

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Kosmos Energy is a leading deepwater exploration and production company focused on meeting the world's growing demand for secure, affordable and cleaner energy. Headquartered in Dallas, we have a diversified portfolio of low cost, lower carbon assets – including oil production in Ghana, the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and Equatorial Guinea, as well as world-class natural gas and LNG development projects offshore Mauritania and Senegal. While Kosmos maintains financial positions in these assets, we are not the operator for most of our operations. Information about our participating interest can be found in our annual filings. We maintain offices in Dallas, Houston, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, London, Mauritania, Senegal and São Tomé and Príncipe. Kosmos is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and London Stock Exchange and is traded under the ticker symbol KOS.

At Kosmos, our purpose is clear: we work to supply the energy the world needs today, find and develop cleaner energy for the future, and be a force for good in our host countries.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Equatorial Guinea

Ghana

Mauritania

Sao Tome and Principe

Senegal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Other, please specify (Kosmos reports emissions both under our operational control and by the equity share approach.)

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Upstream

Other divisions

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	KOS

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Kosmos Energy Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for oversight of the company's strategy including our response to climate change. Each of our four Board Committees has a distinct and important role to play in overseeing our sustainability approach and climate-related risks specific to their function. In 2022, our Board of Directors adopted a new charter for the Health, Safety, Environment and Sustainability (HSES) Committee that strengthens their oversight of sustainability and the company's response to climate change. The HSES Board Committee is specifically responsible for overseeing the Company's climate policy, strategy and targets. It makes recommendations to the full Board and oversees the company's processes for identifying, managing, and mitigating climate-related risks, taking advantage of opportunities, and monitoring performance against the strategy. Climate change is a standing agenda item for each quarterly meeting of the HSES Committee. The HSES Committee monitors external and internal developments on climate change and reports quarterly to the full Board on the actions Kosmos is taking to mitigate climate-related risks and to pursue climate-related opportunities.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Kosmos Energy Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for oversight of the company’s strategy including our response to climate change. Each of our four Board Committees has a distinct and important role to play in overseeing our sustainability approach and climate-related risks specific to their function.</p> <p>The Compensation Committee reviews and approves the climate goals and objectives relevant to employee and executive compensation. The Compensation Committee is also responsible for evaluating performance relative to climate goals and objectives when determining year-end incentive payouts. Executive compensation is in part tied to climate related metrics. All members of the Compensation Committee are independent of management and thus provide an independent oversight role.</p> <p>The Health, Safety, Environment and Sustainability (HSES) Board Committee is specifically responsible for overseeing the climate policy, strategy and targets. All members of the HSES Committee are independent of management and thus provide an independent oversight role. Climate change is a standing agenda item for each meeting of the HSES Board Committee. The HSES Committee played an integral role in establishing Kosmos’ Climate Change Policy and strategy, published in February 2020. It makes recommendations to the full Board and oversees the company’s processes for identifying, managing, and mitigating climate-related risks, taking advantage of opportunities, and monitoring performance against the strategy. The Committee monitors external and internal developments on climate change and reports quarterly to the full Board on the actions Kosmos is taking to mitigate climate-related risks and to pursue climate-related opportunities, as well as our performance against targets.</p> <p>The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees the size, composition, function and duties of the Board. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee helps ensure that both the Board and the executive team have the right skill set for adequately understanding and overseeing climate-related risks. All members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are independent of management and thus provide an independent oversight role.</p> <p>The Audit Committee reviews the Company’s policies and practices with respect to risk assessment and risk management using the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model. Our ERM model includes the management of climate-related risks and is assessed on a quarterly basis by senior executives and Business Unit heads. All members of the Audit Committee are independent of management and thus provide an independent oversight role.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>The Board of Directors represents the highest level of oversight at Kosmos and is responsible for guiding the company’s long-term strategy and overseeing our response to risks and opportunities. The Board considers the skills, experience and expertise of all director candidates before making a nomination, including those related to climate change.</p> <p>Several of our Board directors have experience working with companies to manage the risks and opportunities related to climate change including through overseeing the company’s strategic positioning for the energy transition, delivering solutions for a net-zero future, engaging with ESG organizations or serving on other Sustainability/HSE board committees.</p> <p>One of our Board directors is a professor at Oklahoma University who served as dean of the Mewbourne College of Earth and Energy from 2015 through 2022. He teaches technical subjects including climate change, zero-carbon energy solutions, methane emissions measurement and associated containment strategies, and conducts an ESG certification and leadership course within the Irani Center for Energy Solutions. He draws on this experience when guiding Kosmos’ sustainability and business strategy.</p> <p>Another of our Board directors is the Chair of an international energy services group , for which he oversees the company’s strategic positioning for the energy transition. This experience has proven invaluable to Kosmos as we continue to navigate the energy transition.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
 Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

At Kosmos, the equivalent position is the Senior Vice President of Sustainability and External Affairs. This SVP is responsible for driving the climate change strategy and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify (Climate Change Task Force)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Our CEO-led Climate Change Task Force drives our climate change strategy and reports to the HSES Board Committee at least quarterly. Led by the CEO and composed of executives and senior employees from Risk Management, Corporate Planning, HSE, Investor Relations, External Affairs, and the Business Units, the Climate Change Task Force enables Kosmos to take an interdisciplinary approach to managing climate change. The Task Force is also responsible for engaging with the company more broadly on climate change and the functional implementation of our climate policy.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO leads our Climate Change Task Force and interdisciplinary approach to managing climate change. The CEO drives our business and sustainability strategy and helps integrate climate-related issues into the strategy.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Performance-based compensation of all employees is tied to the ESG objectives embedded in our Corporate Scorecards, which are used to drive, assess and reward performance. Scorecards are maintained at the company-wide, Function/Business Unit level and individual employee levels. This means that we take collective responsibility for ESG goals and that ownership of goals and targets gets more specific at the Function/Business Unit and individual levels. In 2022, the Board-approved company level Corporate Scorecard included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further establish Kosmos as a leader in sustainability through enhanced transparency and clear targets - Develop a pathway to accelerate delivery of net zero gross operated emissions target and develop an approach to verify and set an equity emissions reduction target - Conduct a materiality assessment of Scope 3 categories, calculate material Scope 3 emissions, determine projected Scope 3 emissions impact of Tortue and potential portfolio changes out to 2030

