of energy produced by the company (gCO2e/MJ). Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (100% operator basis); Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products (equity production); Energy production (equity); reference year 2019.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our strategy consists of three pillars and combines focused, carbon-efficient oil and gas production with accelerated, value-driven expansion in renewables and leadership in building out new low carbon technologies and value chains. Each of these three pillars will contribute individually and collectively as Equinor's transitions into a broad energy company and towards our ambition of net zero in 2050, including emissions from the use of sold products. Equinor's NCI ambitions show reductions by 2030 and 2035 greater than those implied by the IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), which assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined

Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net-zero targets, will be met in full and on time. By setting scope 3-related ambitions that are ahead of current nation states' plans and pledges, we are demonstrating our leading role – but also our reliance on governments and society – in the effort to reach net zero by 2050.

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

In 2023, the NCI of the energy provided by Equinor was 67gCO_2e/ MJ, which is 1% increase compared to 2022 and a 1% decrease compared to the 2019 baseline year. The year-on-year rise is attributable to an increase in the ratio of oil to gas in our production portfolio as the energy security crisis in Europe stabilised and the extraordinary increase in demand for Equinor's gas seen in 2022 subsided. Key drivers for reducing net carbon intensity in the coming years will be rapid buildout of our renewables business and the deployment and scaling up of low carbon value chains, including carbon capture and storage (CCS). For renewables, we have an ambition to have an installed capacity of 12-16GW by 2030, while for CCS we increased our ambitions in early 2024, targeting 30 million to 50 million tonnes per year (mtpa) by 2035 - up from our previous ambition of 15-30mtpa. In 2023, Equinor's installed renewable capacity was 0.9GW (equity share) and renewable energy production was 1938GWh, an increase on both metrics compared to 0.6GW and 1649GWh in 2022. The delivery of first power from our Dogger Bank A project in October 2023 marked a significant milestone in the development of what will be the world's largest offshore wind farm. The project, which is expected to reach full commercial operation in 2026, is planned to have a total capacity of 3.6GW. Our acquisition of Rio Energy, a leading onshore renewables company in Brazil and the closing of the acquisition of Danish solar company BeGreen energy added around 8 GW of capacity to our project pipeline. In addition to progress on renewables, we saw an increase in the volume of CO_2 stored in 2023 to 0.8 million tonnes, up from 0.5 million tonnes in 2022. Accumulated, Equinor has stored 27.1 million tonnes of CO_2 on the Norwegian Continental Shelf since 1996.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 6

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total methane emissions from our up- and downstream activities divided by the marketed gas, both on a 100 % operated basis.

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.03

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0300000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Keep methane emissions intensity at current low level, near zero by 2030. Share of methane emissions from our up- and midstream activities per the marketed gas, both on a 100 % operated basis. Refers to scope 1 methane emissions. Scope 2 methane emissions (largely from Norwegian hydropower) as not deemed to be material. Assumes a base year of 2019 and a target year of 2030, as well as similar production levels and operational regions as today.

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

Equinor aims to continue to pursue an intensity ambition of "near zero". We will continue to develop and implement technologies and procedures to detect and reduce methane emissions, support industry efforts to reduce methane emissions across the oil and gas value chain, increase the quality and transparency of reported data, and support the development of sound methane policies and regulations. We have instituted a renewed focus on improving our industry-leading performance on methane emissions, with increased emphasis on site-level measurement for improved quantification and reporting. The average methane intensity of our operated assets held steady at 0.02%, roughly one-tenth of the OGCI (Oil and Gas Climate Imitative) industry average of 0.2%. Equinor continues to pursue a methane intensity target of near zero by 2030.

(7.53.2.88) 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

☑ Other climate-related 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

11/01/2020

(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)

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :GW

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.6

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

12

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.86

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

2.2807017544

(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 renewable ambition will also contribute to achieve Equinor's ambition is to reduce the net carbon intensity (NCI) of the energy we provide by 20% by 2030 and Reduce net carbon intensity to zero by 2050. (targets "Int and Int4".)

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Profitable growth in renewable energy: 12-16 GW installed capacity

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Key drivers for reducing net carbon intensity in the coming years will be rapid buildout of our renewables business and the deployment and scaling up of low carbon value chains, including carbon capture and storage (CCS). For renewables, we have an ambition to have an installed capacity of 12-16GW by 2030, while for CCS we increased our ambitions in early 2024, targeting 30 million to 50 million tonnes per year (mtpa) by 2035 - up from our previous ambition of 15-30mtpa

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

In 2023, the equity-based installed renewable energy capacity was 0.86 GW. REN has a pipeline to deliver on the strategic ambition towards 2030 of 12-16 GW installed renewables capacity, with associated production of 35-60 TWh annually. There is line of sight to 2030 GW ambition. Value creation will be the priority over reaching volume targets. In 2023, Equinor's installed renewable capacity was 0.86 GW (equity share) and renewable energy production was 1938GWh, an increase on both metrics compared to 0.6GW and 1649GWh in 2022. The delivery of first power from our Dogger Bank A project in October 2023 marked a significant milestone in the development of what will be the world's largest offshore wind farm. The project, which is expected to reach full commercial operation in 2026, is

planned to have a total capacity of 3.6GW. Our acquisition of Rio Energy, a leading onshore renewables company in Brazil and the closing of the acquisition of Danish solar company BeGreen energy added around 8 GW of capacity to our project pipeline
[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

02/01/2020

(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
☑ Abs3
☑ Abs6
☑ Int1
☑ Int2
☑ Int3
☑ Int6

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In November 2020, we further strengthened our climate roadmap with the ambition of becoming a net-zero energy company by 2050. The ambition includes emissions from production and final use of sold products. The following describes target coverage. Emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, net of 'negative' emissions from third party CCUS and natural sinks. Scope 1 and 2 emissions (100% operator basis). Scope 3 emissions (equity production) estimated based on regional refinery yields. Energy: Energy products originating from Equinor (equity production) - oil, natural gas, hydrogen, biofuels and electricity from renewable energy. Energy is represented as Megajoules (MJ). Renewables are converted to energy using a partial substitution method. What is not included? Energy and scope 3 emissions from non-energy products (e.g. plastics, lubricants and asphalt) are excluded as the products are not combusted.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Equinor is committed to long-term value creation in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our strategy consists of three pillars and combines focussed, carbon-efficient oil and gas production with accelerated, value-driven expansion in renewables and leadership in building out new low carbon technologies and value chains. Each of these three pillars will contribute individually and collectively as Equinor's transitions into a broad energy company and towards our ambition of net zero in 2050, including emissions from the use of sold products.

