



TotalEnergies

Strategy, Sustainability & Climate

Global strengths, global results
More energy, less emissions

March 21, 2023

2023 Strategy, Sustainability & Climate



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Sustainab'ALL

10 sustainable KPIs to measure our sustainability progress
Worldwide deployment from 2023–25



<p>Becoming a global player in sustainable energy</p>	<p>1 Low-carbon energy produced, or low-carbon energy sold</p>	
	<p>2 Energy consumption and low-carbon energies consumption</p>	
	<p>3 Number of suppliers with a climate commitment</p>	
	<p>4 Number of innovative solutions that help us use less and better energy, or produce and sell more low-carbon energy</p>	
<p>Committed to a just transition for our people</p>	<p>5 The level of employee engagement measured once a year via TotalEnergies' engagement index</p>	
	<p>6 Number of hours of training per employee per year</p>	
	<p>7 Share of women and share of international staff</p>	
<p>Preserving natural resources</p>	<p>8 Sum of the weight of recycled waste and recycled feedstock</p>	
	<p>9 Number of biodiversity plans being deployed</p>	
<p>and sharing the created value</p>	<p>10 Share of spending with local stakeholders as a % of total spending</p>	



**Staying the course
Building a multi-energy
company**

Our purpose: more energy, less emissions

Supply to as many people as possible reliable, affordable, sustainable energy



More energy

Less emissions

Always more sustainable

Increased returns



Strategy driven by demand fundamentals



Growing population in emerging countries aiming at higher living standards leading to **growing energy demand** despite energy efficiency gains

Imperative of **climate neutrality** for the planet

Oil

- Acceleration of innovation to substitute oil use
- Oil demand to plateau then decline from 2030+ with impact on long-term prices
- Low-carbon liquids: biofuels / e-fuels

Natural gas, transition fuel

- LNG driving growth
- Back out coal and complement of intermittent renewables
- Low-carbon gases: biomethane / H₂

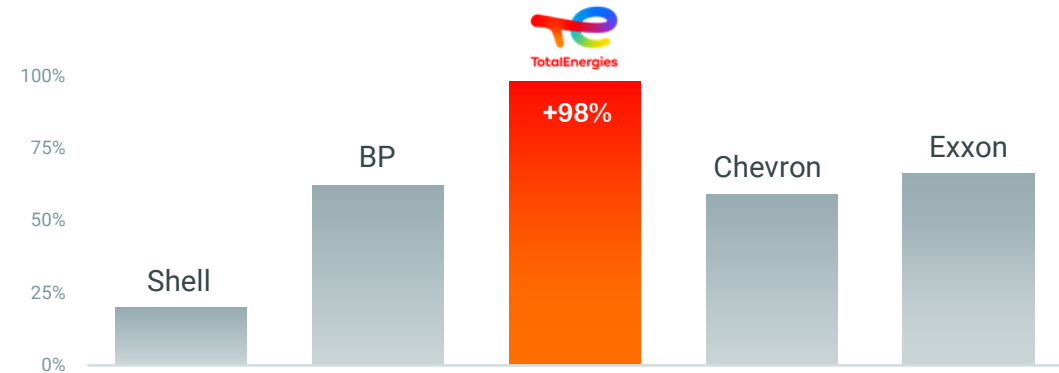
Electricity

- Growing demand accelerated by Net Zero policies
- Renewables will decarbonize power generation
- Electricity storage, key for energy transition

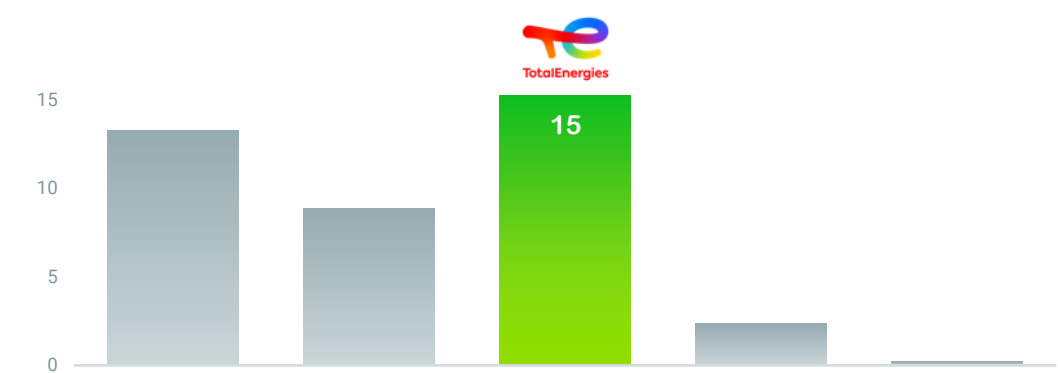
Delivering superior results and returns while growing and transforming the Company



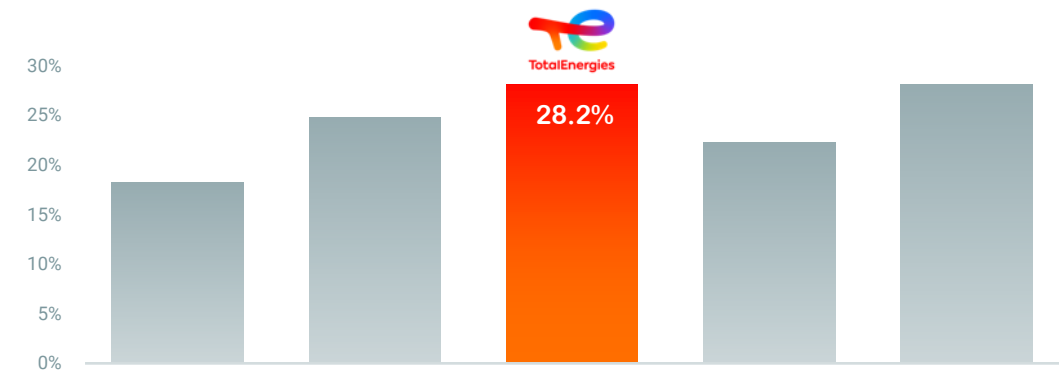
Net cash flow per share variation, 2022 vs 2021⁽¹⁾
%



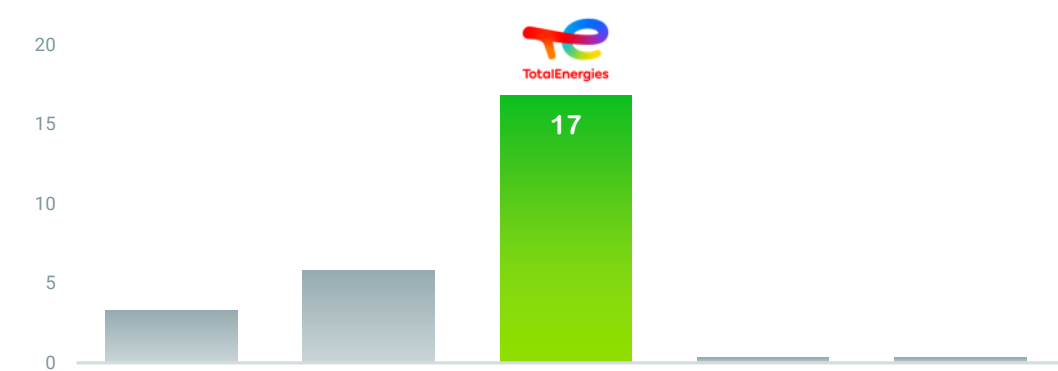
Capital investment in low-carbon energies over 2015-22⁽²⁾
B\$



Return on Average Capital Employed - full year 2022
%



Gross installed renewable capacity, end-2022
GW



1. Net cash flow = Cash flow from operating activities – Cash flow from investing activities
2. Organic investments + acquisitions - asset sales

Cash flow allocation priorities



1

Dividend

A sustainable ordinary dividend through the cycles (no dividend cut in 2020)

Dividend increase supported by share buybacks and underlying cash flow growth

+7.25%
for 2023 interim dividends
0.74 €/share

2

Capex

Capex supporting balanced multi-energy strategy

14-18 B\$/y

16-18 B\$ in 2023
5 B\$ in Low-carbon Energies

3

Balance sheet

Grade A credit rating through the cycles

Flexibility to capture counter-cyclical opportunities

Targeting **AA** credit rating

4

Surplus cash flow

Sharing surplus cash flow from high oil & gas prices through buybacks + special dividends in case of very high prices

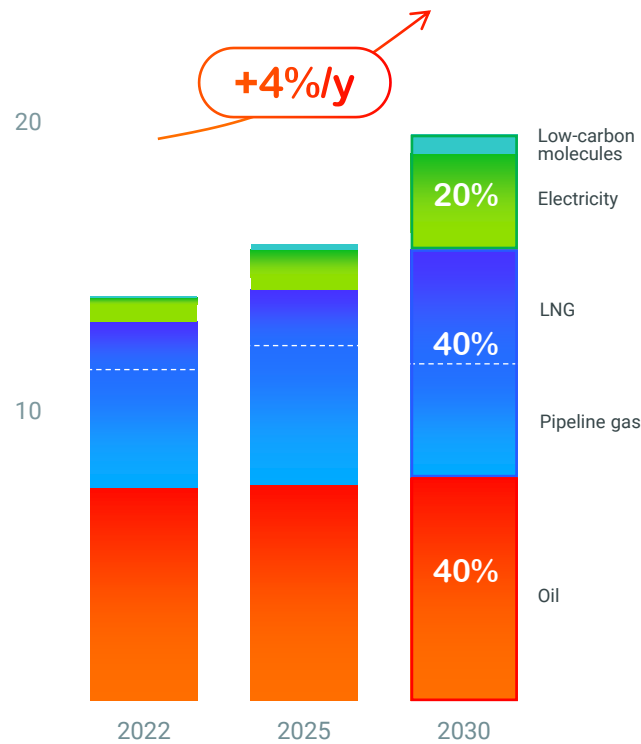
4 B\$ buybacks in 1H23

35-40% cash payout through the cycles → 37.2% in 2022

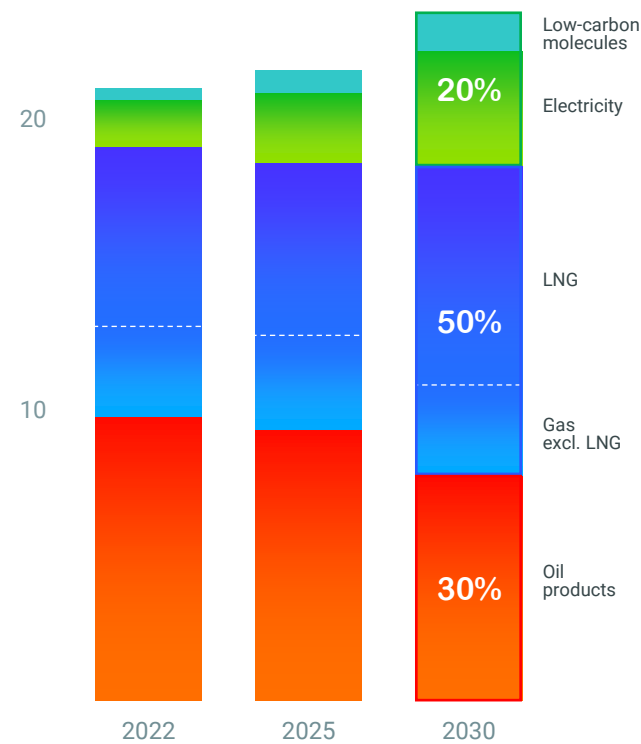
A decade of growth and transformation to build a multi-energy company