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The performance-based pay of all employees and executives is directly tied to the Corporate Scorecard goals. Company performance is compared to key performance indicators and reported in our annual Proxy statement.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance-based compensation of all employees is tied to our ESG objectives. We achieve this by embedding ESG metrics into our Corporate Scorecards, which are used to drive, assess and reward performance. Corporate Scorecards are maintained at the company-wide and Function/Business Unit level, and these high-level goals translate into more granular individual performance goals. This means that we take collective responsibility for ESG goals and that ownership of goals and targets gets more specific at the Function/Business Unit and individual levels.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The performance-based pay of all employees and executives is directly tied to the Corporate Scorecard goals. Company performance is compared to key performance indicators and reported in our annual Proxy statement.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The performance-based pay of all employees and executives is directly tied to the Corporate Scorecard goals. Company performance is compared to key performance indicators and reported in our annual Proxy statement.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance-based compensation of all employees is tied to our ESG objectives. We achieve this by embedding ESG metrics into our Corporate Scorecards, which are used to drive, assess and reward performance. Corporate Scorecards are maintained at the company-wide and Function/Business Unit level, and these high-level goals translate into more granular individual performance goals. This means that we take collective responsibility for ESG goals and that ownership of goals and targets gets more specific at the Function/Business Unit and individual levels.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10	20	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Kosmos management uses a materiality matrix to regularly evaluate and update risks to the business based on the likelihood and potential financial impact of each identified risk. Kosmos considers substantive financial or strategic impact to be risks that could have a significant, severe, or catastrophic impact to the company and are possible, likely, or very likely to occur. We test indicators, such as net present value, under various commodity price and demand outlooks to measure likelihood and potential impact.

The areas of risk that are highly likely to occur and have high potential costs are defined as 'corporate risks,' and associated mitigation plans are then created and elevated to the Audit Committee, Board of Directors for evaluation.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

An integral piece of our overall business strategy and approach to sustainability is our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model, a live process that identifies and seeks to mitigate both emerging risks as a result of changes to the operating environment and the ongoing systemic risks to the business. The senior management team is responsible for assessing and managing risk and our Board of Directors has an active oversight role, as a whole and at the committee level. For example, the Audit Committee oversees the company's risk management policies and practices.

Our ERM process is embedded into our strategic decision-making. On an annual basis, risks to the company – such as those that could threaten our business strategy, operating model, future performance, or reputation – are identified at the functional and business unit level and assigned to a member of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT). The SLT owner is responsible for reviewing the risk and management plans with each Function or Business Unit during their Quarterly Performance Reviews (QPRs). SLT members, including the CEO, participate in every QPR to encourage cross functional risk awareness and provide valuable perspectives on risk mitigation plans. Any prospective new acquisitions undergo risk assessment for HSE, social, political, and reputational risks and liabilities. Site closures and divestment of assets use risk assessments to ensure any potential current and future liabilities are managed correctly.

We also actively identify the challenges and opportunities that climate change and the global energy transition present to our business on an annual basis. Based on the materiality factors of likelihood and potential costs to the business, we identified the energy transition as an enterprise risk through our corporate ERM process. Our Health, Safety, Environment, and Sustainability (HSES) Board Committee oversees our management of the energy transition risk and provides general oversight of climate related risks. Our senior leadership assesses the climate related risks on a quarterly basis using a materiality matrix and, during our QPRs with each Function/Business Unit, works with management to evaluate energy transition and climate related risks and assigns ownership and risk management plans accordingly. We believe this process allows us to effectively embed climate and energy transition related risk analysis into the decision-making process of each Function/ Business Unit.

Kosmos manages physical risks to our business through a robust HSE Management System. We require crisis preparedness plans for our operations, with a particular focus on operations located in areas prone to significant weather events, which may increase in frequency or severity due to climate change.

We also require business units to develop business continuity plans which must be reviewed at least annually by the HSE team and third-party experts to ensure they fully capture and adequately plan for potential physical interruptions such as those caused by significant weather events. These plans outline actions including preparation activities for personnel, equipment, and facilities, as well as evacuation measures if necessary. Kosmos carries out regular drills to test our preparedness.