(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, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Carbon offsets and nature-based solutions In the long term, we see negative emissions solutions as making an important contribution to the climate challenge. Offsets and removals will however play a minimal role in achieving our operated emissions reductions. We have so far only purchased offsets related to our business travel. We plan to use only credits verified according to high standards and to disclose information about the type of offsets employed. To ensure quality in the credits we will use, we have established a set of corporate criteria and principles based on the Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Management of safety, security and sustainability risk is embedded in our enterprise risk management process as described in our Annual Sustainability Report. Our enterprise risk and the efficacy of related risk adjusting actions are updated and reviewed on a bi-annual basis by the Corporate Executive Committee and the Board of Directors (BoD). The BoD conducts an annual evaluation of its work and competence. In 2021, the evaluation focussed on the BoD's competence to assess the company's ability to deliver its net-zero ambition, its effectiveness in overseeing the development of a resilient strategy for Equinor, its oversight of implementation with regard to Equinor's net-zero ambition and its understanding of Equinor's climate-related financial risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*25*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*30*	*1200000*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*259000*
Implemented	*78*	*371971*
Not to be implemented	*10*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

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

5592

(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 C0.4)

1118400

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

300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Optimization of oil and gas production and water injection at Heidrun, Oseberg Øst, Åsgard A/B, Gullfaks B and Kristin

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

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

19498

(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 C0.4)

3899600

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

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Energy efficiency measures at offshore installations Åsgard A adn B, Kristin, Gullfaks A, Grane, Troll B and C, Sleipner and Oseberg field centre

Row 3

(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)

5007

(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 C0.4)

1000000

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

1500000

(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

Rebundling of compressor trains at Gullfaks A, NCS

Row 4

(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)

1751

(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 C0.4)

350000

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

1750000

(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

Change of inlet filter at compressor at Oseberg C, NCS

Row 5

(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)

1173

(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 C0.4)

235000

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

600000

(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

Modification of impeller of pump at Oseberg C, NCS

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)

11271

(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 C0.4)

2250000

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

4000000

(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

Energy efficiency measures at the offshore installations Kristin, Heidrun, Aasta Hansteen, Gudrun and Åsgard A

Row 7

(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)

24451

(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 C0.4)

4900000

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

6000000

(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

Change of ejector, rerouting of produced water at Gullfaks A, NCS

Row 8

(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)

5681

(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 C0.4)

1200000

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

3000000

(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

Rebundling of compressors at Kvitebjørn and Åsgard B, NCS

Row 9

(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)

7483

(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 C0.4)

1500000

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

6000000

(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

Upgrade of inlet filter of compressor turbine at Visund

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)

82886

(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 C0.4)

17000000

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

30000000

(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

Process optimization and energy efficiency measures at Snorre A, Oseberg, Troll B and C, Kristin, Njord A, Sleipner A. Åsgard B, Gullfaks B and Heidrun

Row 11

(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)

4506

(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 C0.4)

900000

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

2000000

(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

Rebundling of antii surge system at Oseberg C, NCS

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other, please specify

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

49928

(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 C0.4)

10000000

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

5000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Change of gas injection and gas export strategy at Åsgard A NCS

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Wind

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

100000

(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 C0.4)

20000000

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

400000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hywind Tampen, offshore floating wind replacing gas fuel at Snorre A and Gullfaks A at NCS

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)

2917

(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 C0.4)

300000

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

500000

(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

Energy and flaring emission reduction at Mariner, UK offshore

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Wastewater treatment

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

549

(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 C0.4)

0

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

20000

(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

More efficient produced water treatment handling at Peregrino offshore installation in Brazil

Row 16

(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)

21400

(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 C0.4)

2000000

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

1000000

(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

Process optimization and waste heat recovery measures at Kårstø gas terminal, Norway

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)

16550

(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 C0.4)

1300000

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

1500000

(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

Process optimiazation measures at Mongstad refinery

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)

1328

(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 C0.4)

200000

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

500000

(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

Process optimization and energy efficiency measures at Hammerfest LNG and Kosnes gas terminal Norway
[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

It is a requirement in Norway and many other countries to reduce emissions and comply with BAT, Best Available Techniques. The discharge permits also specify that there should be continuous improvement, and that emissions should be reduced

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Equinor has approved many large emission reduction projects, mainly power from shore replacing gas turbines, but also Hywind Tampen, which is now in operation, supplying Snorre and Gullfaks with offshore wind. (offshore floating wind replacing gas turbines).

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Equinor's internal R&D expenditure has been approximately 300 million USD on average per year for the last three years. Equinor has a 2025 ambition of 40% of R&D funds to be used on low carbon and energy efficiency technologies. In 2023, such R&D costs represented 40% of the total R&D expenditure (See https://sustainability.equinor.com/climate-tables)Equinor Ventures is Equinor's corporate venture capital arm dedicated to investing in ambitious early-phase and growth companies. We believe that the innovation, creativity, and agility of startups can drive change towards a low-carbon future. We are looking to invest around USD 750 million over the next five years and are seeking to allocate 70% of the capital to renewables, low-carbon solutions and future opportunities.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have developed and use Marginal Abatement Curve for evaluating our emissions reduction projects across the company, considering equity, scale and economy. These provide a method of evaluating potential emissions reductions activities by comparing the largest equity CO2 reduction measures and other relevant factors.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Decarbonisation through use of hydrogen