Energy production
PJ/d



Energy sales
PJ/d



Oil

- Maintaining the cash flow engine
- Aligning sales to demand and production

Gas

- Growing LNG production
- Integration along the LNG value chain

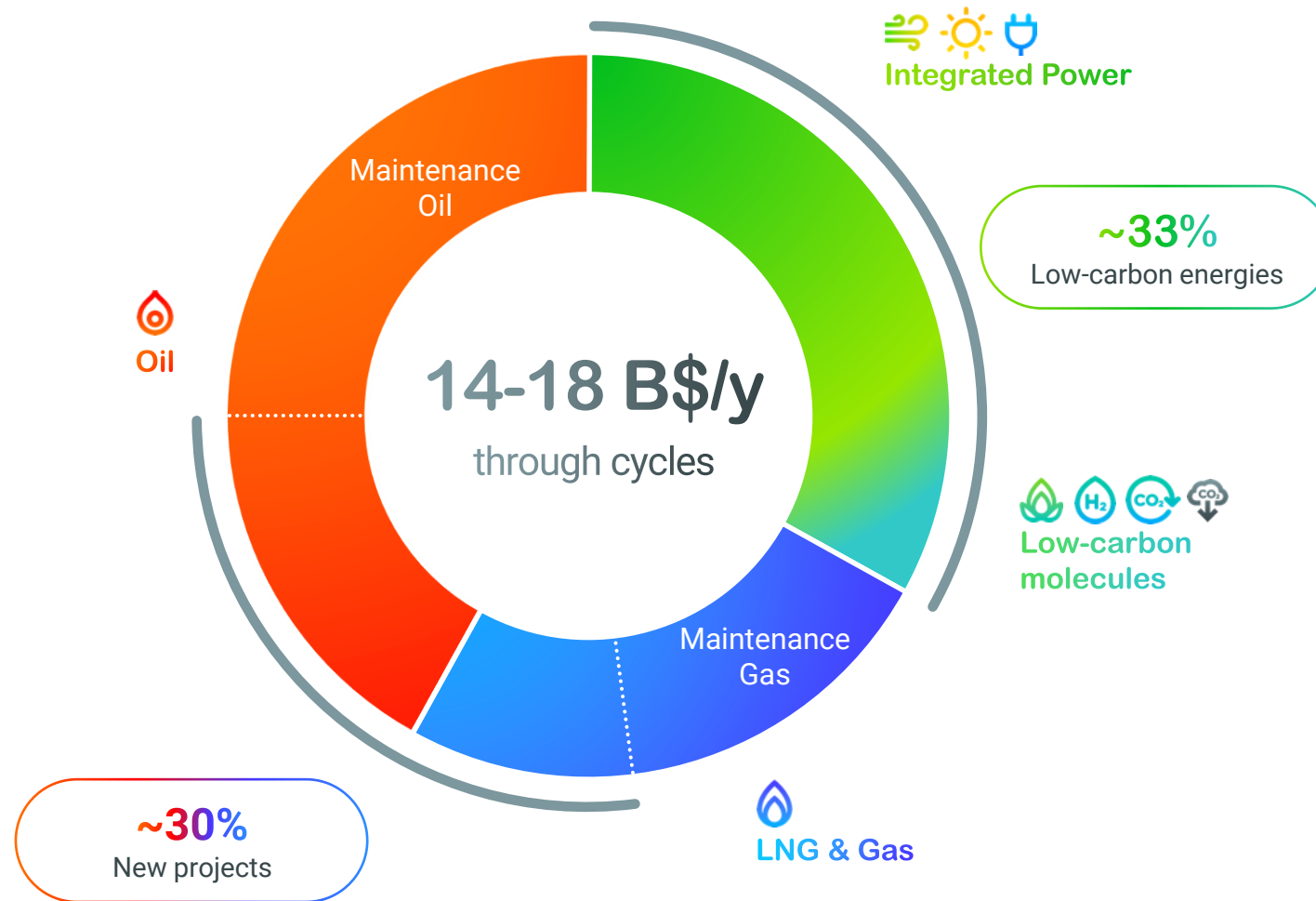
Integrated Power

- Creating value from integration in electricity
- Renewables: 100 GW by 2030, ROE > 10%

Low-carbon molecules

- Growing biofuels (SAF), biogas, CCS business
- Developing low-carbon H₂ for our refineries

A sustainable capital investment policy supporting the transition through 2030



Upstream oil: low cost, low emission

Maintaining the cash engine of the Company



Maintaining oil production: investing in new projects to counter natural decline

- Brazil: Mero 2-3-4 (under construction), Atapu 2, Sépia 2
- Angola: Blocks 20 & 21



Comforting long plateau oil production

- Abu Dhabi: 20% SARB / Umm Lulu acquisition adding 50 kb/d low cost, low emission production



Developing options for the future

- Namibia, a potential new golden block: 300 M\$, 2-rig program in 2023 designed to accelerate time to market
- Suriname: final appraisal before development decision

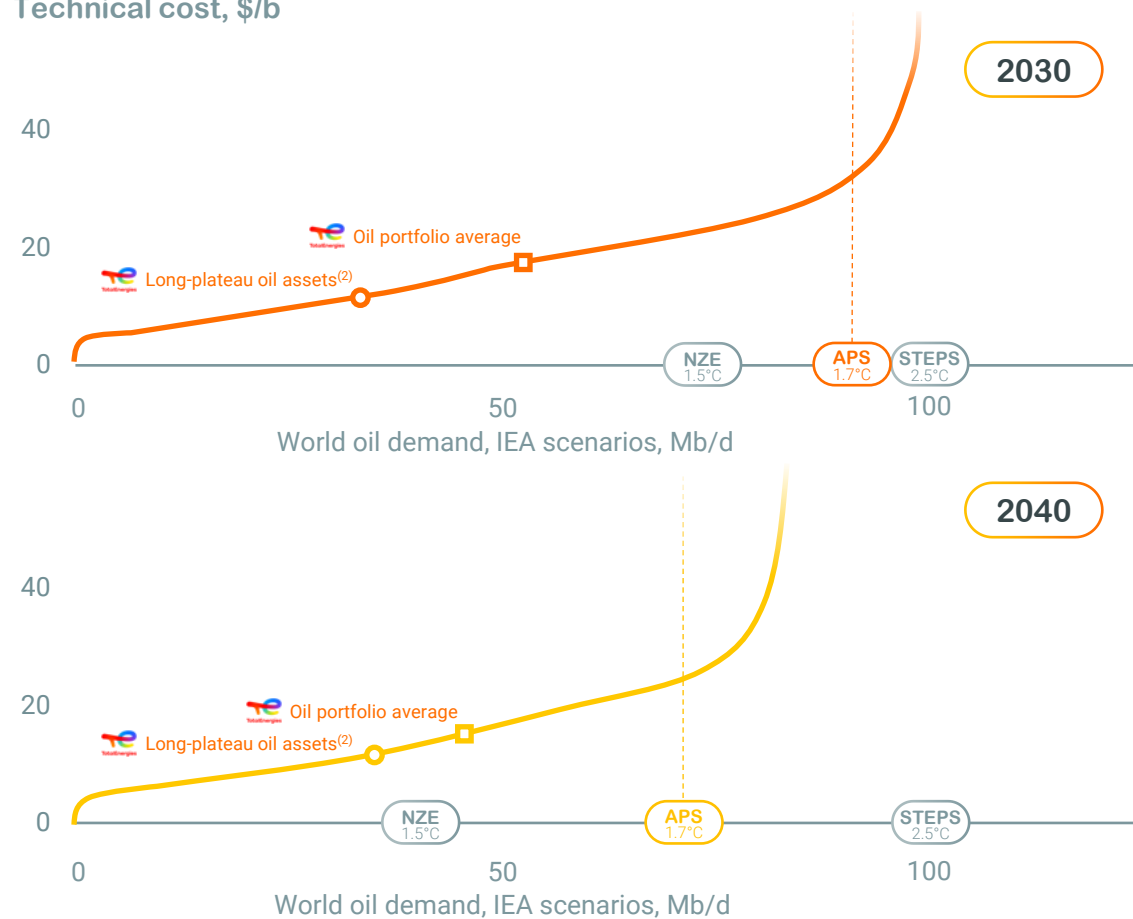
Upstream oil: low cost, low emission

A profitable and resilient portfolio, no stranded asset



Global oil supply cost merit curve⁽¹⁾

Technical cost, \$/b



Low cost, low emission portfolio

- Operating costs (ASC 932): 5.6 \$/boe in 2022
- Scope 1+2 O&G operated emissions: 17 kgCO₂e/boe