As Kosmos does not operate the production platforms or vessels which process our production, we have limited control of the management of physical risks to the above-water infrastructure that our subsea tiebacks utilize. Still, we monitor these risks and maintain close contact with our business partners to review the risk mitigation plans and emergency response mechanisms in place and determine if they are sufficient to protect our people and interests. In addition to these mechanisms, Kosmos also utilizes Loss of Production Income (LOPI) insurance to protect our assets.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Kosmos continuously evaluates how current regulation, including regulation related to climate change and emissions, might impact our operations and business strategy moving forward. Example: Operators in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico must obtain a permit in order to flare and operators are required to report emissions to the EPA. Flaring is associated with higher carbon emissions and our U.S. Gulf of Mexico business unit works with the EPA, the industry and our partners to ensure we adhere fully to both EPA and industry regulations at all times, including by performing regular audits of our partners.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Kosmos continuously evaluates risks related to emerging regulation, as these risks have the potential to impact our operations. We do so by monitoring the emerging regulatory landscape in the U.S. through our DC representative and Gulf of Mexico team, and in our host countries through our local country managers. Kosmos deploys country managers and fully local teams in our host countries to better understand and respond to emerging regulation as it relates to climate change. Example: In 2022, our team monitored the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act in the U.S. to consider implications for Kosmos. For example, the creation of the Methane Emissions Reduction Program which established a waste emissions charge for applicable facilities that report over 25,000 metric tons of CO2e/year. In 2022 our methane emissions were consistently well below the threshold (636 mt CO2), but the Methane Emissions Reduction Program could have an impact on Kosmos in the future should our methane emissions go up.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Kosmos evaluates risks related to technology, as these risks have the potential to affect both direct and indirect costs. Example: As technology shifts, operations previously powered by fossil fuels might shift towards alternative fuels or potentially renewable energy. In the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, for example, supply vessels powered by alternative fuels might replace diesel-powered vessels. The increased costs of transitioning to cleaner-burning vessels (should it become industry standard to do so) might in turn make vessels more difficult to obtain or increase operational costs. Technological advancements could produce new or improved hydrocarbon alternatives and potentially reduce demand for our products over time.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Kosmos evaluates legal risks given these risks have the potential to increase our operational costs and potentially cause reputational damage, high legal costs, and/or project delays. Example: 2022 saw a rise in the number of lawsuits filed against oil and gas companies and executives for failing to meet climate targets or for the climate impact of the emissions generated by using oil and gas products, e.g., Milieudefensie et al. v. Royal Dutch Shell plc, the Hague ordered Shell to reduce emissions by a net 45% by 2030 compared to 2019. Some cities, countries, states, and shareholders increasingly want to hold fossil fuel companies liable for the consequences of climate change and for alleged misleading, greenwashed advertising. Kosmos follows these cases to understand what legal precedents are set and how the cases could impact the company.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are always included in risk assessments given their potential to disrupt our business. Example: Significant uncertainty exists around the speed, depth and geographic distribution of the global energy transition to a lower-carbon world, making it difficult to determine the timing and magnitude of potential supply and demand shifts for oil and gas. We manage this risk by "stress testing" our existing portfolio through scenario analysis, in line with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. A summary of our most recent stress test is available in our Climate Risk and Resilience Report, pages 26-31.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are always included as part of risk assessments. Increasing concern about the potential impacts of climate change means that companies that do not adequately address or respond to the issue risk being perceived negatively by investors, becoming divestment targets, or facing increased costs of capital. Kosmos expects to position itself as a leading company in our industry prepared to be transparent and proactive in tackling the challenges posed by climate change Example: Climate change demonstrations have grown more frequent and larger in size in recent years. Demonstrators target oil and gas companies, calling for these companies to change their investments and business models and shift to renewables.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks – including changing and/or unpredictable weather patterns, severe storms and hurricanes, etc., are always included as these risks could cause operational disruptions and/or damage. Example: Climate change is likely to result in changing weather patterns, such as more severe and more frequent extreme weather events. Increased severe weather or hurricanes could mean increased downtime, transportation difficulties, supply chain interruptions, or negative impacts on our workforce in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico where we have operations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are always included as a part of our risk analysis, as they have the potential to increase operational costs. Example: While offshore operations are significantly above sea level and are therefore not at significant chronic risk in the medium to long term, we will continue to monitor the potential for sea level rise and assess the associated impact on our operations.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Kosmos currently faces few mandatory emissions reporting obligations, and reports emissions and other climate-related metrics in line with voluntary frameworks such as those of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. However, it is possible Kosmos will be subject to mandatory emissions reporting, such as the pending SEC Climate Disclosure rule.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We cannot calculate the potential financial impact of the proposed SEC Climate Disclosure requirements because they are not finalized.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos reports in line with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations and adheres to Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards where relevant. Our approach to transparency carries through to climate reporting, and we will continue to monitor regulation and emissions reporting obligations to inform our reporting.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

International agreements and regulatory measures seeking to curb global GHG emissions could increase Kosmos' costs and/or reduce demand for oil.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of regulation seeking to curb GHG emissions, but we recognize the impact such measures could have on the business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos monitors the U.S. and international regulatory environment on relevant products and services. In anticipation of pressure to reduce GHG emissions, we adjusted our strategy in 2020, moving from frontier exploration to lower-carbon infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins, to mitigate our risk exposure. Additionally, we're focusing on increasing the gas weighting in our portfolio, particularly through our Tortue gas project offshore Mauritania and Senegal. Increasing the weighting of gas, which is lower in carbon as compared to oil, can help to potentially lower the overall carbon content of our future portfolio. The cost for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Legal	Exposure to litigation
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Oil and gas companies could face increased litigation over emissions and emissions mitigation activities, emissions reporting, and transparent disclosure of potential environmental impacts. An increase in litigation could result in reputational damage and/or increased costs

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of litigation, but we recognize the impact such an event could have on the business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos manages the risk of increased litigation by integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into our business strategy and being transparent on our transition plan. We engage with our investors regularly to understand their concerns and get feedback on our strategy as it relates to climate-related risks. The cost for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Partners, host countries, investors or other stakeholders may require use of new, lower-emissions technologies in our operations in order to do business with or invest in Kosmos, which could result in additional operational expenditures.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of transitioning to lower emissions technology, but we recognize the impact the transition could have on the business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Sourcing emissions reduction opportunities and lower-emissions alternatives - whether through new technology or efficiency improvements - is a key tenant of our climate change policy. Kosmos is working with partners and suppliers to reduce emissions across our supply chain and in our operations, and we will continue to proactively pursue existing and emerging technologies that might further lower our emissions. The cost for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities. We set the target to achieve and maintain top quartile carbon intensity in both our oil and gas portfolios, as even the most ambitious IEA projections on the phasing out of oil and gas conclude that 25 mmb/d will be required in 2050. This long-term commitment to manage carbon intensity at the leading edge of the industry demonstrates the integration of our climate strategy within our overall business strategy.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
--------	----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Significant uncertainty exists around the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the speed, depth and geographic distribution of the global energy transition, making it difficult to determine the timing and magnitude of climate-related risks and opportunities as they relate to our business, including forecasting demand and allocating capital. Consumption of our products may change due to preferences for lower-carbon alternatives and technology advancements like the development of hydrogen energy and affordable renewable energy.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of changing customer behaviors, but we recognize these changes can impact on the business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Based on current energy demand projections, oil and gas are important parts of the world's energy mix for the foreseeable future. Though the rate of demand for oil is projected to slow, demand for gas is projected to grow significantly through 2030. Demand projections have changed following the conflict in Ukraine and there is broad consensus supply is tightening.

We expect to mitigate the uncertainty of the global energy transition in four ways: by monitoring the external environment in terms of public sentiment and policy and regulatory developments; by hedging our production to protect from price fluctuations; by conducting regular scenario analysis in line with TCFD recommendations in order to stress test our portfolio against current projections; and by utilizing our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system within Kosmos to identify and seek to mitigate climate-risks to the business, which fosters a sense of ownership of the issues across the company. In order to help position our portfolio for the future, Kosmos divested our frontier exploration assets, shifting instead to infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins, which is lower cost and ultimately results in lower overall carbon intensity. We aim to continue to increase the gas weighting of our portfolio, as gas is significantly lower in carbon as compared to oil to make us more competitive in the future. The cost

for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased access to capital

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Increasing concerns around the potential impacts of climate change mean that companies that do not address the issue risk being perceived negatively by investors, becoming divestment targets, suffering increased cost of capital, or being subject to shareholder action.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not calculated potential financial impact figure but we recognize the impact of stakeholder concerns on the business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos' mitigation efforts include transparent reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities, aiming to increase the gas weighting of our portfolio, as gas is significantly lower in carbon as compared to oil to make us more competitive in the future, and tying achievement of climate goals to the performance-based compensation of all employees, including executives. We engage with our investors regularly to understand their concerns and get feedback on our strategy as it relates to climate-related risks. The cost for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Kosmos is not currently affected by regulatory emissions pricing, taxation or emissions trading schemes. Even if we are not directly impacted by carbon pricing mechanisms, we recognize that such costs could be passed down through the supply chain and result in increased operational costs.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of carbon pricing mechanisms, but we recognize the impact carbon pricing could have on the business