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Combined with our strong position in natural gas, Equinor is prepared for future growth in hydrogen, which offers large-scale opportunities for zero emission energy while leveraging existing infrastructure. By removing CO_2 from natural gas, Equinor can produce emission-free hydrogen that can be used in industrial settings, such as power generation and marine fuels as well as residential ones, such as heating. Equinor is currently involved in several hydrogen pilots and projects, such as H2M Eemshaven in the Netherland, H2BE in Belgium and H2H Saltend in the UK., where we are exploring how hydrogen can help decarbonise the largest industrial cluster in the country.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Drivers for emission reduction activities: Compliance with external requirements: Equinor's operations in Europe are subject to emissions allowances according to the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Equinor's Norwegian operations are subject to both the Norwegian offshore CO2 tax and EU ETS quotas. All operating fields and installations in Europe have a discharge permit and a permit for climate quota bound CO2 emissions given by national authorities. The permits include requirements i.e. on energy efficiency, energy management and use of Best Available Technology (BAT) (ref IPPC directive). Compliance with requirements is followed up locally and is continuously monitored by the authorities during frequent audits. In the US, the Biden administration has taken several steps to regulate and cut greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to cut US Greenhouse gas emission by 50% within 2030. Equinor generally supports more ambitious climate measures in the US, than the ones applicable under the Trump administration. One example of impact on Equinor operations could be stricter regulations on methane emissions in the USA could be revised over the next years. This could lead to increased costs for onshore shale activities. The exact impact is unknown and will depend on the nature of the regulations. Compliance with internal requirements: Requirements for use of BAT; minimum requirements for energy efficiency, non- production flaring or evaluation requirements for CO2 reduction projects are part of our corporate technical requirements/ corporate policies. Non-compliance with the internal requirement requires a formal dispensation and a mitigation plan.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The KonKraft initiative, with respect to the climate issue, is an industry led voluntary initiative in partnership with government to drive emission reductions in order to reach future anticipated regulatory requirements in Norway.The Equinor Energy Ventures fund, dedicated to investing in attractive and ambitious growth companies in low carbon and new energy solutions, has been operating since February 2016, and was reshaped and strengthened in 2020. We aim to step up investments in growth companies in low carbon and new energy solutions while we continue to invest in oil and gas related technology start-ups. The portfolio currently holds 40 direct investments, 15 of these are within renewable and lowcarbon technologies. The fund is also a limited partner to three financial venture capital funds.We collaborate with peers and business partners to find innovative and commercially viable ways to reduce emissions across the oil and gas value chain. We have teamed up with 12 peer companies in the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) to help shape the industry's climate response. To spur technology development, we are a partner in the USD 1 billion investment fund OGCI Climate Investment. We are also active in the setting and achievement of OGCI-wide targets for upstream and downstream carbon intensity targets and methane reductions targets.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Carbon capture, and storage (CCS) and hydrogen investment in CCS is vital to reduce emissions from oil and gas and other sectors. Equinor has been apioneer in CCS. We have as an operator captured and stored more than 27 million tonnes of CO2 to date, and we have since 2012 operated a technology centre (Technology Centre Mongstad) for testing and developing carbon capture technologies. The Northern Lights project, representing the start of commercial CCS in Europe, is on track to demonstrate that CCS is a valid decarbonisation solution for important industry sectors.

Row 9

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual CEO Safety and Sustainability (SSU) Award.

Row 10

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Equinor's internal requirements demand that annual Energy Management Plans are established for each facility/installation. This plan should contain an energy efficiency target and the list of potential initiatives to achieve the target. When approved by the facility/installation manager, a budget will be allocated. Plan and expenditure are closely monitored during the year.

Row 11

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Equinor considers the potential cost of a project's CO2 emissions in all investment decisions. We use an internal carbon price of USD 82 per tonne of CO2 to all potential projects and investments after 2023. In countries where the actual carbon price is higher than USD 82 (e.g. in Norway), we use the actual price and predicted future carbon price in our investment analysis.

Row 12

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Climate: To help employees understand the climate challenge and Equinor's response, employees have been engaged. In 2023, employees were engaged in virtual sessions with external and internal experts, townhalls and team gatherings and the internal climate pages have been updated with infographics, videos, slides, speakers and brochures. We are also working with a new interactive course for energy efficiency, that all employees can take. Human rights: Since the adoption of our first Human rights policy in 2015, we have significantly improved our capabilities and integration of necessary processes and tools. In 2022, we communicated our Just Transition plan, where we put human rights at the heart of our approach. Conditions for workers in our global supply chains have been a key priority in our human rights efforts in 2023. Our Human Rights policy, approved by the Board of Directors, addresses the most relevant human rights issues to Equinor, strengthens our expectations towards business partners and suppliers, and sets out clearer commitments regarding rights at particular risk, workers' rights as well as access to remedy. The policy is available in 11 languages on our website. Transportation: Equinor encourages cycling to work and arranges for Company buses for transportation between airport and offices to reduce use of individual taxi.
[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Curbing methane emissions is a key priority for Equinor and the oil and gas industry. Equinor's methane intensity target is near zero by 2030. We continue to develop and implement technologies and procedures to identify, quantify, avoid and minimize methane emissions. We do this to support industry efforts to reduce methane emissions across the oil and gas value chain, increase the quality and transparency of reported data, and to support the development of sound methane policies and regulations. We calculate the abatement cost and emission reduction potential in CO2 equivalents to help assess and prioritise methane emission reduction opportunities. Already in 2022, we updated the global warming potential factor (GWP) for methane to be 28 for reporting purposes and we use a GWP of 84 for sensitivity in mitigation assessments. Quantifying and assessing mitigation opportunities for methane emissions is a key priority for Equinor. The largest methane reduction measure in 2023 was at Peregrino in Brazil. The methane reduction initiatives have significantly reduced methane emissions and prevented ignition events and shutdowns. Physical modifications were made by installing a vent recovery unit (VRU), which sends vented gas from cargo tanks to a flare. Installing the VRU reduced methane emissions by 49% in 2023, from 3100 t to 1600t methane; and is expected to achieve a near 90% reduction when fully operational. The project was awarded with the CEO's sustainability award. The company-wide Methane Step-up project has continued in 2023 to strategically prioritize and coordinate methane related activities. This increases the profile and focus of methane efforts across the organization; give a clearer alignment on business needs and technology implementation; enable synergies and avoid overlap; streamline and reduce the reporting burden and enable the company to identify and harvest premiums from low methane emissions performance. We have significantly improved how methane emissions in our own operations are quantified and reported, and we are supporting and requesting the same from our partner-operated assets. Equinor supports methane emission reductions within the oil and gas industry, as a member of several collaborative initiatives to reduce methane emissions through voluntary programs (including the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative, Oil and Gas Methane Partnership and the Methane Guiding Principles). In 2023, Equinor submitted its third report to the OGMP under the OGMP2.0 reporting framework. This report was awarded Gold Standard and is available as part of the IMEO's annual report. As an OGMP member company, in 2023, Equinor has been active in OGMP task forces focused on further developing the guidance supporting OGMP member companies on reporting in line with the OGMP2.0 framework. Similarly, Equinor has continued its participation in the MGP Advancing Global Methane Reductions, further expanding our focus on methane emission management to assets where we are partners and advancing global methane reductions. Annual report to the Methane Guiding Principles was also submitted during the year. At COP28, Equinor was a signatory to the Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter and donor to the World Bank Global Flaring and Methane Reduction trust fund. Both initiatives support global methane mitigation from the oil and gas industry.