Strict investment criteria

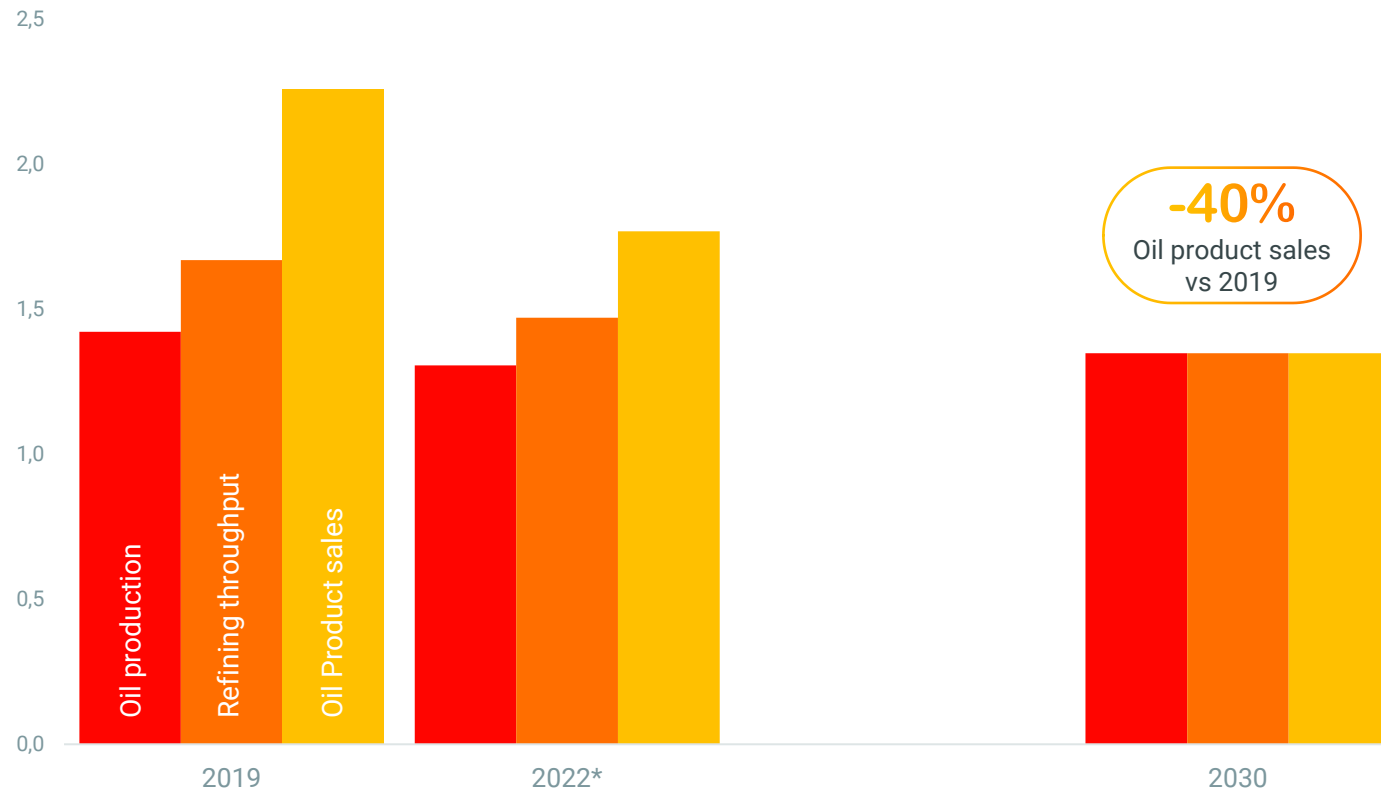
- Profitability evaluated using
 - 50 \$/b Brent
 - 100 \$/t carbon price⁽³⁾
- Restricted to low-cost and low-emission projects
 - Capex + Opex < 20 \$/boe, or after-tax breakeven < 30 \$/b
 - Lower GHG emission intensity than portfolio average (19 kgCO₂e/boe)

1. Source: Rystad, IEA WEO 2022 scenarios (rise in global average temperature in 2100)
 2. Long-plateau TotalEnergies oil assets: UAE, Libya, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Brazil (Mero, Atapu, Sépia)
 3. Or the prevailing price in each country, if higher; 100 \$/t inflated by 2%/y beyond 2028

Oil Downstream integration: aligning sales to production

Oil production, refining throughput and oil product sales

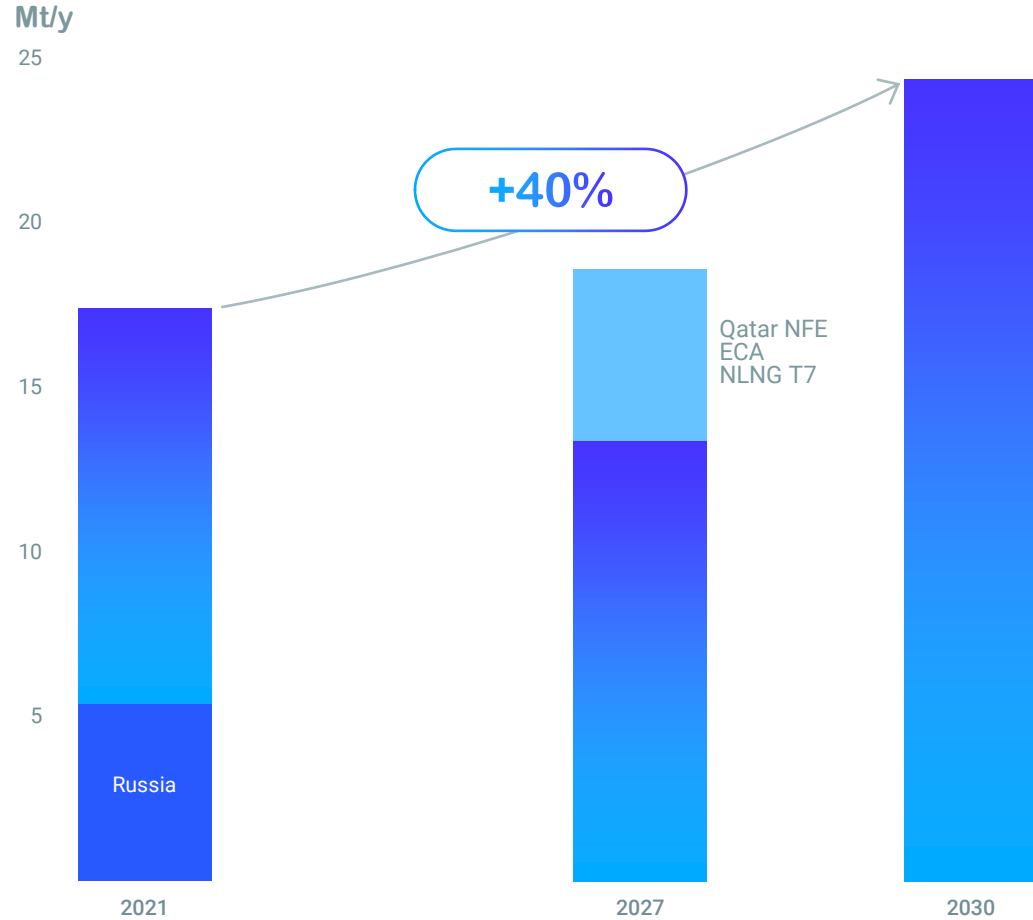
Mboe/d



- Converting refineries to biorefineries in Europe
- Being selective on Marketing sales
- Adapting European retail network to lower demand (EV...)

Integrated LNG: new projects fueling LNG growth

LNG production



2027+ growth drivers



Qatar

North Field East & North Field South

3.5 Mt/y



United States

Cameron Ph. 2, ECA-1

~2 Mt/y



Papua New Guinea

Papua LNG

~2 Mt/y



Mozambique

Giant Area-1 resources

~3 Mt/y

Integrated Power: capturing value from integration

Integrated Power segment reported from Q1 2023



Renewables

Generate **> 10% RoE**, after financing and farm-down

Flexible generation

CCGTs complement renewable production

Storage

Manage **intermittency** to capture value

Trading

Leverage trading capacities to **maximize value**

Customers

Develop **B2B, B2C** and Corporate PPAs

2030 objectives

100 GW
35 GW in 2025

7-10 GW

~5 GW

~30% merchant
production

~10 million
retail customers in Europe

Objective: ROACE > 10%

Investing in low-carbon molecules for the energy transition



Doubling circularity within the next 10 years



Biofuels

1.5 Mt/y SAF in 2030
Targeting **10%** market share

- Priority to waste and residues
> **75%** from 2024
- Grandpuits biojet
> **70%** feedstocks already secured



Biogas

20 TWh/y of biomethane production by 2030

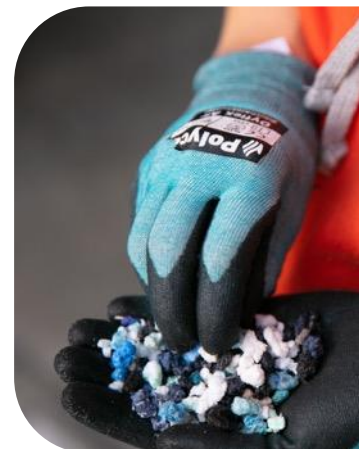
- Strong demand for bio-LNG & bio-CNG for transportation use will drive higher value
- Fragmented markets with limited economies of scale
- Developing local platforms (France, Poland, US...): **#2** producer in Europe



Hydrogen & e-fuels

1 Mt/y of clean H₂/e-fuels by 2030

- Decarbonize grey H₂ and displace natural gas in our European refining
- Exploring investment opportunities supported by IRA in the US



Recycled & biopolymers

1 Mt/y of high value circular polymers in 2030

- Mechanical recycling
- Advanced recycling
- Biopolymers

Deploying CCS strategy

Reducing emissions and developing a profitable business

North America



Europe



Middle East



Asia Pacific



- CCS project (operation, construction)
- CCS project (pre-FID)
- CO₂ collection hubs project



2030 target
> 10 Mt/y

Growing investment to
~300 M\$/y

The most profitable major also investing the most for the future

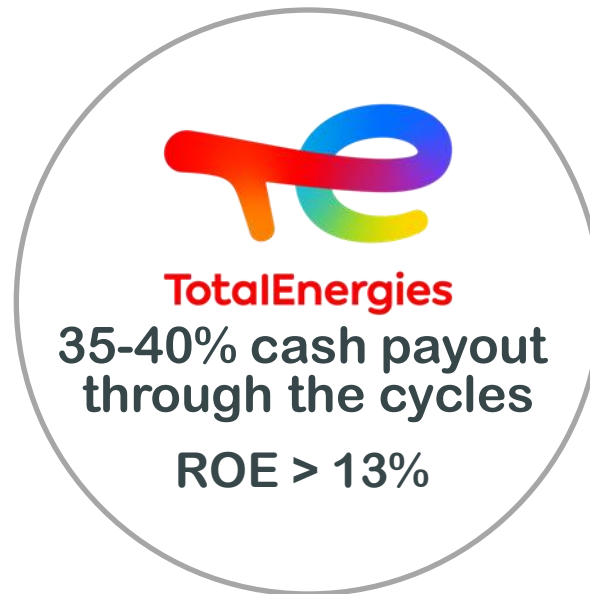
System A: today's energies

Maintain oil production, with optionality

- Low cost, low emission resilient portfolio capturing upside from high energy prices
- Profitability assessed at 50 \$/b, 100 \$/t CO₂
Capex + Opex < 20 \$/boe or breakeven < 30 \$/b
Emissions intensity lower than portfolio average of 19 kg CO₂e/boe
- Driving downstream businesses towards upstream integration

Integrated LNG growth driving profits and transition

- Leveraging our unique and global integrated LNG position
- 1st US LNG exporter and 1st Europe regas position
- LNG phasing out coal for power generation: strongest short-term decarbonization lever
- Aiming for zero methane emissions