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos continuously monitors the U.S. and international regulatory environment for emerging legislation. To mitigate potential impacts of carbon pricing, taxation, or emissions trading schemes and based on our scenario analysis work, we adjusted our strategy in 2020, moving from frontier exploration to lower-carbon infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins, which decreases potential future emissions associated with development (and therefore decreases the costs associated with potential new regulations).

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Other, please specify (Increased geopolitical risks)
--------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Potential economic uncertainty caused by shifting demand and fluctuating oil and gas prices has the potential to cause instability in host countries and lead to increased geopolitical risk, which in turn could impact our operations or revenue streams.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not calculated the potential financial impact of reduced production capacity resulting from geopolitical risk but we recognize the impact on our business.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos actively monitors political and social risks in our host countries, and we engage with host country governments to understand potential risks. We integrated the potential for geopolitical risks due to fluctuating oil and gas prices into our scenario analysis and will continue to do so to stress test our current and future portfolio against this risk. The cost of managing this risk is absorbed in business as usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Risk 9

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Severe weather events)
----------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Severe weather events, a potential impact of climate change, could affect operations and production by causing increased downtime, transportation difficulties, supply chain interruptions, or impacts on our workforce. Managing these situations may increase operational costs.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We integrate the potential costs of physical risks and potential associated asset downtime into our asset models and planning assumptions.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We integrate the potential costs of physical risks and potential associated asset downtime into our asset models and planning assumptions. Kosmos also has Loss of Production Income (LOPI) insurance coverage that occurs as a result of some weather events, which helps potentially recoup lost revenues. The cost of managing this risk is absorbed in business as usual activities.

Comment

The cost of response to risk is unknown at the time of reporting, so zero has been allocated.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Investing in efficiency measures enables us to reduce operating costs while maintaining or potentially increasing production capacity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of resource efficiency but we recognize the impact such measures could have on the business.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos will continue to focus on research and investment in emissions reduction technologies and efficiency projects, both in our own operations and in those of our partners. The cost for this work is absorbed in business-as-usual activities.

Comment

We have not yet calculated the cost to realize this opportunity, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Natural gas is critical for providing baseload capacity for renewable energy systems, with gas demand projected to increase in the short to medium term both to enhance energy security and serve as a transition fuel. Equally, in the last 18 months the security of energy supply and affordability for consumers have significantly increased demand for lower carbon, lower cost hydrocarbons such as natural gas. We believe our current portfolio of advantaged oil and gas assets and our strategic focus on exploration in proven basins present a significant opportunity for Kosmos to thrive during the energy transition. Longer term, we plan to continue shifting the balance of our portfolio from oil to natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) to help meet the world's energy needs as cleaner natural gas displaces coal, heavy fuel oil, and biomass as primary sources of energy in both developed and emerging economies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos builds into our planning forecasts several scenarios with various price assumptions which have different financial impacts on our business, most acutely with respect to the price of oil. Kosmos does not publish our planning forecasts.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is focused on infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins, which yields higher returns and faster paybacks as well as lower cost, lower carbon resources. We currently have a strong oil-weighted portfolio, with an emphasis on projects that yield low cost, lower carbon barrels that can supply more of the energy the world needs today. At the same time, we are working with our partners to bring new sources of lower carbon natural gas into production. These projects should help address energy affordability and increase energy security by supplying more gas to global energy markets, as well as to domestic markets in Africa.

Comment

We have not yet calculated the cost to realize this opportunity, so zero has been allocated.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased access to capital

Company-specific description

We believe companies that demonstrate robust management of climate-related risks and opportunities, and oversee a top-quartile portfolio, will outperform peers with respect to shareholder value, increase access to capital, and reap reputational benefits, including by positioning themselves as a partner of choice for host governments and joint-venture partners. Our long-term commitment to maintain top quartile carbon intensity in both our oil and gas portfolios demonstrates the integration of our climate strategy within our overall business strategy.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Kosmos has not yet calculated the potential financial impact of accessing new markets, but we recognize the impact this could have on the business.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Kosmos transparently engages with investors and other stakeholders on our climate change approach during investor calls and through our annual sustainability report, among other methods.

Comment

We have not yet calculated the cost to realize this opportunity, so zero has been allocated.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We welcome the Paris Agreement and see it as a key step in global efforts to address climate change. Kosmos understands that achieving the internationally accepted target of limiting mean global temperature rises to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels will require significant and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

At Kosmos we integrate the challenges and opportunities that climate change and the global energy transition present to our business into our core strategy to contribute to global sustainable development over the long term. In 2020, we conducted a scenario analysis to assess the resilience of our portfolio against three climate scenarios - a baseline scenario, the IEA Stated Policies Scenario, and the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario. In the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario, the world succeeds in the internationally recognized goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to below 2°C. This analysis showed our portfolio is resilient under all three scenarios. We allocate capital and make business decisions based on criteria at least as challenging as those posed by the Sustainable Development Scenario.

Consistent with The Paris Agreement, we also believe that countries must define their own route through the energy transition at a pace that reflects the socioeconomic development needs of their people.

Around 1 billion people still lack access to electricity and energy needs are expected to increase by 25% globally by 2040. This presents a dual challenge: reducing greenhouse gas emissions while promoting prosperity which brings growing energy demand.