(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.

In the paragraphs below we describe how the concept of LDAR is practiced across Equinor's operations. Still, we want to emphasize that LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) is a generic concept which is open to interpretation. For our upstream, offshore production operations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf and our processing and refining activities onshore in Norway, leak detection is carried out using a variety of technical and operational solutions, including e.g. pressure monitoring in pressurized systems, stationary gas detection and regular inspection routines. Stationary gas detection is typically implemented through the installation of IR detectors. Open path / line detectors are used to increase the detection probability of small leaks. Safety critical valves are checked for leakages using nitrogen after actuation and shut-downs. When it comes to leak detection and repair activities, specifically, for our upstream, offshore-, as well as mid-stream-, operations fugitive hydrocarbon emissions are monitored as a part of the regular routines. Each plant/installation is required to define the interval for monitoring of fugitive hydrocarbon emissions, at least once a week. In addition, comprehensive, plant/installation-wide OGI inspections using IR cameras represent a highly standardized LDAR activity, which complements existing identification and control methods. New aligned working procedures were initiated in 2022 and 2023 to accommodate upcoming EU methane regulation and best practices. However, since the new regulation is not enforced yet, the procedures are not set to final but the activities are being aligned across the installations/plants. Many installation-wide OGI inspections have been conducted on our NCS assets over the last several years, with each installation subjected to a comprehensive baseline inspection. Nearly all our installations on the NCS are subject to annual OGI-inspections. For our larger installations, these inspections may take several days to complete, as all areas and equipment containing hydrocarbons is inspected. Minor leakages that can be fixed "on the spot" are, and each plant maintains a log for fugitive hydrocarbon emissions, where the leakage is described (location, tag numbers, etc.). Necessary actions (corrective maintenance, limitation of nearby activity, shut-down etc.) are considered based on size and development of the leakage. When the leakage has been repaired it is signed out of the log for fugitive emissions and tags are removed. The log for fugitive hydrocarbon emissions shall be updated after performed measurements. Leakages above a specific threshold level are also registered and followed-up in our safety incident management tool, Synergi. The use of infrared camera technology has been widely adopted at our mid-stream facilities in Norway, with plant-wide inspections carried out by third-party specialists. In addition, some Equinor plant personnel have been trained in the use of IR cameras and utilized these for both planned and ad hoc emission surveys and leak identification activities. For our US onshore activities, LDAR programmes, in addition to other routine operations and maintenance activities, are also in place to monitor the integrity and functionality of oil and gas processing equipment and emissions sources to ensure that emissions remain low. Emission reduction programs aimed at finding and fixing leakages have been implemented. The use of IR cameras and drone mounted laser sensors have been used to support in the identification of emission sources. It is also relevant to note that in our US operations, we have also added optical path laser spectroscopy (OPLS), a cutting-edge technology, to our suite of methane detection and repair measures for our US shale gas operations. This has been used to establish methane baselines through detection and quantification of methane emissions from multiple sources. The methane sensor is mounted on a drone which enables assessment of individual leaks from specific equipment types as well as total emissions from an entire facility. The OPLS data collected indicates that measured methane emissions are lower than the EPA Subpart W calculated emissions.

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

Equinor continues to focus on eliminating routine flaring in all our operations by 2030 at the latest, in line with the World Bank's Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 Initiative. We do not have routine flaring in our operations in Norway, Brazil or in the US. For the Mariner field in the UK, produced gas is used for power generation and any excess gas is currently flared. It is anticipated that the produced gas volumes will drop over the next few years and flaring of excess gas will no longer be required. The membership in GGFR contributes to having strong networking and advocacy opportunities, and is well aligned with Equinor's climate ambitions, particularly to advocate for policy and actions that support reducing flaring and methane in host countries where we have non-operated positions, to support our asset teams to drive through concrete emissions reductions activities and projects in assets in Algeria and Angola, but also in Argentina and elsewhere. Reducing flaring volumes, reduces also methane emissions. Our 2023 flaring intensity (upstream, operated) was 0.8 tonnes/1000 tonnes of hydrocarbon produced, or 0.08%. This is significantly lower than the industry average of 1.1%, and in line with expectations. We achieved the target of limiting upstream flaring intensity to 0.2% by 2020 for our operated assets. This target was set in 2012 as part of our support to the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. As part of the quarterly reporting of GHG reduction measures, flaring reduction measures are requested reported in a separate category. Change of operational flaring practice can be equally important as technical modifications. All assets have installation-specific flaring strategies where it is stated which wells to shut down first during trips and maintenance. At the business area level, all Norwegian assets are being benchmarked in a power-BI every month. Each installation has a flaring target which they are compared against, and those installations with the highest percentage above their target will be listed on top of the benchmark. Leaders are following the power-BI and comment that the top emitters should reach out to the installations having the lowest flaring volumes for learning, best practice etc.