System B: tomorrow's energies

Integrated power: profitably building the pillar of the future energy system

- Drive value from integration (ROACE >10%): low-cost renewable & flexible production, storage, trading, supply
- Strong balance sheet essential to capture value from volatility in electricity markets through merchant exposure
- Leveraging global footprint, project management and offshore expertise
- Top 5 renewable producer worldwide by 2030

Low-carbon molecules: positioning in high value and attractive markets

- Become a leader in SAF
- Targeting 20 TWh/y biogas production by 2030
- Developing clean H₂ for our refineries
- Developing CCS business: > 10 MtCO₂e by 2030



Climate:
less emissions

Strengthening the 2025 and 2030 objectives



In red: new targets

Net Zero worldwide on operated activities

Net Zero worldwide for indirect emissions⁽¹⁾

		2022	2025	2030
Scope 1+2 emissions	Mt CO ₂ e	40	38 ≤ 40	25-30*
	vs 46 Mt in 2015	-13%	-17%	> -40%*
Methane emissions	kt CH ₄	42	-50%	-80%
	vs 64 kt in 2020	-34%		
Routine flaring	Mm ³ /d	0.5	< 0.1	0
Lifecycle carbon intensity ⁽²⁾ Scope 1+2+3	100 in 2015	-12%	-15% ≥ -10%	-25% ≥ -20%
Scope 3 Oil Worldwide	Mt CO ₂ e	254**	-30%	-40%
	vs 350 Mt in 2015	-27%		-30%
Scope 3 Worldwide	Mt CO ₂ e 410 Mt in 2015	389**	< 400	< 400

* Net emissions

** Excluding Covid impact for first half 2022

1. From energy products used by our customers (GHG Protocol Category 11)

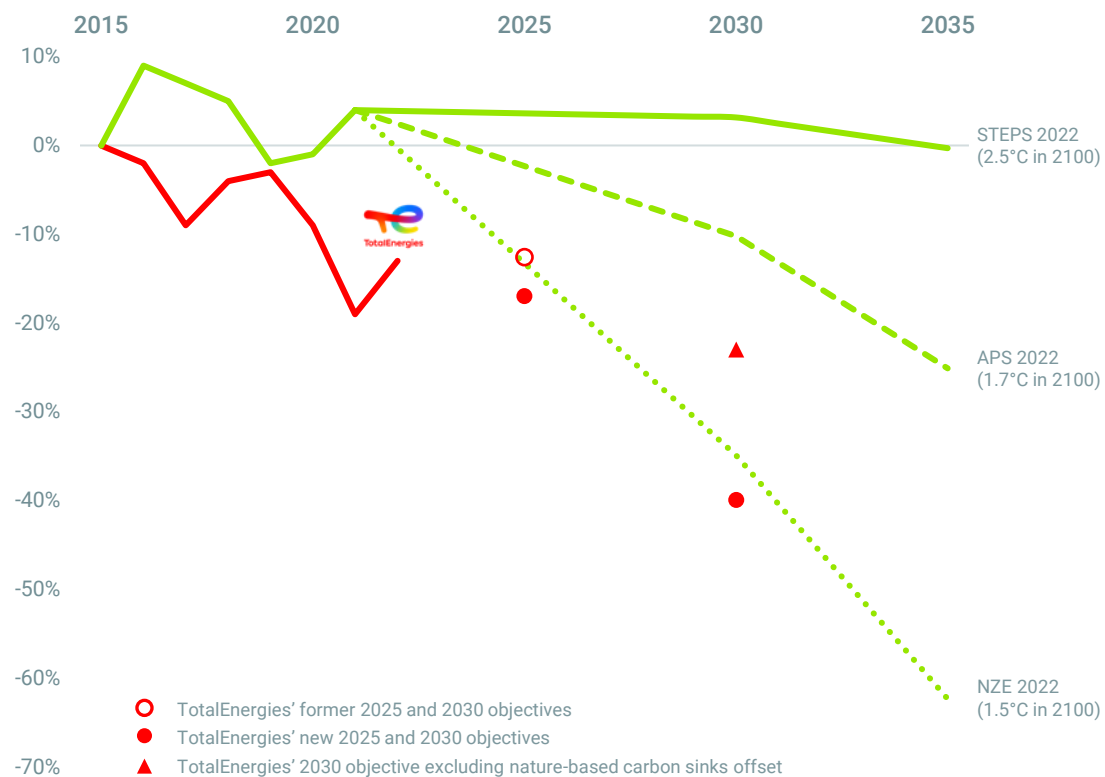
2. Average carbon intensity of energy products used by our customers worldwide

Less emissions

Emission reduction objectives in line with IEA < 2°C scenarios

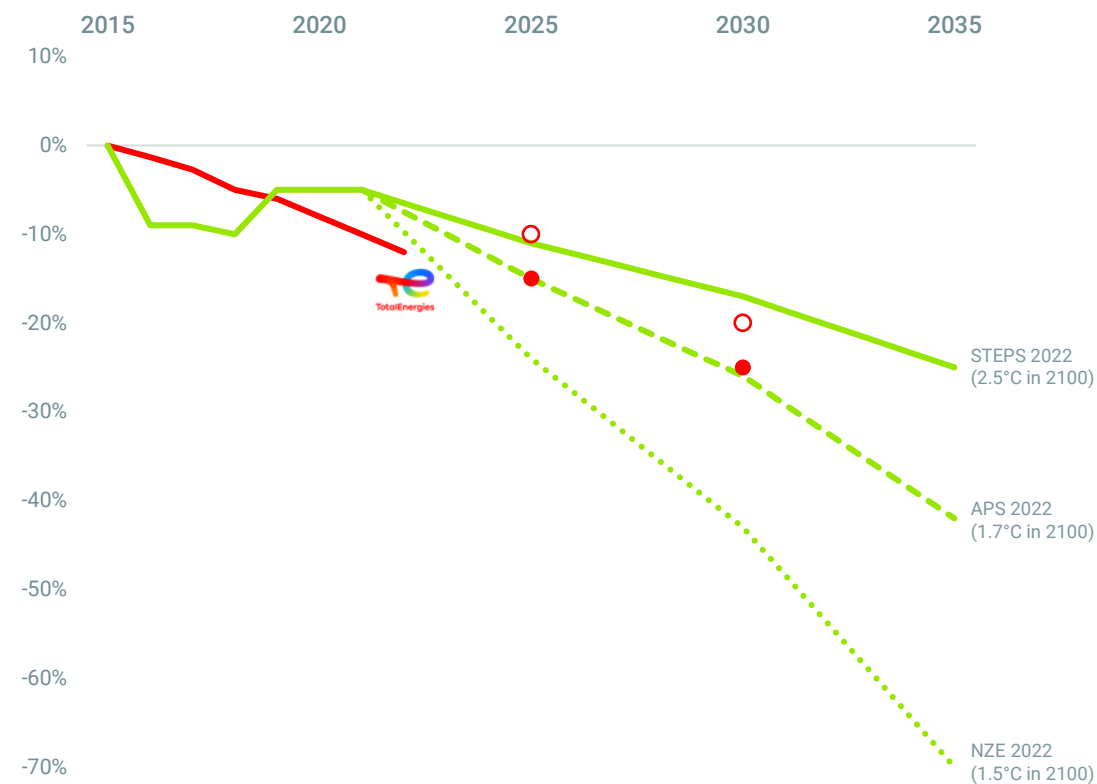
Scope 1+2 from operated facilities*

Base 100 in 2015



Lifecycle carbon intensity**

Scope 1+2+3 (base 100 in 2015)



** Based on IEA WEO 2022 data with partial substitution methodology.
World net carbon intensity = World CO₂ energy-related emissions (Mt CO₂) / World primary energy consumption (EJ)

Reference year: 2015, P50

* Based on IEA WEO 2022 global CO₂ emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes. Excluding Covid impact in 2020 and 2021 for TotalEnergies GHG emissions.

Climate transition strategy evaluated by third parties



External evaluations



Reaffirmed TotalEnergies long-term emissions reduction targets are **ambitious enough to reach net zero by 2050** and to align with their 1.5°C benchmark.

One of six companies (over 582) to receive the highest score (4☆) for the management of its greenhouse gas emissions and of risks and opportunities related to the low-carbon transition.



ISS ESG Net Zero Alignment Model assess companies' material GHG disclosure, intermediate targets, 2050 Net Zero targets and decarbonization strategies.

TotalEnergies is one of three O&G companies that received a Net Zero Overall Alignment Status: Aligning.

2030 objective in line with society

vs 2015

TotalEnergies Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target		> -40%
External references	IEA NZE scenario 2022	-35%
	EU's "Fit for 55"	-37%*
Third-party 2021 studies on GHG reduction commitments for 2050 NZE countries	Carbone 4	-29% to -40%
	Columbia University	-27%

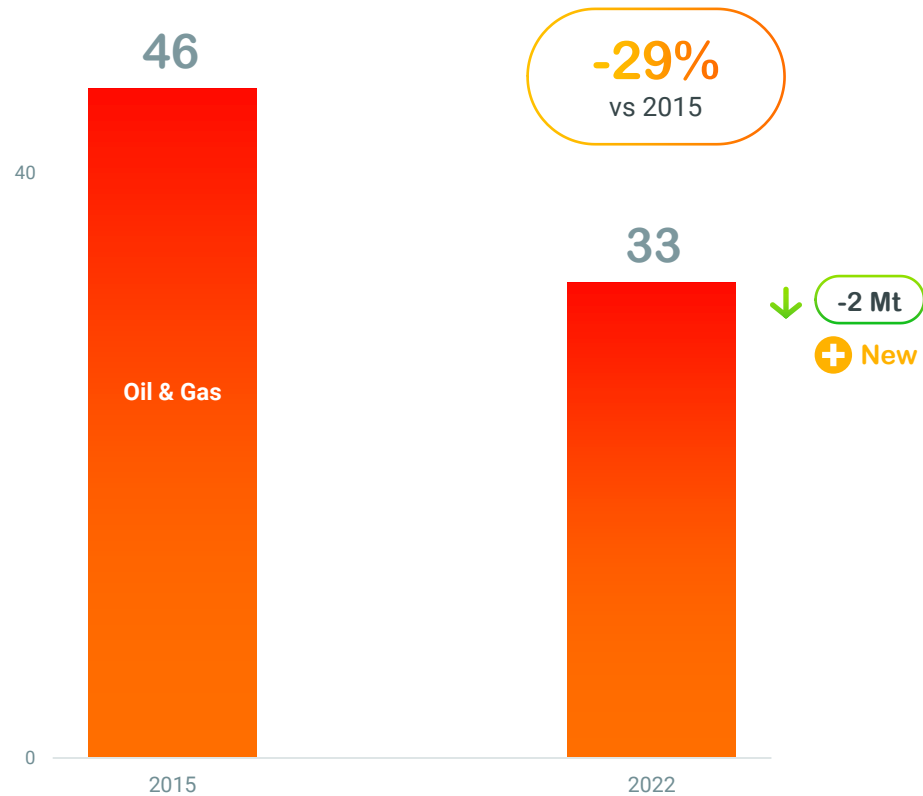


Less emissions

* UE 27 Scope 1 emissions reduction objective: -55% vs 1990 <--> -37% vs 2015

Scope 1+2 Oil & Gas: 1 B\$ energy saving plan to accelerate emissions reduction

Scope 1+2 from operated oil and gas facilities Mt CO₂e



Lowering Opex and emissions through ~400 projects

EP – Gas compressor efficiency

- Conversion to electric drive
 - Efficiency improvement (re-bundling)
 - Optimization of gas export pressure
- ~100 kt CO₂e/y emission reduction