Our transition plan reflects this dual challenge. For Kosmos, the cash flow from short-cycle oil growth enables selective re-investment in our natural gas portfolio, which helps meet demand and support the energy transition for decades to come. Longer term, we plan to continue shifting the balance of our portfolio from oil to natural gas and LNG to help meet the world's energy needs as cleaner natural gas displaces coal, heavy fuel oil, and biomass as a primary source of energy in both developed and emerging economies.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	For each scenario our independent expert advisors modelled the effect on hydrocarbon prices and, for each country we operate in, country risk and fiscal take. We modelled country risk by first estimating the impact of lower hydrocarbon prices on revenues in the countries where we operate. We then compared World Bank data on hydrocarbon dependency and Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) data on political stability to project the extent to which a fall in revenue might impact political stability, and in turn borrowing costs. In our modelling for fiscal take, we assumed governments may seek to maximize returns from existing investments rather than attract new investment. We modelled the impact of lower revenues on government income using World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) data.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	For each scenario our independent expert advisors modelled the effect on hydrocarbon prices and, for each country we operate in, country risk and fiscal take. We modelled country risk by first estimating the impact of lower hydrocarbon prices on revenues in the countries where we operate. We then compared World Bank data on hydrocarbon dependency and Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) data on political stability to project the extent to which a fall in revenue might impact political stability, and in turn borrowing costs. In our modelling for fiscal take, we assumed governments may seek to maximize returns from existing investments rather than attract new investment. We modelled the impact of lower revenues on government income using World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) data.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. How resilient is our portfolio against future climate change scenarios?
2. What are the social and political implications in our operating countries?
3. In the event hydrocarbon prices fall, to what extent will governments seek to recoup lost revenue from hydrocarbons by raising corporate taxes and royalties?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. All of our current projects and assets remain NPV positive under the various climate scenarios, including the SDS
2. Under the STEPS, borrowing costs for countries where we operate could increase up to 0.4% Under the SDS, borrowing costs could increase up to 0.7% Without a reliable supply of affordable gas, our operating countries will not have the energy supply required to transition to a Paris aligned world.
3. We projected a potential fiscal take increase across the countries where we operate to 7% under the STEPS and up to 11% under the SDS.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Consumption of our products may change due to technological advancements, regulatory impacts from the global implementation of the Paris Agreement, and societal preferences for lower-carbon alternatives.</p> <p>At Kosmos, we focus on exploration in proven basins, investment in low cost, lower carbon resources, and look to increase the ratio of gas in our portfolio, as gas is lower in carbon over its life cycle as compared to oil. We measure GHG emissions using recognized international methodologies and mitigate the operated Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that we are unable to reduce with high-quality carbon offsets in our operating geographies.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities helped us to make significant adjustments in our supply chain and how we work with partners.</p> <p>Given Kosmos is not the operator for most of our operations, the largest opportunity for us to reduce emissions is to work with and influence our business partners. Kosmos is working with our partners to eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. By 2026, our operating partners in Ghana have committed to debottlenecking the gas systems on Jubilee and TEN, as well as working with the government of Ghana to increase gas offtake.</p> <p>In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our partners agreed to reduce routine flaring to only what is necessary for safe operations. We are investing in projects to improve the existing gas network and to inject produced gas back into the reservoir. This work started in 2022 and is expected to be completed by 2026.</p> <p>To incorporate efficiency into our supply chain, we incorporate emissions reduction parameters into our decision criteria for selecting vendors and suppliers. These parameters are then included in new or revised contracts with suppliers and business partners as part of the legal requirements for their execution. We expect them to track emissions in line with our standards and work towards greenhouse gas emissions reductions in operations performed for Kosmos.</p> <p>Below is an excerpt from our Request for Proposals, which demonstrates our expectations of suppliers on reducing emissions:</p> <p>Carbon Emissions Reduction Company [Kosmos] is committed to reduce its carbon footprint and become carbon neutral. Contractor shall submit a carbon emissions reduction plan as part of its Proposal. The plan shall address (1) Contractor’s overall commitment to reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at a corporate level such as its mission statement, governance, objectives, targets, organization and results; and (2) how Contractor will reduce GHG emissions related to the Work set forth in this Request for Proposals. Contractor will be required to report its fuel consumption and emissions statistics under the resultant contract. The methods and assumptions used to develop, calculate and verify emission reductions shall be transparent and auditable.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Improved emissions measurement will allow Kosmos to more quickly identify and correct potential operational inefficiencies and emissions spikes and inform our evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p>To enhance our ability to measure and track emissions, Kosmos produced an Environmental Reporting Application, which contains six modules that capture fuel data and associated emissions, mud recordings, solid waste, wastewater, drill cuttings, and E&P waste.</p> <p>The interactive app is accessible by desktop and mobile device, and allows users to view historical data, track real-time information, and predict future emissions trends based on activity level. By implementing the application, we increased data accuracy, eliminated manual data entry, and can now discern patterns that will inform ongoing emissions reduction initiatives.</p> <p>Where we cannot eliminate our emissions we are committed to investing in high-quality nature-based carbon offsets in regions where Kosmos has significant operations.</p> <p>In 2022, we continued our partnership with Tierra Resources, a Louisiana-based organization working on wetlands restoration and the development of largescale blue carbon capture projects. Blue carbon is stored in coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangroves, salt marshes, tidal wetlands, and sea grass habitats. These ecosystems sequester and store large quantities of carbon in both the plants and sediment below, where it can be stored in soil up to six meters deep for centuries. This makes them the most carbon-rich ecosystems on Earth, storing up to ten times the carbon of a terrestrial tropical forest.</p> <p>Tierra’s ambition is to improve the quality of life and of the environment by combining scientific and technical expertise with entrepreneurial innovation to develop market-based blue carbon solutions. This includes planting cypress trees in depleted wetlands to investigate planting strategies that enhance survival rates and restore damaged coastal ecosystems.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities led Kosmos to adjust our exploration strategy, as well as how we manage our own operations and work with partners.</p> <p>To avoid the risk of stranded oil assets due to a decline in oil demand (primarily driven by climate change and its impacts on the availability of alternative fuels, technological improvements and shifting societal preferences) we divested of our frontier exploration assets in 2020. Going forward, our exploration activity will focus on infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins, which allows for faster development, quicker paybacks, and lower overall carbon intensity due to use of existing infrastructure and more efficient production techniques.</p> <p>Climate-related risks also drove us to engage key suppliers and business partners to reduce operational emissions – both in our non-operated and operated activities. In our own operations, we have integrated emissions performance into our supply decisions and implemented real-time emissions tracking to monitor emissions fluctuations. We will continue to engage our business partners and identify and invest in emissions-saving opportunities.</p> <p>Kosmos also manages physical risks to our business through a robust HSE Management System. This system requires crisis preparedness plans for our operations, with a focus on preparedness for operations in areas prone to significant weather events and hurricanes.</p> <p>To manage physical risks, we employ frequently-updated business continuity plans. Categorized by weather intensity, these plans outline actions in the case of a significant weather event near our facilities, including preparation activities for personnel, equipment, and facilities, as well as evacuation measures if necessary. These business continuity plans are reviewed at least annually by the HSE team and third-party experts to ensure they fully capture and adequately plan for potential physical interruptions. Kosmos also carries out regular drills to ensure full preparedness.</p> <p>Kosmos works with our infrastructure operators to monitor risks to above-water infrastructure and review associated risk mitigation plans and emergency response mechanisms to protect our interests. In addition to these mechanisms, Kosmos also utilizes Loss of Production Income (LOPI) insurance to partially recoup lost revenue in case of production interruptions.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	Kosmos conducted asset-level scenario analysis in 2019 and 2020 to understand the potential impact of climate-related risks on our business and test the resilience of our portfolio. Our analysis modelled the various ways in which a transition to a lower-carbon economy could impact the value of our portfolio through 2040. The results inform our financial planning and capital allocations in the short (0-5 years), medium (5-10 years) and long (10-20) term. The divestment of our frontier exploration assets provides a case study of how climate-related risks and opportunities influence our financial planning. The results of our scenario analysis results indicated that frontier exploration would face significant value erosion, particularly in the long term. This helped inform our decision to divest of our frontier exploration assets and in turn shift capital allocation to exploration in proven basins near existing infrastructure. These discoveries can be tied back faster, at lower cost, and deliver revenue in the short to medium term.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Company-wide, equity share)