(7.66) Is your organization involved in the sequestration of CO2?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.66.1) Provide, in metric tons CO2, gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis).

CO2 transferred in

(7.66.1.1) CO2 transferred in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.66.1.2) Types of CO2 transfer

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**No transfer in 2023. Equinor do not transfer CO2 to other organizations.

CO2 transferred out

(7.66.1.1) CO2 transferred in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.66.1.2) Types of CO2 transfer

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify **:**No transfer in 2023. Equinor do not transfer CO2 to other organizations.
[Fixed row]

(7.66.2) Provide gross masses of CO2 injected and stored for the purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to the injection and storage pathway.

Row 1

(7.66.2.1) Injection and storage pathway

Select from:
☑ CO2 injected into saline formations for long-term storage

(7.66.2.2) Injected CO2 in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)

762556

(7.66.2.3) Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>10,000 year) storage

100

(7.66.2.4) CO2 leakage in the reporting year during injection (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.66.2.5) Year in which injection began

1996

(7.66.2.6) Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tons CO2)

27111047

(7.66.2.7) Ongoing leakage (average estimated % of stored CO2 per year)

0

(7.66.2.8) Describe your process for monitoring leakage and any long-term storage of the CO2

Currently, CO2 is captured and stored at two sites on the Norwegian continental shelf, Sleipner (Utsira formation) and Snøhvit (Stø formation). CCS activities in Norway are regulated by law and monitoring are conducted on the basis of site specific monitoring plans in accordance with the requirements in the regulation on storage and transport of CO2 on the Norwegian continental shelf, Appendix II. The purpose of monitoring is to follow the movement of CO2 in the reservoir, detect significant irregularities, verify that CO2 that is stored in geological formations remains there without leakages, as well as comparing actual and modeled CO2 movement in storage location. In addition, monitoring will be able to detect any leaks in the injection system. Presence, location and migration path of CO2 in the geological formation is monitored by use of seismic surveys. Seismic surveys are carried out for approx. every 2 Mtonnes of injected CO2 at the Sleipner field and every third year at the Snøhvit field. To identify any significant irregularities, the CO2 volume flow for injection and CO2 pressure and temperature at the injection wellhead are monitored continuously. Additionaly, biology and sendiment chemistry, gas tracer injection, inspection of CO2 pipeline, and analysis of the composition of the injected CO2 have been performed based on site specific frequencies. The Sleipner CCS site has been extensively utilized for R&D inside and outside Equinor with the aim to support development of methods for safe and efficient geological CO2 storage. Monitoring has been carried out much beyond operational needs by seismic, gravimetry, seafloor observations and chemical sampling. *Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006*
[Add row]

(7.66.3) Provide clarification on any other relevant information pertaining to your activities related to transfer and sequestration of CO2.

Equinor has over 27 years' experience in CCUS, currently the main technology for decarbonizing fossil fuels and hard-to-abate industrial emissions. We capture and store CO2 at our Sleipner and Snøhvit fields on the Norwegian continental shelf. As of 31 Dec 2023, we have captured and stored over 27.1 million tonnes of CO2, since 1996.   Maturing and expanding CCS and hydrogen can only be achieved through close collaboration with governments and customers. We also need strategic partnerships with industrial players to ensure safe, reliable and cost-effective implementation. There are commercial and regulatory challenges, but

Equinor believes there will be a well-functioning market for CCS as well as for hydrogen.   The Northern Lights project, representing the start of commercial CCS in Europe, is on track and will from Q4/24 be ready to receive CO2 from industrial emitters in Norway and Europe. In 2023 two European customers, Ørsted in Denmark and Yara in The Netherlands, signed Transport & Storage agreements with Northern Lights JV. Delivery of CO2 from these 2 customers will commence in first half of 2026. Together with CO2 deliveries from 2 industrial plants in Norway, as part of the Norwegian Longship project, the existing Northern Lights storage infrastructure is now fully booked. Expansion of the handling and storage capacity is planned for and will start execution from 2025, subject to final investment decision. A feasibility study was completed for Equinor's 100%-owned Smeaheia CCS license in June 2023 and the project has moved on to further maturing different development concepts. This storage project is closely tied to Equinor's CO2 infrastructure pipeline project which will collect and transport Co2 emissions from large point sources on the European continent. Two major developments in our CCS portfolio in 2023: the acquisition of a 25% stake in Bayou Bend, a major CCS project in the US Gulf Coast with gross potential storage resources of more than one billion metric tonnes, adding 5 million tonnes per year (mtpa) of transport and storage to our portfolio; and the award by the UK North Sea Transition Authority to Equinor and its partners of additional CCS storage licenses, which will enable the Northern Endurance Partnership project to double its CO_2 storage capacity to around 10 mtpa from 2030. Equinor is making significant progress on blue and green hydrogen projects and industrial CCS. These CCS projects will be important contributors to our new ambition of 30-50 mtpa of transport and storage by 2035.   Technology for open ocean seaweed CDR (Carbon Dioxide Removal) "Negative emissions" is one of the terms used by climate scientists in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for activities that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. "Carbon capture" is an essential part of the global climate solution and we need many forms of carbon capture and storage to achieve our climate goals, including technologies that can potentially be certified as negative emissions. Equinor's Energy Transition Plan (ETP) includes the ambition of reducing operated scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 compared to a 2015 baseline. specifies that "we aim for 90% of these reductions to be met by absolute reductions". This implies that a maximum of 10% of the reduction will be met via retirement of voluntary carbon credits (offsets). Achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter will require both carbon reductions and removals at unprecedented scale across Europe. As part of this Equinor is building up a R&D portfolio to build knowledge on relevant Nature-based Climate Solutions (nbCS) To be able to invest in these solutions we need more research and development within this space to ensure that we only pursue the high- quality solutions, and to do so more knowledge is needed in different areas such as forest protection and afforestation, agroforestry, and wetland and blue carbon restoration and cultivation. The purpose of Equinor's R&D within NbSC is to explore: -   Knowledge to enable scaling up different technologies within the wetland and blue carbon space such as peatland, seaweed cultivation and restoration, and mangrove. -   Understanding of the CO2 sequestration potential and develop MRV technologies and programs for relevant ecosystems to reduce uncertainties in estimates and improve the verification process to ensure high-quality and scalable solutions. -   Develop understanding of Nature-based Solutions potential in Europe, relevant for Equinor's plans and operations in selected countries to learn more about investment opportunities in areas we operate. [1] previously known as NEP, Northern Endurance Partnership