RC – Heat and steam consumption

- Heat exchanger & furnace optimization
 - Steam network enhancement: steam production, flow monitoring, leak detection
- ~300 kt CO₂e/y emission reduction



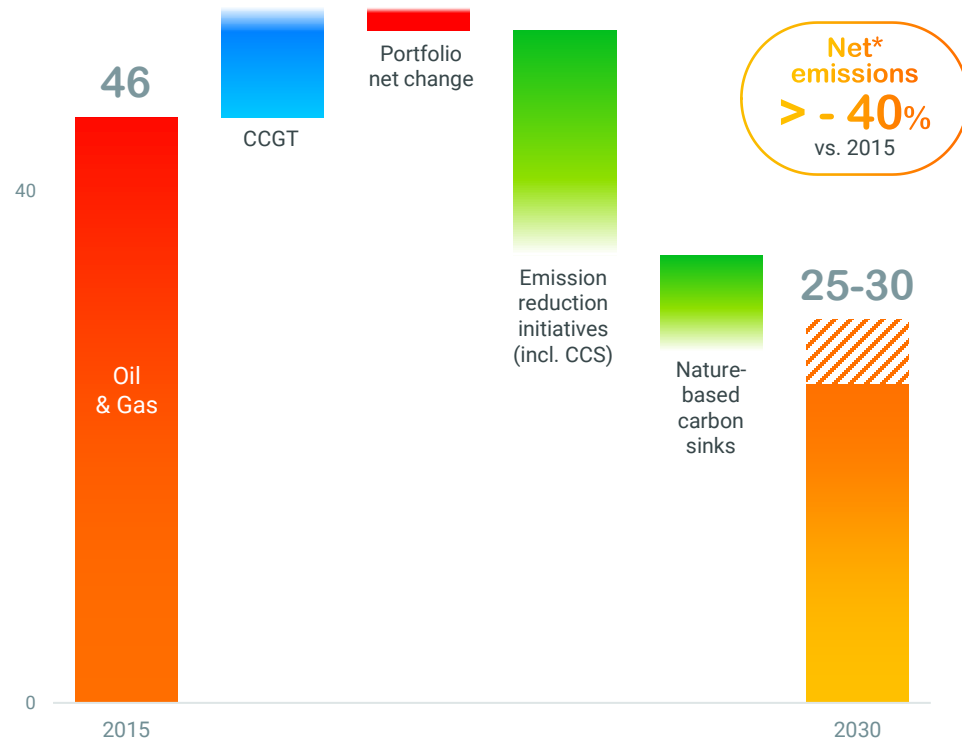
Payback < 4 years
with > 200 M\$/y savings* from 2024

* From decrease in OPEX and CO₂ tax (in Europe). Assumes 20 \$/Mbtu NBP in 2023-24, then 8 \$/Mbtu.

Scope 1+2: reducing CO₂ emissions by 2030 using best available technologies

Levers

Scope 1+2 from operated facilities Mt CO₂e

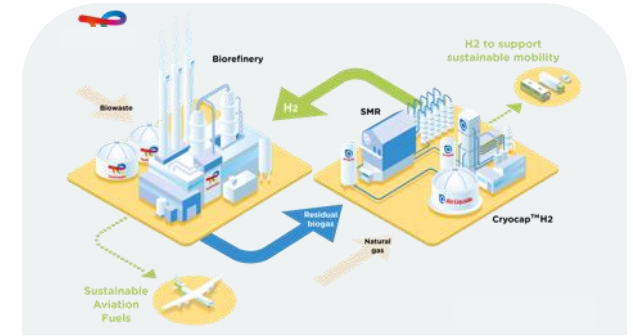


Go Green

Cover all industrial sites' power needs with green electricity in Europe and the US (~7 TWh/y):

- Europe: 5 GW portfolio of solar projects in Spain with 6 TWh/y PPA via trading
- US: 2.2 GW portfolio of solar projects and 0.6 GW of battery storage projects

> 2 MtCO₂e/y
Scope 2 reduction by 2025



RC – Low-carbon H₂ at Grandpuits

- New 20 kt H₂/y production unit with CCS, together with Air Liquide
- Recycling residual biogas from the biorefinery in place of natural gas
- Renewable low-carbon H₂ to be used for SAF production

-150 kt CO₂e/y
Emission reduction from 2025

Aiming for zero methane emissions

TotalEnergies at the forefront of the fight



Worldwide on-site detection and measurement campaign with our AUSEA drones



Achievements in 2022

- -34% of CH₄ reduction vs 2020
- < 0.1% CH₄ intensity for operated gas assets
- Leadership in terms of reporting OGMP 2.0 Gold standard status

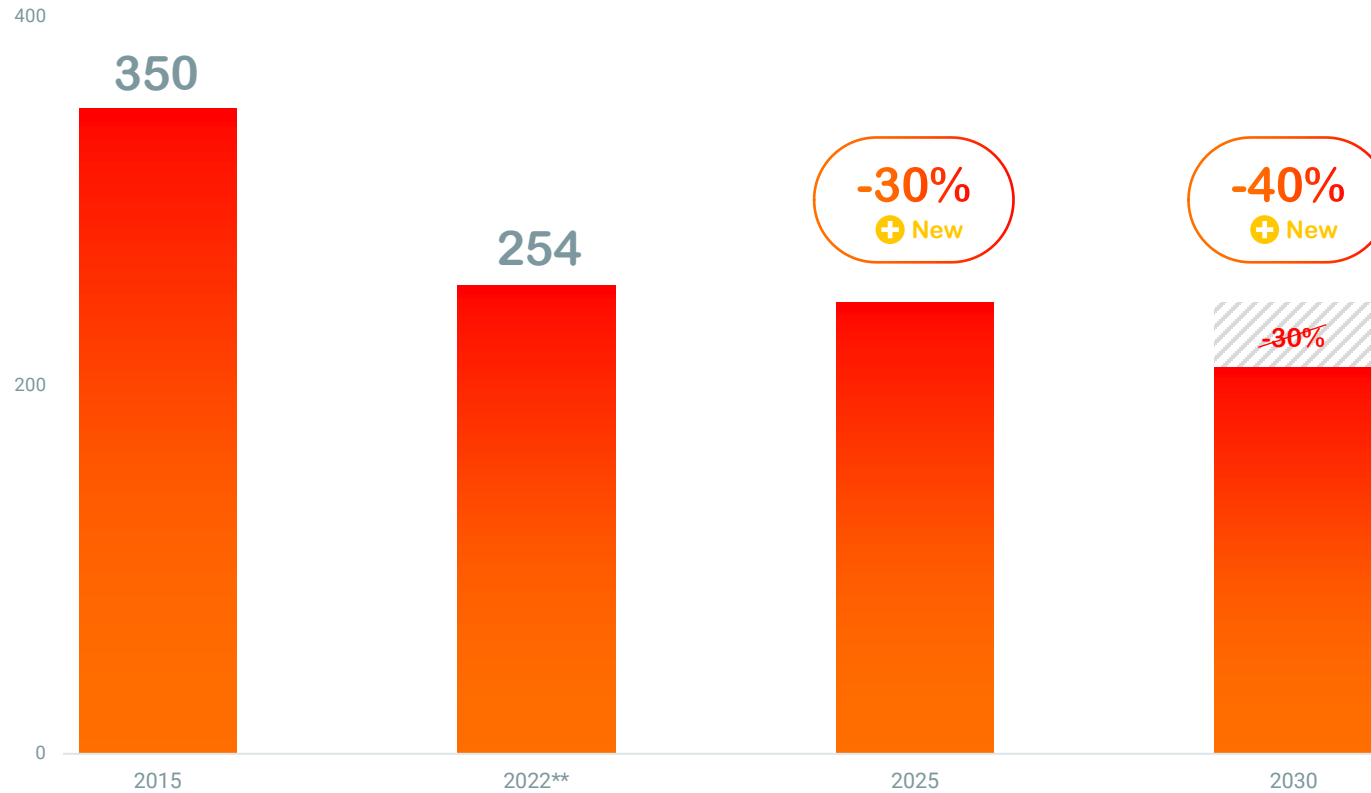
Targets (vs 2020)

- -50% by 2025
- -80% by 2030

Further reducing Scope 3 Oil by 2030



Scope 3 Oil*
MtCO₂e



- Proactively anticipating oil demand decline in Europe with higher EV penetration
- Scaling back oil sales for applications where competitive low-carbon alternatives are available

Less emissions

* From energy products used by our customers (GHG Protocol Category 11)
** Excluding Covid impact for first half 2022

Invest in infrastructures to promote new mobility

Financing > 2 B\$ low-carbon energies for mobility over 2023-27



E-mobility 

Covering Western Europe main corridors with charge points

- All highway service-stations equipped with fast charging solution by 2023: 40% market share in France
- > 250 fast charging hubs in main European urban areas by 2025
- Developing a charging network for electric trucks leveraging our retail and AS 24 footprint



Hydrogen mobility 

Developing > 100 H₂ stations for heavy duty vehicles in Europe

- 50/50 JV with Air Liquide
- Stations to be located on strategic European corridors (France, Benelux and Germany)
- Targeting ~15% market share by 2030