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2022

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

927583

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

927583

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

100

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2026

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

695687.25

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

927583

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

927583

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Please select

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Kosmos aims to reduce absolute Scope 1 equity emissions 25% by 2026, compared to a 2022 baseline. This tangible, near-term target addresses the important need to tackle emissions from our operated and non-operated assets today. In order to set our new targets and ensure full transparency of our emissions data, we have worked with our operating partners to develop an approach to measure Scope 1 emissions associated with our equity share of non-operated assets.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To meet this target, Kosmos is working with our partners to eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. By 2026, our operating partners in Ghana have committed to debottlenecking the gas systems on Jubilee and TEN, as well as working with the government of Ghana to increase gas offtake. As a first step, the partnership modified the gas handling system on the Jubilee Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) unit, which is expected to enable the operator to inject and export more gas volumes. The work to debottleneck Jubilee is complete and work on TEN is expected to begin later this year.

In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our partners agreed to reduce routine flaring to only what is necessary for safe operations. We are investing in projects to improve the existing gas network and to inject produced gas back into the reservoir. This work started in 2022 and is expected to be completed by 2026.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Please select

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our net-zero target covers all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the operations over which Kosmos has control.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We met this target in 2021 and maintained carbon neutrality in 2022.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C-OG4.2d

(C-OG4.2d) Indicate which targets reported in C4.1a/b incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

Kosmos does not have a specific methane emissions reduction target because methane is not material to our operated activity. Since Kosmos does not operate any production platforms or facilities, our methane emissions are negligible in the context of our business. Our equity emissions target reported in 4.1a includes methane emissions from our non-operated assets, and our net-zero target reported in 4.2c includes offsetting any methane emitted from operations over which Kosmos has control.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	0	
To be implemented*	0	
Implementation commenced*	2	
Implemented*	0	
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Eliminate routine flaring)
-----------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Kosmos is working with our partners to eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. By 2026, our operating partners in Ghana have committed to debottlenecking the gas systems on Jubilee and TEN, as well as working with the government of Ghana to increase gas offtake. As a first step, the partnership modified the gas handling system on the Jubilee Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) unit, which is expected to enable the operator to inject and export more gas volumes. The work to debottleneck Jubilee is complete and work on TEN is expected to begin later this year.

In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our partners agreed to reduce routine flaring to only what is necessary for safe operations. We are investing in projects to improve the existing gas network and to inject produced gas back into the reservoir. This work started in 2022 and is expected to be completed by 2026.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Investment in emissions reductions activities is primarily driven by the Climate Change Task Force ("Task Force"). The Task Force looks at emissions reduction activities on a matrix of high to low impact and high to low cost.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	As part of our governance structure, we set performance targets linked to compensation that hold all employees, including senior executives, accountable for delivering on our climate-related goals. At the beginning of this year, we included climate-related goals at every level of the organization through the corporate scorecard, which influences the performance-based compensation of every individual in the company (along with other, non-climate related metrics). Additionally, climate-related targets are integrated into the performance contracts of key individual senior executives and employees. These performance contracts also influence individual pay for senior executives and their team members.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Climate Bonds Taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Natural gas)
-------	-------------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Low-carbon natural gas

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.97

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Kosmos does not operate any production platforms or facilities, so our methane emissions are negligible (2.3% of our Scope 1 emissions in 2022), therefore Kosmos does not have a specific methane emissions reduction plan for the operations under our direct control.

We support our operating partners efforts to reduce methane emissions on our non-operated assets, which includes deploying LDAR to reduce fugitive methane emissions.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) 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?

No, this is not relevant to our operations

C-OG4.7b

(C-OG4.7b) Explain why you do not conduct LDAR or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions, and whether you have a plan to do so from your oil and gas production activities.

Kosmos does not operate any oil or natural gas production platforms or vessels and all of our Scope 1 emissions arose from drilling, exploration and appraisal activities.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Flaring is not relevant to Kosmos' oil and gas production activities. We are working with our operating partners in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea to help reduce flaring at our non-operated assets.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1**Base year start**

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109309

Comment

109,309 reflects the operational control approach. Our base year start and end for the equity share approach is 01/01/2022 - 31/12/22. Base year scope 1 equity emissions in metric tons CO2e were 927,583.

Scope 2 (location-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1026

Comment

Operational control approach

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2022

Base year end

December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1082

Comment

Kosmos reported our Scope 2 market-based emissions for the first time in 2022.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment****Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations****Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2019

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2022

Base year end

December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

920590

Comment

Kosmos calculated our Scope 3 Category 15 emissions for the first time in 2022. This figure only includes direct emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

Other, please specify (Energy Commission Ghana, National Energy Statistics (2020))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27665

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This figure represents Kosmos' operated Scope 1 emissions in 2022.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

These figures represent Kosmos' operated Scope 2 emissions in 2022.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

1087

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1082

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

These figures represent Kosmos' operated Scope 2 emissions in 2022.