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

95

(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:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

CCS and hydrogen are important enablers to deliver on the goals of the Paris Agreement. These technologies can remove CO_2 from sectors that cannot be easily decarbonized such as heavy industry, maritime transport, heating and flexible power generation. Based on experience from oil and gas value chains, Equinor is well positioned to provide low-carbon solutions and establish net zero-emission value chains. T he Northern Lights project, representing the start of commercial CCS in Europe, is on track to demonstrate that CCS is a valid de-carbonization solution for important industry sectors. Equinor is exploring CCS opportunities in the UK together with other energy companies through the Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP), a CO_2 offshore transport and storage infrastructure system. Together with BP we are developing the Net Zero Teesside project, a dispatchable gas fired power plant with carbon capture. Equinor is making significant progress on blue hydrogen projects and industrial CCS. We plan to store 5-10 million tonnes CO_2 per year in 2025 and 30-50 million tonnes CO_2 per year in 2030. We are involved in the most pioneering CCS projects in Europe and are also investigating possibilities in the US In 2023 we stored 0,8 million tonnes captured CO2 from our facilities at Hammerfest LNG and Sleipner.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The captured and stored CO2 is measured and reported. In 2023 we stored 0,8 million tonnes of CO2 fram Sleipner ahd Hammerfest LNG. The new CCS projects (as Northern Light) are not yet in operation, but the stored Co2 will be measured and reported

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Captured and stored CO2 vs. what would have happened if the Co2 was not captured and stored.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Not capturing and storing the CO2

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

800000

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

Measured captured and stored CO2 at Hammerfest LNG and Sleipner

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.01

Row 2

(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:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Power

☑ Seabed fixed offshore wind turbine

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We are developing as a global offshore wind major, both with bottom-fixed and floating turbines, powering more than one million European homes with renewable electricity from offshore wind farms in the UK and Germany and building material clusters in the North Sea, the US East coast and in the Baltic Sea. In parallel, we are actively positioning ourselves to access emerging markets globally. In June 2021, we announced the ambition to grow in renewables from 0,5 GW in equity capacity in 2020 to 12-16 GW in 2030. In addition, our ambition is to have more than 50% of our annual gross capex in 2030 allocated to renewables and low carbon solutions. In 2022, Hywind Tampen started to deliver renewable energy from offshore wind to the Gullfaks oil and gas field, and in 2023 also to Snorre. We also achieved first power from Stepien, our first polish wind farm which entered into the portfolio as part of the Wento acquisition in 2021. During the year we continued to strengthen our floating wind business by winning a 2GW lease in Morro Bay, California. In 2023, we delivered 1938 GWh renewable energy to the market, mainly offshore wind..Revenues consists of the reported amount included in the revenue line item in the Consolidated financial statements. Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments and other income (i.e. gain on divestment of assets) are excluded from the definition, and not part of the revenue denominator.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :For renewable energy delivered to grid, we use a partial substitution method, converting renewable energy to the same fossil energy and then calculate the Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy not used

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Operating electrical generators powered by renewable (offshore) wind over a specific period of time vs. operating the same type of generators with energy produced at a gas power plant, over the same period of time. A partial substitution method is used, converting renewable energy to the same fossil energy and then calculate the Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy not used.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Business as usual with energy delivered from fossil, e.g. from gas power plants. The renewable energy is replacing this fossil energy used for baseline.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

400000

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

Renewable energy is converted to fossil energy using a partial substitution method, dividing the renewable energy by the energy efficiency of a gas power plant (0,37) to calculate the avoided fossil energy that would have been used to generate the same amount of energy. The Scope 3 GHG emissions of this fossil energy from the gas power plant is then calculated, using an emission factor of 56,1 tonnes CO2 / TJ natural gas used for combustion.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.09

Row 3

(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:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hydrogen activities

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

CCS and hydrogen are important enablers to deliver on the goals of the Paris Agreement. These technologies can remove CO_2 from sectors that cannot be easily decarbonised such as heavy industry, maritime transport, heating and flexible power generation. Based on experience from oil and gas value chains, Equinor is well positioned to provide low-carbon solutions and establish net zero-emission value chains.Equinor's climate ambition and hydrogen strategy positions Equinor in three to five major industrial clusters underpinning an ambition of 10% of European hydrogen market share by 2035. During 2022 the German Norwegian energy dialogue concluded in a common intent to ensure a large-scale supply of hydrogen with the necessary pipeline from Norway to Germany by 2030. Equinor is looking into early stage opportunities for converting natural gas to clean hydrogen, while capturing and storing the CO2; so-called blue hydrogen. The carbon capture and storage part of this journey is the essential transitional step to facilitating a longer term, sustainable, global hydrogen economy. Renewable Hydrogen from wind and solar power is

expected to become competitive in the next decade due to lower renewable power price and the development of efficient elctrolyzers. Equinor is partner in to major REN H2 projects that are aiming at producing renewable (green) H2 from offshore wind in Germany and Holland.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**For hydrogen, we use a method where all Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy (natural gas) that is used to produce the hydrogen with CCS is defined as the avoided emissions, except the CO2 that is not captured at the plant