Contributing to H₂ Mobility network expansion in Germany

- Targeting 200 H₂ station for trucks by 2030

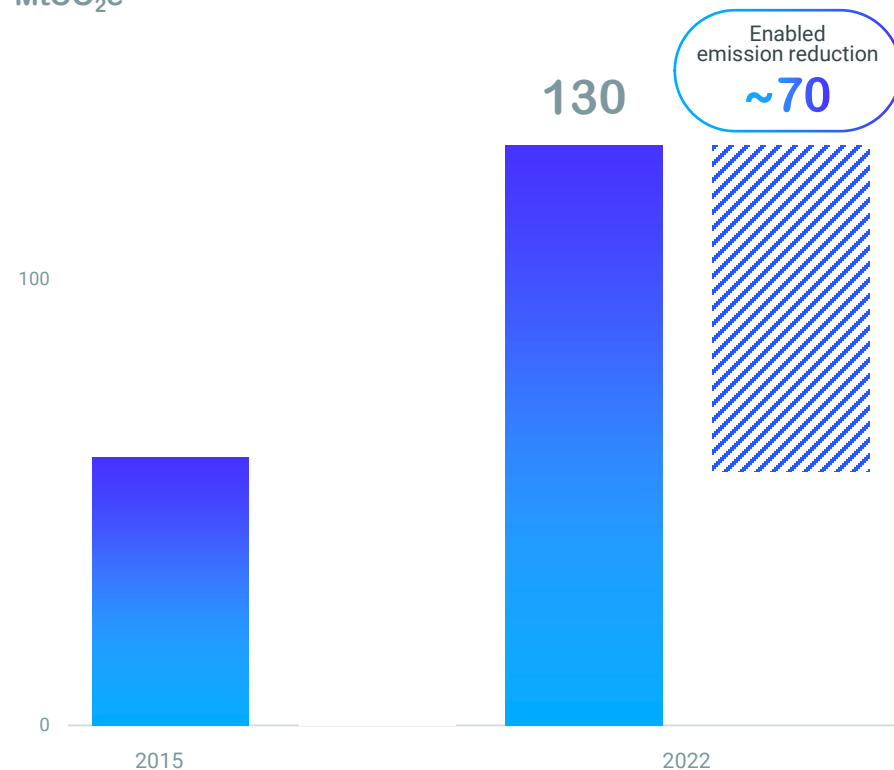
Scope 3 Gas mitigated by avoided emissions

LNG reduces our clients' emissions when displacing oil and coal for power generation



Scope 3 Gas⁽¹⁾
vs Enabled emission reduction from LNG sales⁽²⁾

MtCO₂e



Country	2022 LNG sales Mt	LNG displacing	Gas to Power Em. factor ⁽³⁾ ktCO ₂ e/TWh	Oil to Power Em. factor ⁽³⁾ ktCO ₂ e/TWh	Coal to Power Em. factor ⁽³⁾ ktCO ₂ e/TWh	Gas used in Power %	Enabled emission reduction MtCO ₂ e	Efficiency ⁽⁴⁾
China	3.5	Coal	333		942		12.8	3.6
Argentina	0.6	Oil	362	730			1.4	2.3
Greece	1.3	Oil/Coal	390	773	1,023	69%	3.1	2.3
Taiwan	1.4	Oil/Coal	398	720	844	82%	3.1	2.3
United-Kingdom	3.7	Oil/Coal	385	709	1,605	33%	8.1	2.2
South Korea	5.6	Oil/Coal	355	585	992	57%	12.4	2.2
Japan	2.8	Oil/Coal	388	837	898	67%	5.8	2.1
Italy	1.1	Oil/Coal	358	801	1,004	41%	1.5	1.4
Indonesia	0.6	Oil/Coal	536	1,259	1,046	40%	0.8	1.3
Dominican Republic	1.0	Oil	449	654			1.3	1.3
Turkey	2.1	Oil/Coal	338	357	966	29%	2.4	1.1
Malaysia	0.7	Oil/Coal	468	1,865	1,003	33%	0.8	1.1
Spain	1.3	Oil/Coal	359	628	1,056	38%	1.4	1.0
North-West Europe ⁽⁵⁾	16.9	Oil/Coal	355	671	935	22%	13.4	0.8
India	0.6	Oil/Coal	497	1,599	928	24%	0.4	0.6
Others	4.9						4.8	1.0
Total	48						73	1.5

1. Calculation of Scope 3 Gas emissions, category 11, accounts for the largest volume in the gas value chain, i.e., the higher of the two marketable gas production (including condensates and associated NGL) or sales to end customers (either as LNG or as part of direct sales to B2B/B2C).
2. Enabled emission reduction for LNG volumes sold for power generation and competing with coal/heavy fuel. Based on the difference between national emission factors for oil/coal power plants and gas-fired power plants when final usage is known and/or difference between oil/coal power generation mix weighed average emission factor and gas-fired power plants emission factor applied to the share of gas used in power generation vs national gas consumption.

3. Emission factor for power generation - IEA 2020 factors, except for France (RTE emissions factors)
4. Efficiency = Enabled emissions reduction (t CO₂e) / LNG sales (t)
5. North-West Europe gas hub covering France, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany

Less emissions

Scope 3: supporting our customers in their decarbonization journey

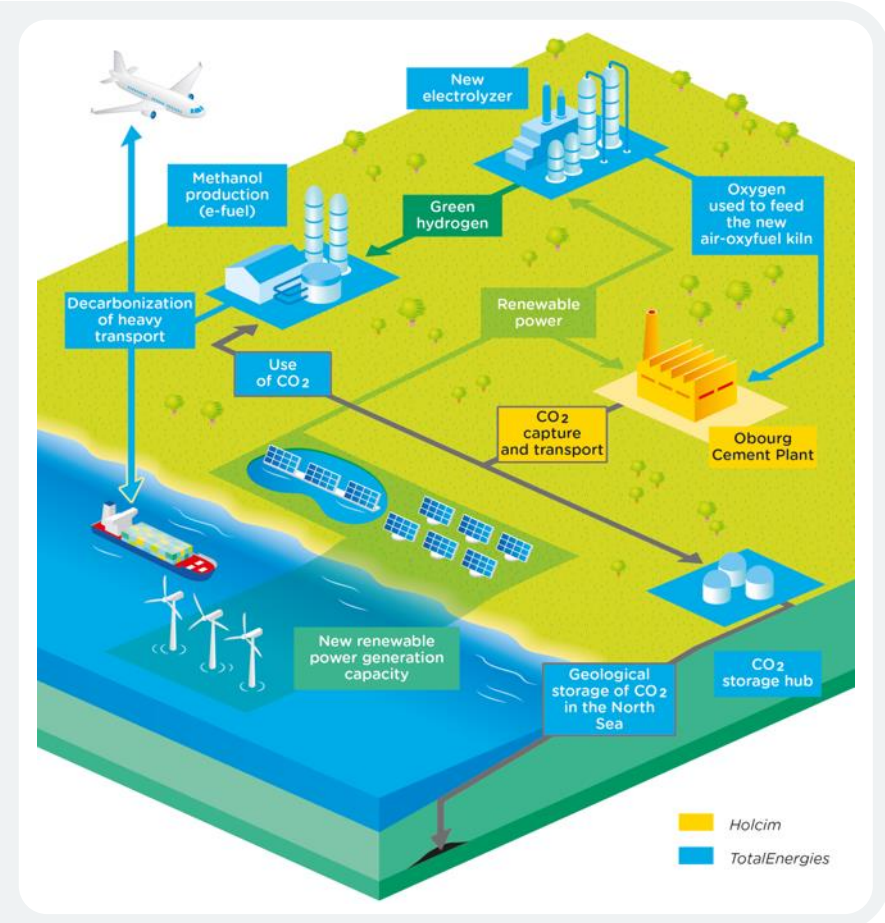
OneB2B Solutions

Capitalizing on sectorial approach with dedicated experts

- Metals (steel and others)
- Cement (construction materials)
- Chemicals & Industrial Gases
- Food & Beverage
- Logistics & transport
- Mobility manufacturers
- Construction
- Waste & Water - Pulp & Papers
- Mining
- Datacenters & Telecom
- Manufacturing, Services & Retail

Providing solutions for the 1st carbon-free cement plant in Belgium

- Partnership with Holcim to study:
 - CCUS target of ~1.1 Mt CO₂/y
 - Green power target of ~100 MW on-site production
- Deploying a first phase of 31 MWp of floating solar panels (FPV) on a former quarry, largest FPV plant in Belgium



Integrating sustainability into our strategy, projects and operations



Planet



People



Profits

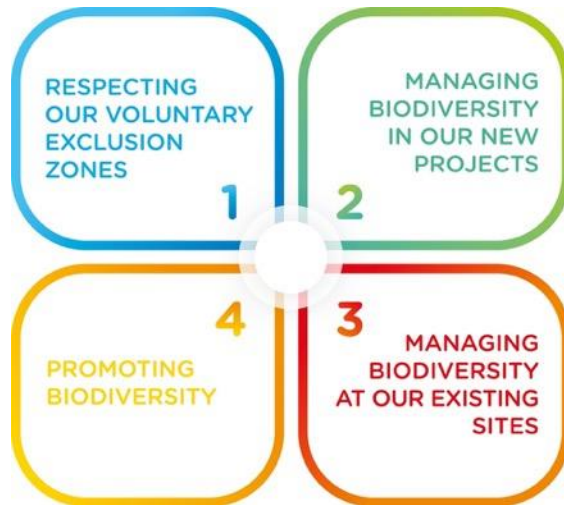
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Planet

Taking care of biodiversity

Our commitments for biodiversity



2022 new commitments

- **Zero net deforestation*** at new sites
- **Biodiversity Action Plans** for all sites

Case study

Fighting against poaching (Uganda)



Context

- **Poaching affecting** Murchison Falls National Park's biodiversity
- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) has **limited financial and material resources**

Actions taken

- **Promoting a collaborative management model** for the park between UWA, the Public Authority in Uganda and an experienced conservation NGO.
- **Assessment survey** to identify gaps in ranger equipment/logistics & infrastructure
- **Providing technical capacity and financial support**

Results

- **1,200 snares removed** together with WCS
- **24 wardens and rangers trained** and equipped for the UWA. Targeting: **+50% rangers** in the park

Preserving scarce freshwater resources

Company objectives

- -20% freshwater withdrawals by 2030 vs 2021 at our sites located in **water stressed areas**
- <1 mg/l hydrocarbon content of continuous aqueous discharges for 100% for onshore and coastal sites
- Look after **water resources throughout our supply chain**, targeting 300 audits in 2023



Case study

Antwerp platform



Context

- TotalEnergies' **largest refining & petrochemicals complex** in Europe
- **Water stressed urban area**, with 620,000 inhabitants, regularly subject to droughts

Project

- **Recover purified wastewater** from Antwerp households to replace drinking water in the platform's cooling process
- Project **start-up by 2025**

Expected outcome

- **65%** freshwater consumption reduction
- **9 billion liters** of drinking water saved annually, equivalent to the consumption of **280,000 inhabitants**