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Purchased electricity at offices with fewer than 10 employees.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

The boundary for Scope 2 emissions includes office locations with 10 or more personnel. Smaller offices are excluded based on materiality.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source of excluded emissions

Offshore operations

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

Offshore operations are excluded as they are not connected to the grid.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Purchased goods and services are not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Capital goods are not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an upstream oil and gas producer all material fuel and energy related activities are included in Scope 1.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an upstream oil and gas producer all material fuel and energy related activities are included in Scope 1.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions. Emissions estimated to be significantly less than 1% of Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

661

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Our business travel emissions are obtained using travel itineraries provided through our travel booking system, which captures air travel, car bookings, and hotel stays, as well as employee-reported travel, which includes air travel on airlines not included in our corporate travel system, as well as chartered air travel.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions. Emissions estimated to be significantly less than 1% of Scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Kosmos is in the process of determining our calculation methodology and reporting approach for evaluating emissions related to the use of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions. Kosmos does not produce lubricants or plastics.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions. Kosmos does not lease downstream assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions. Kosmos does not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

920590

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Kosmos published our Scope 3 Category 15 emissions for the first time in 2022. Our calculations were dependent on the assured data provided to us by our operating partners and includes direct operating emissions only.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.000012

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

28752

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2299775000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

43

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

Our operated Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 4%, our total revenue increased 72%.

Scope 1 emissions per 1,000 barrels of oil equivalent (boe) production is a commonly used intensity metric in our industry. Since Kosmos does not operate any production vessels or platforms, all of our operated Scope 1 emissions arise from drilling, exploration and appraisal activities, which do not themselves result in production of oil or gas. As such, it is not possible for Kosmos to provide a production based carbon intensity metric as the denominator (boe production) is zero.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Other, please specify (net production (BOE))

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

0.03

% change from previous year

Direction of change

<Not Applicable>

Reason for change

We cannot report a % change because 2022 is the first year Kosmos Energy calculated our equity emissions intensity figure.

Comment

This figure represents our equity emissions intensity. Since all of Kosmos' operated Scope 1 emissions come from drilling, exploration and appraisal activities, which do not themselves produce oil or gas, it is not possible to provide an intensity metric for Scope 1 operated emissions; the denominator (barrels of production) is zero. In 2022 Kosmos calculated our Scope 1 equity emissions for the first time, so we are now able to provide our Scope 1 equity emissions intensity by net production (kg CO2e / BOE).

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division

Upstream

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

0

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

0

Details of methodology

This metric is not relevant to our operations as Kosmos does not operate any oil or natural gas production platforms or vessels. In 2022, all of our operated Scope 1 emissions arose from drilling, exploration and appraisal activities, which do not themselves result in gas production.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	26904	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	636	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	125	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category

Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

26739

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

23

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27499

Comment

Emissions category

Flaring

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

165

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0.003

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America <i>Using the Operated Control approach, our Scope 1 emissions in 2022 were 27,665 mtCO2e and all came from the United States.</i>	27665

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Gulf of Mexico Business Unit	27665

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Exploratory Drilling	27665

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) 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
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	27665	<Not Applicable>	Kosmos' operations are entirely upstream.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America <i>This reflects our operated Scope 2 emissions.</i>	985	985
Ghana <i>This reflects our operated Scope 2 emissions.</i>	97	97
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <i>This reflects our operated Scope 2 emissions.</i>	5	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Gulf of Mexico Business Unit	985	985
Ghana Business Unit	97	97
United Kingdom	5	0

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Office-based activities	1087	1082

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) 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
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	1087	1082	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	0	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	1203	Increased	4	While our emissions due to flaring are down from 2021, the increase in our operated Scope 1 emissions is due to increased combustion – there were 47 more days of drilling, completion, and rig activity in 2022 compared to 2021. Using the location-based methodology, our 2021 gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 27,549 mtCO2e and in 2022 were 28,752 mtCO2e. The total change is 1,203 mtCO2e which is equal to about a 4% increase.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	111219	111219
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	28.03	2897.76	2925.79
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	28.03	114116.76	114144.79

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

28.03

Tracking instrument used

Please select

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Ghana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

242.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

242.46

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

28.03

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2655.3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2655.3

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-OG9.2a

(C-OG9.2a) 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	22	This figure is sales volume (MMBbls) rather than price; Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	0.43	This figure is sales volume (MMBbls) rather than price; Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	4.1	This figure is sales volume (Bcf) rather than price; Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.

C-OG9.2b**(C-OG9.2b) 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.**

Our estimated proved reserves and related future net revenues, PV-10 and Standardized Measure were determined in accordance with SEC [Securities and Exchange Commission] rules for proved reserves.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we engaged RSC to prepare independent estimates of the extent and value of the proved reserves of certain of our oil and gas properties. These reports were prepared at our request to estimate our reserves and related future net revenues and PV-10 for the periods indicated therein. Our estimated reserves at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 and related future net revenues and PV-10 at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are taken from reports prepared by RSC, in accordance with petroleum engineering and evaluation principles which RSC believes are commonly used in the industry and definitions and current regulations established by the SEC. These rules require SEC reporting companies to prepare their reserve estimates using reserve definitions and pricing based on 12 month historical unweighted first day of the month average prices, rather than yearend prices.

Proved reserves: Estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be economically recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, as well as additional reserves expected to be obtained through confirmed improved recovery techniques, as defined in SEC Regulation S-X 4-10(a)(2). In order to establish reasonable certainty with respect to our estimated proved reserves, RSC employed technologies that have been demonstrated to yield results with consistency and repeatability. The technologies and economic data used in the estimation of our proved reserves include, but are not limited to, production and injection data, electrical logs, radioactivity logs, acoustic logs, whole core analysis, sidewall core analysis, downhole pressure and temperature measurements, reservoir fluid samples, geochemical information, geologic maps, seismic data, well test and interference pressure and rate data. Reserves attributable to undeveloped locations were estimated using performance from analogous wells with similar geologic depositional environments, rock quality, appraisal plans and development plans to assess the estimated ultimate recoverable reserves as a function of the original oil in place. These qualitative measures are benchmarked and validated against sound petroleum reservoir engineering principles and equations to estimate the ultimate recoverable reserves volume. These techniques include, but are not limited to, nodal analysis, material balance, and numerical flow simulation.