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Operating electrical generators powered by hydrogen over a specific period of time vs. operating the same type of generators with energy produced at a gas power plant, over the same period of time. A partial substitution method is used, converting energy from hydrogen to the same fossil energy and then calculate the Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy not used

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Business as usual with energy delivered from fossil, e.g. from gas power plants. The energy from hydrogen is replacing this fossil energy used for baseline.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0

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

No export of hydrogen in reporting year.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Row 4

(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:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

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

Power

☑ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Equinor is gradually growing its presence in onshore renewables in selected power markets with increasing demand for solar, wind and storagesolutions as integrated parts of the energy system. Equinor is investing in Solar Power (Argentina and Poland) and in 2022 we acquired the Danish developer BeGreen with a pipeline of 6

GW solar. In December 2022 Equinor made final investment decision on the 531 MW Mendubim solar project in Brazil; Equinor has 33.3% in the project.Revenues consists of the reported amount included in the revenue line item in the Consolidated financial statements. Net income/(loss) from equity accounted investments and other income (i.e. gain on divestment of assets) are excluded from the definition, and not part of the revenue denominator.

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**For renewable energy delivered to grid, we use a partial substitution method, converting renewable energy to the same fossil energy and then calculate the Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy not used

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Operating electrical generators powered by renewable solar over a specific period of time vs. operating the same type of generators with energy produced at a gas power plant, over the same period of time. A partial substitution method is used, converting renewable energy to the same fossil energy and then calculate the Scope 3 GHG emissions that are avoided from the fossil energy not used

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Business as usual with energy delivered from fossil, e.g. from gas power plants. The renewable solar energy is replacing this fossil energy used for baseline.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

11150

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

Renewable solar energy is converted to fossil energy using a partial substitution method, dividing the renewable energy by the energy efficiency of a gas power plant (0,37) to calculate the avoided fossil energy that would have been used to generate the same amount of energy. The Scope 3 GHG emissions of this fossil energy from the gas power plant is then calculated, using a n emission factor of 56,1 tonnes CO2 / TJ natural gas used for combustion

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.001
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, an initiative by InfiniteEARTH, aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving some 64,000 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. This area, rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan, was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. Located on the southern coast of Borneo in the province of Central Kalimantan, the project is also designed to protect the integrity of the adjacent world-renowned Tanjung Puting National Park, by creating a physical buffer zone on the full extent of the 90km eastern border of the park.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31331

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Other, please specify :common practice

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify :buffer

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Please see Verra registry and Equinor.com for public information

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Katingan Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project') protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local communities sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32082

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Other, please specify :common practice

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify :buffer

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

none.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Please see Verra registry and Equinor.com for public information
[Add 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

[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* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Other, please specify :Process indicator: Number of assets having prepared a Site specific Inventory. Please see Equinor annual report.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Equinor group has activities located inside and near legally protected areas. Most are linear features such as cables and pipelines.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Equinor operates a few pipelines which cross through UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The sites were designated as UNESCO WHS after the pipelines were installed

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Equinor operates a few pipelines which cross through UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The sites were designated as UNESCO WHS after the pipelines were installed. In addition Equinor operates onshore processing and refining facilities in a MAB area in Norway

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Equinor operates a few pipelines which cross through Ramsar Sites

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Equinor operates a few pipelines which run through key biodiversity areas

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

On the Norwegian Continental Shelf Equinor has multiple activities, including pipelines, cables and oil & gas producing infrastructure inside other areas important for biodiversity. These areas are recognised as Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas (SVO)
[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

☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Wadden Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

33.9

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ No

(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

Pipelines were installed prior to area being designated as WHS. Appropriate mitigation measures were implemented to receive the required approvals for installation and operation. Under normal conditions the operational pipelines do not pose a threat to biodiversity in the area

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

21.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ No

(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

Pipelines were installed prior to area being designated as WHS. Appropriate mitigation measures were implemented to receive the required approvals for installation and operation. Under normal conditions the operational pipelines do not pose a threat to biodiversity in the area

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

28.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ No

(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

Appropriate mitigation measures were implemented to receive the required approvals for installation and operation. Novel techniques were applied during construction to minimise overall impact on the RAMSAR area, including drilling a tunnel at landfall. Under normal conditions the operational pipelines do not pose a threat to biodiversity in the area

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

34

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ No

(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

Appropriate mitigation measures were implemented to receive the required approvals for installation and operation. Novel techniques were applied during construction to minimise overall impact on the protected area, including drilling a tunnel at landfall. Under normal conditions the operational pipelines do not pose a threat to biodiversity in the area

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Doggerbank

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

55.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Krummhörn

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

7

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ostfriesische Seemarsch zwischen Norden und Esens

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

5.6

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sylter Außenriff - Östliche Deutsche Bucht

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

25.3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Doggersbank

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

89.3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Klaverbank

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

51.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ No

(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 area was designated after the pipeline was installed and operational (https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/?sitecodeNL2008002&viewsSites_View)

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kleiputten van Heist

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.04

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Norfolk Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

8.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of electricity export cable

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

☑ Operational controls

(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 designation is a landscape designation. Measures have been taken to minimise the effects on the landscape through construction and operation to the extent possible

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

River Wensum

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.05

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of electricity export cable

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(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

Measures have been taken to minimise effects on the designated are through conscious design choices

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

35

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ No

(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

Appropriate mitigation measures were implemented to receive the required approvals for installation and operation. Novel techniques were applied during construction to minimise overall impact on the protected area, including drilling a tunnel at landfall. Under normal conditions the operational pipelines do not pose a threat to biodiversity in the area

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Duingebieden

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kustbroedvogels te Zeebrugge-Heist

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

SBZ 3 / ZPS 3

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 18

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sularevet

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

43.9

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of cables

(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

☑ Site selection

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 19

(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:

☑ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bancs des Flandres

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

14.9

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 20

(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:

☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlaamse Banken

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

12.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 21

(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:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

East of Gannet and Montrose Fields

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

24.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:

☑ No

(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

Area was designated after the pipeline had been installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Greater Wash

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

29.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline and power cables

(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:
☑ No

(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 area is designated for seabirds and was designated after the pipeline was installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 23

(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:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Norwegian Boundary Sediment Plain

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

2.9

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ No

(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

Area was designated after the pipeline had been installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 24

(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:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Southern North Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

111529

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Offshore wind farms, operation of gas pipeline and power cables

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling
☑ Physical controls

(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

Site designated after installation of gas pipeline. Offshore wind farms and power cables installed with appropriate mitigation measures to minimise impact on designating feature (harbour porpoise)

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Holderness Inshore

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

3.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ No

(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 area was designated after the pipeline was installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 26

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Holderness Offshore

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

10.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ No

(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 area was designated after the pipeline was installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 27

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Swallow sand

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

28.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:

☑ No

(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

Area was designated after the pipeline had been installed and operational (https://jncc.gov.uk/mpa-mapper/)

Row 28

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Breisunddjupet

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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

☑ Site selection

(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

Detailed mapping of coral reefs in the area. Pipeline route was moved away from coral areas (Ref Fosså et al 2015. Vurdering av norske korallrev. Havforskningsinstituttet Nr. 8 - 2015)

Row 29

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

21.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of power cables

(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
☑ Site selection
☑ Project design

(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

Area is designated for seabed habitat and was designated after the installation of the power cables. Design decision made to minimise impact on the environment

Row 30

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dogger Bank

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

140949.51

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Offshore wind farms and power export cable

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Operational controls

(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

Project have gone through a robust development process assessing impacts on the environment. Appropriate mitigation measures have been implemented to minimise impacts to the environment (https://doggerbank.com/pdf-categories/consents/)

Row 31

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rzeki Baudy

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

56

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Onshore solar plant

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 32

(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:
☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Eggakanten SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

148.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil & gas subsea infrastructure and gas pipelines

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 33

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vikingbanken SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

14.3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil & gas subsea infrastructure and gas pipelines

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 34

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tromsøflaket SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

43.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil & gas subsea infrastructure

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 35

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Froan med Sularevet

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

52.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipeline and communication cables

(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
☑ Site selection
☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 36

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Coastal zone Norwegian Sea SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

114.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipeline and communication cables

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 37

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Coastal areas Tromsøflaket - Russian border SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

142.7

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines and communication cables

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 38

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Karmøyfeltet SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

109.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas & condensate pipelines and power cables

(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
☑ Site selection
☑ Project design
☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 39

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Boknafjorden and Jærstrendene SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

45.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipeline and power cables

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 40

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Makrellfelt SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

276.6

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil & gas platform, gas and condensate pipelines

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 41

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tromsøflaket SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

50.8

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 42

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Krummhörn / Westermarsch

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

8.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 43

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lower Saxony Wadden Sea National Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

22.7

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 44

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lower Saxonian North Sea off the East Frisian Islands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

10.4

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 45

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Norden-Esens, inland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 46

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tobisfelt sør SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

15

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipeline

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 47

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Bruine Bank

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

39.7

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 48

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Voorhaven Zeebrugge and Baai van Heist

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0.1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 49

(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:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Mørebankene SVO

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

159.2

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas pipeline

(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

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Scheduling

(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

Site selection and project design undertaken to minimise overall impact to the environment

Row 50

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gåsholmen og Årvikholmen

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Onshore power facility, offshore power cable

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 51

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Håvarden and Klubben

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Onshore processing plant / refinery, oil & gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 52

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Teistholmen

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil export pipeline

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 53

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tjeldstø

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil export pipeline

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 54

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Låge Islendingen

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil export pipeline

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 55

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Horsvær

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Communications cable

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 56

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Aussenems

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 57

(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:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Unterems und Aussenems

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 58

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dimlington Cliff

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 59

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Baai van Heist

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 60

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlakte van de Raan

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 61

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kh401 - kh403

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipeline

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 62

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blakeney

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 63

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Horse Wood, Mileham

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ Not assessed

Row 64

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Litcham Common

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 65

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Norfolk Heritage Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 66

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Norfolk Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 67

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

River Nar

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 68

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Swanton Novers Wood

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 69

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Weybourne Cliffs

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 70

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Weybourne Town Pit

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 71

(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:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Wash and Norfolk Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:

☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 72

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kelling Heath

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 73

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sheringham

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 74

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Parque Estadual Do Morro Do Chapéu

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Onshore wind farm

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 75

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dorset Heathlands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Battery storage facility

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 76

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Upton Heath

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Battery storage facility

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 77

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Reddish Vale

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Battery storage facility

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 78

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Woodbank Park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Battery storage facility

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 79

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Smøla

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Communication cables

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 80

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Engerhafer Meede

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 81

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rysumer Nacken

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of gas pipelines

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 82

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

North Norfolk Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of export cables

(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:
☑ No

(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

Mitigation measures in place to minimise impact

Row 83

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Rio Jacaré upper drainage

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Onshore wind farm

(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:
☑ Not assessed

Row 84

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dorset Heaths and Forests

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Battery storage facility

(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:
☑ Not assessed
[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

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please see detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (attached). Selected indicators have been assured at a reasonable level of assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023-gri-and-wef-index-equinor.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please see CDP letter from Equinor's auditor, EY attached.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

EY signert_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Equinor.pdf

Row 3

(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

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please see EY's that has provided its "Independent accountant's assurance report" in section 5.5,.5 Statements on this report incl. independent auditor reports, pages 294-296 in our 2023 Integrated Annual Report (attached). More detailed information about assurance level for relevant indicators can be found in the 2023 version of our GRI WEF index (attached above). Selected indicators have been assured at a reasonable level of assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023-annual-report-equinor.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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Equinor Annual Report 2023 (attached) Environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting centre https://www.equinor.com/sustainability/reporting() Our climate ambitions (https://www.equinor.com/sustainability/climate-ambitions) Equinor's Energy transition plan (https://www.equinor.com/sustainability/energy-transition-plan)

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

2023-annual-report-equinor.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice President Safety, Security & Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]