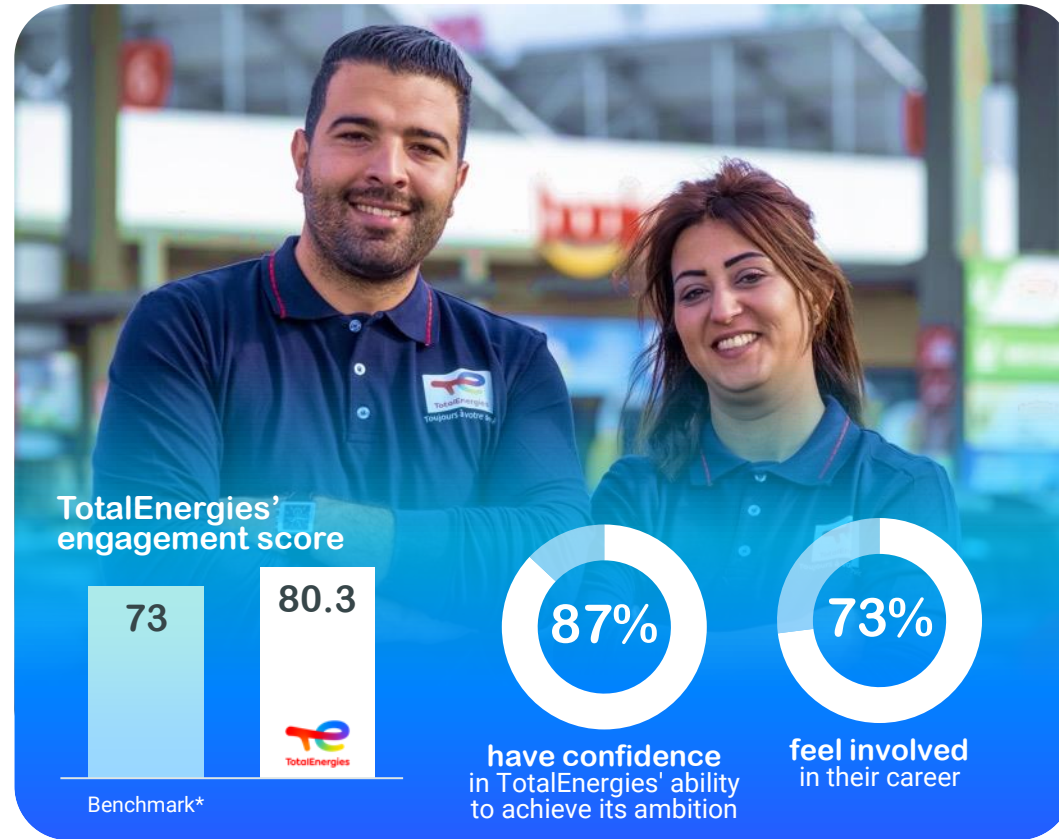
People

Caring for our employees

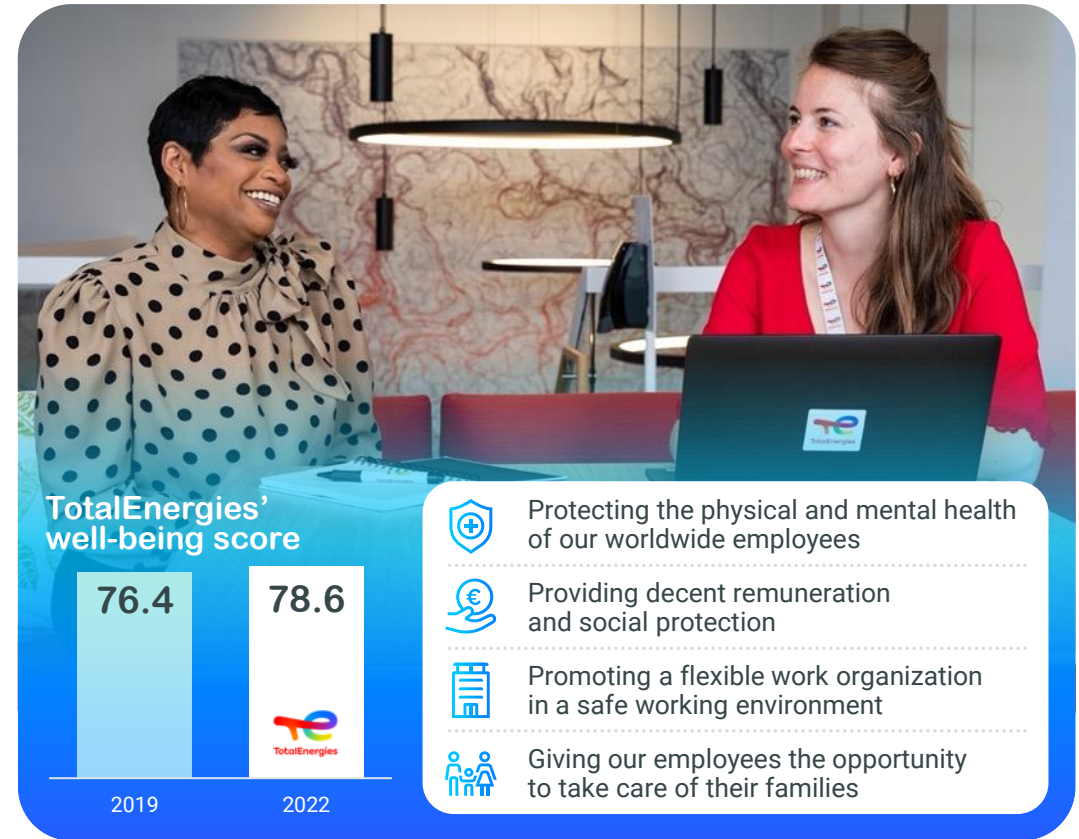
Listening our people and promoting their well-being



Employee engagement



Care program



Caring for our employees

Promoting a diverse and inclusive workplace



Gender equality



International diversity



People with disabilities

- 6% of the workforce in France*
- Launch of a new specific training: 80 managers received the “handimanagers” label
- Development of an internal guide listing the best practices of each subsidiary

Respect of Human Rights

Our commitments

- Our values and our Code of conduct
- United Nations Guiding Principles on business and human rights and OECD rules

A global network of 100+ people

- EXCOM member, President Strategy and Sustainability
- Headquarters with Human Rights, Ethics, HSE teams
- Business segments coordinators
- In-countries correspondents + community liaisons officers

Key actions on our salient issues in 2022



Human rights in the workplace

- **5 assessments** carried out in four countries Mexico, Argentina, India, Qatar
- **200 audits** conducted among our suppliers
- **2,050** employees face-to-face trained
- Member of **the ILO's* Child Labour Platform**



Human rights of local communities

- **Tilenga/EACOP relocation program**
 - 95% compensation agreements signed for Tilenga, 91% for EACOP
 - Grievance mechanism: 93% of the complaints resolved
- **Mozambique LNG**
Evaluating human rights situation through an independent recognized third-party expert



Human rights in security-related activities

- **Publication of our annual report** on implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR)
- **VPSHR training**
3,557 people in Mozambique, Tanzania and Papua New Guinea

Engaging our suppliers

Promoting sustainability across the supply chain

Key actions in 2022

Climate stewardship



Ensuring that, by 2025, our 400 suppliers representing 70% of our Scope 3 upstream emissions have set GHG emissions reduction targets

- As of today, ~350 suppliers answered
- 62% of them have already set GHG emissions reduction target

**CDP 2022 Supplier Engagement
Leaderboard : A rating**

Duty of care



- 200 suppliers audited on **human rights**
- Extension of audit scope beyond human rights to include climate and environment, and assess the overall sustainability of our top 1300 suppliers by the end of 2025:

- **Climate:** GHG emissions targets decrease definition
- **Environment:** Biodiversity Preservation, Water Management, Circularity

Mobilization & Training



- Organization of a Suppliers Day Event dedicated to sustainability with ~100 suppliers
- Sustainable procurement training launched and already completed by ~500 buyers



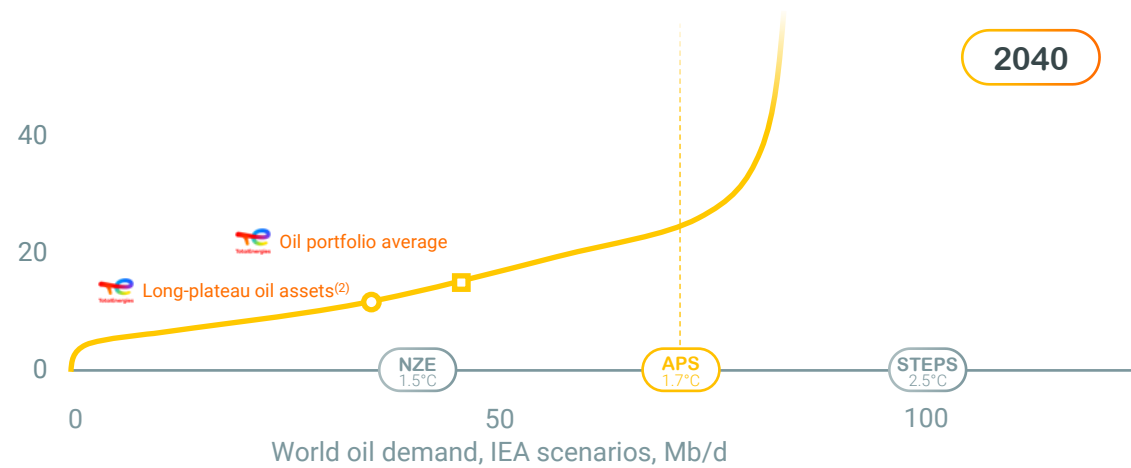
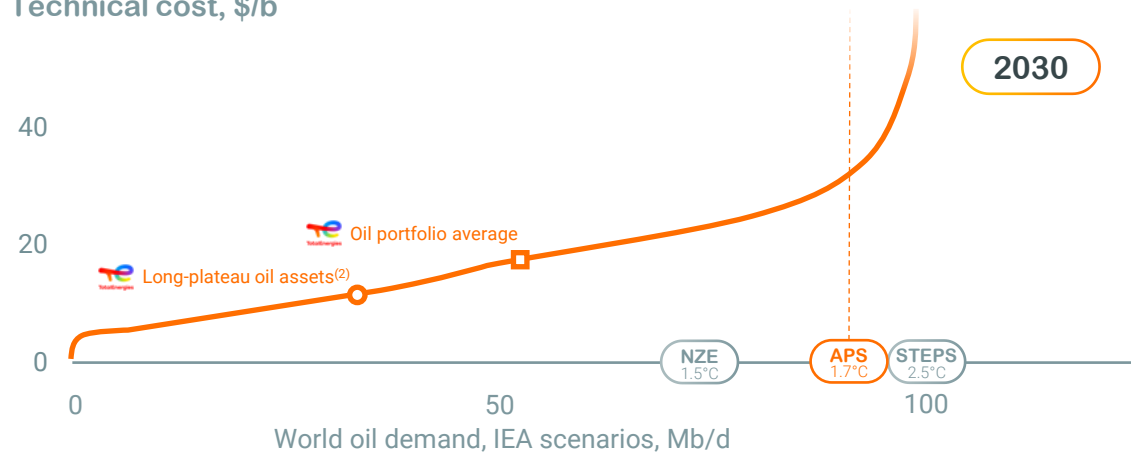
Profits: Resilience vs climate risks

Portfolio resilience to climate-related risks



Global oil supply cost merit curve⁽¹⁾

Technical cost, \$/b



Portfolio sensitivity

IEA NZE

-15% NPV7⁽⁴⁾

vs internal price criteria,
using IEA 2022 NZE
scenario prices⁽⁵⁾

200 \$/tCO₂

-15% NPV7⁽⁴⁾

vs internal price criteria,
using a 200 \$/tCO₂ price
inflated by 2%/y beyond 2028

4. Upstream and downstream assets
5. World Energy Outlook 2022, Table 2.2 Fossil fuel prices by scenario

1. Source: Rystad, IEA WEO 2022 scenarios (rise in global average temperature in 2100)
2. Long-plateau TotalEnergies oil assets: UAE, Libya, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Brazil (Mero, Atapu, Sépia)
3. Or the prevailing price in each country, if higher; 100 \$/t inflated by 2%/y beyond 2028

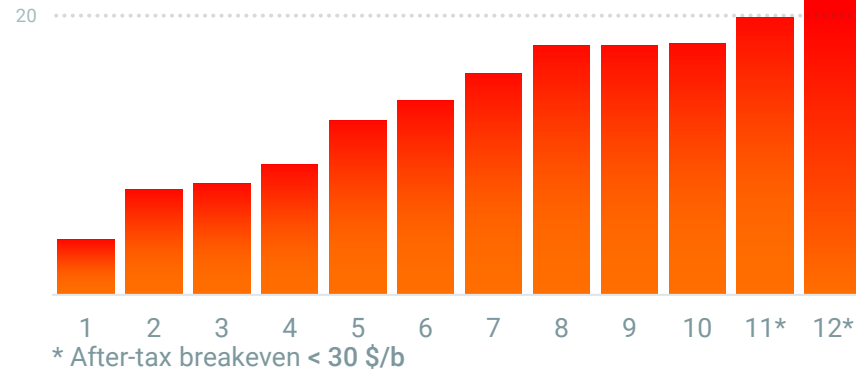
Investing in resilient new hydrocarbon projects



2022 approved oil & gas projects

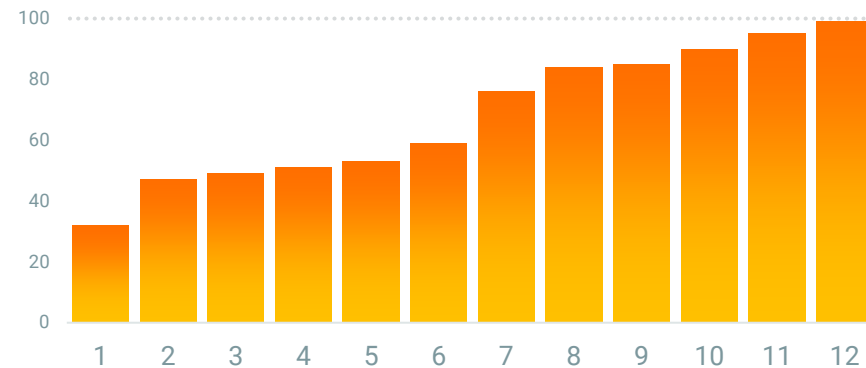
Technical costs

\$/boe



GHG emission intensity

% vs. portfolio average



Low cost, low emission portfolio

- Operating costs (ASC 932): 5.6 \$/boe in 2022
- Scope 1+2 O&G operated emissions: 17 kgCO₂e/boe

Strict investment criteria

- Profitability evaluated using
 - 50 \$/b Brent
 - 100 \$/t carbon price⁽¹⁾
- Restricted to low-cost and low-emission projects
 - Capex + Opex < 20 \$/boe, or after-tax breakeven <30 \$/b
 - Lower GHG emission intensity than portfolio average (19 kgCO₂e/boe)

1. Or the prevailing price in each country, if higher; 100 \$/t inflated by 2%/y beyond 2028

Integrating climate in financial statements

Stringent impairment testing of long-term assets

- Price scenarios converging to IEA NZE price deck in 2050 for both Oil & Gas
- CO₂ assumption at 100 \$/t* for all assets
- Sensitivity analysis on impairment tests

Full review of stranded assets made in 2020

- 5.5 B\$ impairments on Canadian oil sands
- Balance sheet protected from new stranded assets by capital allocation rules and rigorous impairment testing

-
- Financial Statements aligned with our Sustainability & Climate Commitments
 - Comprehensive Climate disclosures integrated into Financial Statements
 - Reduced risks of having stranded assets
 - Key Audit Matters (KAM) on Climate included in the Audit Report
-

Pioneering TCFD reporting since 2017

Identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks



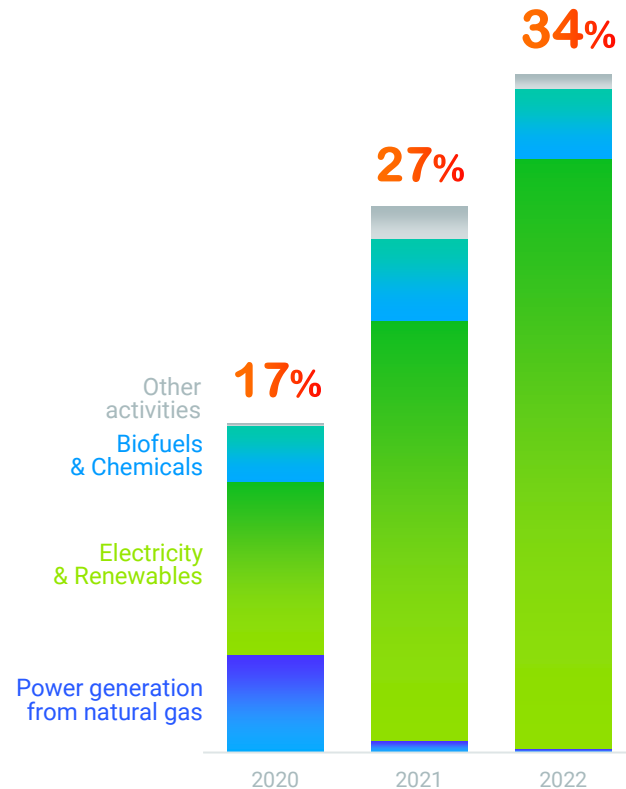
Extract of TotalEnergies risk mapping on Climate issues	Transition risks				Physical risks	
	Policy and legal risks	Technology risk	Market risk	Reputation risk	Acute risk	Chronic risk
Pace of the energy transition deployment, evolution of the demand	✓	✓	✓			
Financing of oil and gas reserves	✓		✓			
Operational risks related to the effects of climate change and extreme events	✓	✓			✓	✓
Risk of legal actions	✓					
Reputation risk				✓		
Risk of skills management and job evolution		✓	✓			

→ Efficiency of risk management systems monitored by the Board's Audit Committee

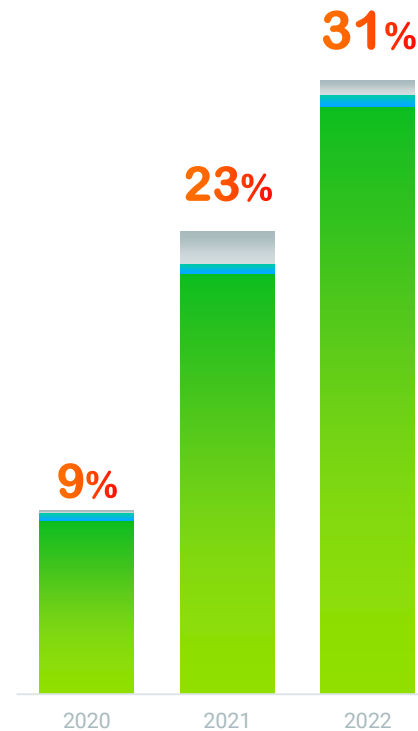
EU Taxonomy – a company in transition



CapEx Eligibility
Proportional view*



CapEx Alignment
Proportional view*



- Reporting under proportional view is more relevant for the energy industry
- Increased eligibility/alignment supported by investment in Integrated Power
- Strong case for inclusion into SFDR article 8 funds

Upcoming events and useful links



March 21st

Publication of the 2023 Sustainability & Climate Progress Report



April 27th

1Q 2023 results



May 26th

Annual General Meeting

Reference documents available at TotalEnergies.com

→ Sustainability & Climate 2023 Progress Report

→ ESG Data book

→ Annual results

→ Tax transparency report

→ Universal Registration Document

→ Factbook

Disclaimer



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Financial information by business segment is reported in accordance with the internal reporting system and shows internal segment information that is used to manage and measure the performance of TotalEnergies. In addition to IFRS measures, certain alternative performance indicators are presented, such as performance indicators excluding the adjustment items described below (adjusted operating income, adjusted net operating income, adjusted net income), return on equity (ROE), return on average capital employed (ROACE), gearing ratio, operating cash flow before working capital changes, the shareholder rate of return. These indicators are meant to facilitate the analysis of the financial performance of TotalEnergies and the comparison of income between periods. They allow investors to track the measures used internally to manage and measure the performance of TotalEnergies.

These adjustment items include:

1. Special items

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

2. Inventory valuation effect

The adjusted results of the Refining & Chemicals and Marketing & Services segments are presented according to the replacement cost method. This method is used to assess the segments’ performance and facilitate the comparability of the segments’ performance with those of TotalEnergies’ principal competitors.

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

3. Effect of changes in fair value

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

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

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

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

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

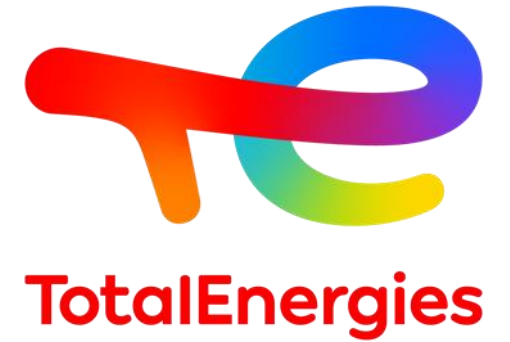
Euro amounts presented for the fully adjusted-diluted earnings per share represent dollar amounts converted at the average euro-dollar (€-\$) exchange rate for the applicable period and are not the result of financial statements prepared in euros.

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