Proved developed reserves: Those proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells and facilities and by existing operating methods.

Proved undeveloped reserves: Those proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from future wells and facilities, including future improved recovery projects which are anticipated with a high degree of certainty in reservoirs which have previously shown favorable response to improved recovery projects.

C-OG9.2c**(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.**

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)	Comment
Row 1	550	770	4500	

C-OG9.2d**(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.**

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	49	43	30	
Natural gas	51	57	70	
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	0	0	Kosmos Energy does not work with oil sands.

C-OG9.2e

(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Development type

Deepwater

In-year net production (%)

100

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

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

100

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

100

Net total resource base (%)

Comment

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields				
Exploration of new natural gas fields				
Expansion of existing oil fields				
Expansion of existing natural gas fields				
Development of new coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) 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
Row 1	No	

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) 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.

85

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf

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Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)	Our 2021 and 2022 Scope 1 emissions data is published in our annual Sustainability Report and is verified by EY. The assurance of our 2022 data can be found at (https://www.kosmosenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf) and the assurance of our 2021 data can be found at (https://www.kosmosenergy.com/KosmosSustainabilityReport_2021.pdf)
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)	Our 2021 and 2022 Scope 2 emissions data is published in our annual Sustainability Report and is verified by EY. The assurance of our 2022 data can be found at (https://www.kosmosenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf) and the assurance of our 2021 data can be found at (https://www.kosmosenergy.com/KosmosSustainabilityReport_2021.pdf)
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (2022 Equity Emissions)	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)	Our 2022 equity emissions have been assured by EY. The assurance letter for our 2022 data can be found in our 2022 Sustainability Report: https://www.kosmosenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Reforestation in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2013

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Other, please specify (ACR Validation and Verification Standard)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

This project makes no claims that agricultural emissions are reduced. As a result, if intensification of agriculture on other cropped acres increases the per-acre emissions by condensing agricultural production onto fewer acres, and aggregate agricultural emissions remain constant, there is no leakage to be counted because the project makes no claim that agricultural emissions are reduced. GreenTrees uses four approaches to address the risk that activity shifting could shift agriculture to other lands owned by landowners participating in the project. First, landowners grow crops to provide revenue and the GreenTrees provides alternative revenue. Second, it is expensive to clear trees to make crop land and the returns from cropping do not pay for the cost of stump removal. Third, GreenTrees seeks landowners who are interested in providing forest habitat, thus disinclined to remove forest elsewhere. Fourth, GreenTrees visits all sites at least annually. Forest clearing is very obvious, and if it were to occur, GreenTrees would see it and account for it.

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Restores degraded forests with new agroforestry systems growing cacao and coffee.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

No

Vintage of credits at cancellation

<Not Applicable>

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Market leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Other, please specify (Compliance and onboarding)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes and climate change response criteria are included in our supplier selection and supplier management mechanism.)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Kosmos is not the operator for most of our operations. Our ability to reduce emissions therefore relies upon working with partners that share similar views on the necessity of reducing emissions and working with them to implement efficiency improvements and emissions reduction projects. We also utilize contractually binding language to drive supply chain partners towards more efficient operations. Additionally, we incorporate parameters into our decision criteria for selecting vendors and suppliers. These parameters are included in new or revised supplier and partner contracts.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success will be reflected in reduced operational emissions.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Kosmos is not the operator for most of our operations. Engagement with partners and suppliers is critical for driving efficiency improvements and reducing emissions across our portfolio. Flaring is the single largest contributor to GHG emissions for our assets in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. We are working with our partners to reduce the carbon intensity of our production assets and eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. By 2026, our operating partners have committed to debottlenecking the gas systems on Jubilee and TEN, as well as working with the government of Ghana to increase gas offtake. As a first step, the partnership modified the gas handling system on the Jubilee Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) unit, which is expected to enable the operator to inject and export more gas volumes. The work to debottleneck Jubilee was completed in early 2023, and work on TEN is expected to begin later this year. In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our partners agreed to reduce routine flaring to only what is necessary for safe operations. We are investing in projects to improve the existing gas network and to inject produced gas back into the reservoir. This work started in 2022 and is expected to be completed by 2026. Kosmos has committed capital to ensure our partners reach these set goals.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

We set out clear expectations to our suppliers on climate related requirements for any contract relevant to carbon emissions. We also use contractually binding language to drive our suppliers towards more efficient operations. An excerpt from our Request for Proposals 'Contractor shall submit a carbon emissions reduction plan as part of its proposal. The plan shall address (1) Contractor's overall commitment to reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at a corporate level...and (2) how Contractor will reduce GHG emissions related to the work set forth in this Request for Proposals.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Please select

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We utilize influence and contractually binding language to drive our suppliers towards more efficient operations. An excerpt from our Request for Proposals 'Contractor will be required to report its fuel consumption and emissions statistics under the resultant contract.'

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Please select

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Please select

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

Kosmos conducts a review of trade associations and their positions on climate change on an annual basis.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (The National Ocean Industries Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Kosmos backs the NOIA Climate Change Principle: We recognize the risks of climate change and, as innovators, we strive to contribute to solutions and best practices to optimally balance societal and environmental needs. NOIA and its member companies commit to a collaborative approach with all stakeholders in providing solutions that balance economic, environmental and energy needs for society. We contribute to the advancement of principles of innovation, conservation, efficiency, resiliency, mitigation and adaptation that must be part of a systemic approach to addressing the climate challenge. In 2019, Kosmos' SVP and Head of the Gulf of Mexico Business Unit served as the NOIA Chairperson. It was under his leadership that NOIA adopted its ESG Network and ESG Principles, which include its formal climate change position. This achievement underscores our commitment to partnering across the industry to manage and mitigate climate related risks.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

KosmosSustainabilityReport_2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Sustainability Governance, Climate Change & the Energy Transition, ESG Data 2020-2022

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Kosmos 2022 Annual Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

12, 44, 47-49, 55

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	Kosmos joined the United Nations Global Compact in 2013 and is committed to making the Global Compact and its principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations of our company, and to advancing the broader development goals of the United Nations, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals. Our Sustainability Report serves as our annual Communication on Progress (COP), which outlines our efforts to implement the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
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C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms