Kosmos Energy Ltd.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of 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 TX, 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 the assets in our portfolio. 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.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

1701535000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?	How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?
	Select from: ☑ No	*Kosmos reports climate related impacts on both an operational control and the equity share basis.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
CUSIP number	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*500688106*
Ticker symbol	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*KOS*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

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

Oil and gas value chain

☑ Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

We are a small organization with limited internal resources and this is not a strategic priority for the company.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not a priority for the company*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

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

Aligned with strategic and financial planning

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

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

Aligned with strategic and financial planning

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

Aligned with strategic and financial planning
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Desk-based research

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Other, please specify **:Industry peer group**

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

An integral piece of our business strategy and sustainability approach is our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model. This live process is embedded into our strategic decision-making to identify and help mitigate emerging risks resulting from changes to the operating environment and ongoing systemic risks to the business. While senior leadership is responsible for assessing/ managing risk, our Board of Directors has an active oversight role as a whole and at the committee level, e.g., the Audit Committee oversees company risk management policies and practices. Risks to the company – such as those that could threaten our business strategy, operating model, future performance, or reputation – are identified annually at the Function/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/Business Unit during Quarterly Performance Reviews (QPRs). The CEO and SLT members participate in every QPR to encourage cross functional risk awareness and provide valuable perspectives on 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. Each year we actively identify the challenges and opportunities climate change and the global energy transition present to our business. Based on the materiality factors of likelihood and potential costs to the business, we identified the energy transition as an enterprise risk through our ERM model. Our Health, Safety, Environment, and Sustainability (HSES) Board Committee oversees management of the energy transition risk and provides general oversight of climate-related risks. Our senior leadership assesses climate-related risks each quarter using a materiality matrix and, during QPRs, works with management to evaluate energy transition and climate-related risks then assigns ownership and risk management plans accordingly. We believe this 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 through a robust HSE Management System. We require crisis preparedness plans for our operations, with a particular focus on operations in areas prone to significant weather events, which may be exacerbated by climate change. We require Business Units to develop business continuity plans that 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. These plans outline, inter alia, preparation activities for personnel, equipment, and facilities, and evacuation measures if necessary. Kosmos conducts regular emergency preparedness drills. As Kosmos does not operate the production platforms or vessels which process our production, we have limited control managing physical risks to the above-water infrastructure that our subsea tiebacks utilize. Still, we monitor these risks and maintain close contact with our partners to review risk mitigation plans and emergency response mechanisms and determine if they are sufficient to protect our people and interests. We utilize Loss of Production Income insurance to protect our assets.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our senior leadership assesses the climate-related risks in our ERM framework on a quarterly basis using a materiality matrix. During our Quarterly Performance Reviews (QPRs) each Function/Business Unit works with senior leadership to evaluate the energy transition and climate related risks. Senior leadership also reviews during during QPRs how the Function/Business Unit is managing risks before updating the HSES Board Committee. This cross-functional approach, with Senior leadership oversight, allows us to assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Frequency of effect occurring
☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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 opportunities that could have a significant impact to the company and are possible, likely, or very likely to occur. Opportunities with significant potential value are raised to the Senior Leadership Team, and subsequently the Board, for consideration. [Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Not an immediate strategic priority
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify **:**Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 on-hold SEC Climate Disclosure rule. Kosmos is also monitoring the extent to which the FCA will require new disclosures following completion of the UK SRS.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Increased reporting requirements are unlikely to effect the financial position, performance and cash flows of the organization in the short term.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify **:**Monitor SEC decision on Climate rules

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Increased concern around the impact of climate change and the impact of climate change and efforts to meet the Paris Agreement could lead to more international agreements and regulatory measures seeking to curb global GHG emissions, which could in turn lead to new mandates on or regulation of Kosmos' business potentially increasing costs or affecting demand.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Monitor the US and international regulatory environment.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Monitoring the US and international regulatory environment. Efficient, low cost, less carbon intensive operations. Target exploration opportunities in proved basins which yield higher returns and faster paybacks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

An increase in litigation could result in reputational damage and/or increased costs.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify **:**Integrate climate risks and opportunities into our business strategy.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Equatorial Guinea

☑ Ghana

☑ Mauritania

☑ Senegal

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Technological advancements could produce new or improved hydrocarbon alternatives and in turn potentially reduce demand for our products over time.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 mmboe/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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 cliamte-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 advances like the development of hydrogen energy and affordable renewable energy.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Consumption of our products may change due to possible stigmitization of hydrocarbon-based fossil fuels, technological advancements and/or regulatory impacts from the global implementation of the Paris Agreement, as well as societal preferences for lower-carbon alternatives.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Monitoring the external environment in terms of public sentiment, and policy and regulatory developments.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Based on current energy demand projections, oil and gas are important parts of the world's energy mix for the foreseeable future. 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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increasing concern around the potential impact of climate change means 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 stakeholder action.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

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, or suffering increased cost of capital.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Investors

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Equatorial Guinea

☑ Ghana

☑ Mauritania

☑ Senegal

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Kosmos is not currently affected by regulatory emissions pricing, taxation or emissions trading schemes, and we expect that it is likely to be some time before global carbon pricing becomes a practical reality. 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 over time.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Monitor the U.S. and international regulatory environment

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Strengthen emissions accounting across our value chain. Look for opportunities to improve the carbon efficiency of our operations. Monitor the US and international regulatory environment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify **:**Increased geopolitical risks

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Equatorial Guinea

☑ Ghana

☑ Mauritania

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

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 e.g., decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity and/or Increased discount rates or host government fiscal take

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Engaging with host governments to monitor political and social risks

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Integrating country risk and fiscal take as value drivers in scenario analysis Use of stabilization agreements where possible Monitoring political and social risks in host countries and engaging with host governments.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Equatorial Guinea

☑ Ghana

☑ Mauritania

☑ Senegal

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Potential impacts of climate change could affect operations and production through increased downtime, transportation difficulties, supply chain interruptions, or impacts on our workforce and require adaptation measures resulting in increased operational costs.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Integration of potential costs into asset models and business strategy, adopting adaptation measures. LOPI insurance coverage for physical damage that may occur as a result of some weather events. Robust HSE management systems that build in responses to physical climate risk across our operations.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ghana

☑ Senegal

☑ Mauritania

☑ Equatorial Guinea

☑ Sao Tome and Principe

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Reduced direct costs

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost calculations are opportunity specific

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Investing in efficiency measures enables us to reduce operating costs while maintaining or potentially increasing production capacity. In 2023, Kosmos identified an opportunity to save money on electrical costs and reduce our Scope 2 emissions by streamlining our data centers and upgrading the IT infrastructure currently in place. Consolidating the existing data centers and migrating information to the Cloud reduces the total amount of equipment needed to store data and provide cooling, which will lead to lower electricity consumption and associated costs and emissions. Work began in 2024.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mauritania

☑ Senegal

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 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.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Increased demand for lower carbon, lower cost hydrocarbons may increase revenues

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

276484000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Reflects 20223 CAPEX for exploration of new natural gas fields, further details are available in our 2023 10K filing

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy is focused on infrastructure-led exploration 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.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mauritania

☑ Senegal

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 strategy.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Increased access to capital improves the financial resilience of the organisation.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

276484000

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

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

2023 CAPEX for exploration of new natural gas fields. Further details available in our 2023 10K filing.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Gender Diversity Policy states that gender diversity is a factor in identifying qualified candidates for membership on the Board when the next need for new Board candidates arises. Director searches must include director candidates from both corporate positions beyond the executive suite and non-corporate environments, such as government, academia, and non-profit organizations.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Kosmos_Board_Diversity Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. 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.

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. 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. 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.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

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.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Climate Change Policy outlines our approach for managing our response to climate change: 1) Integrate into our business strategy the risks and opportunities presented by climate change and the global energy transition; 2) Establish strong internal governance of climate change; 3) Measure, reduce and mitigate our greenhouse gas emissions; and 4) Be transparent with stakeholders about our understanding and management of climate change.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to assess, monitor, and mitigate environmental impacts of our operations. Commitment to responsible resource use, including energy. Commitment to site assessment for environmental impacts prior, during, and post-operations.

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify **:**Commitment to assess, monitor, and mitigate climate-related risks. Commitment to capture, calculate, and verify emissions metrics. Commitment to evaluate opportunities to reduce emissions.

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

KM407-Climate-Change-Policy-Update.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

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

☑ UN Global Compact

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

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 is aligned with TCFD and serves as our annual Communication on Progress (COP), which outlines our efforts to implement the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Kosmos regularly reviews our membership of industry organizations and their positions on climate change to ensure our views are aligned and that membership is consistent with Kosmos' Climate Change Policy. Kosmos is politically neutral. We do not provide funding for candidates or political parties, nor do we engage in direct lobbying.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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.

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

68080

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

Membership fess support NOIA's vision to be a credible voice, advocate and forum for uniting and advancing the interests of the offshore energy industry, recognized for promoting solutions that provide the energy vital for lifting society in a safe and environmentally sustainable way.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Waste metrics, water metrics, energy consumption metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 4 - 9, 10-12, 25-34, 49-52, 58, 62

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

KM523 2023 Kosmos Sustainability_Final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2023 Sustainability Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 12, 43, 45, 47, 54, 57-58

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Kosmos-2023-Annual-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

2023 Annual Report
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Not defined
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify **:**National climate change policies and commitments.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**hydrocarbon prices

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Recognition of potential implementation gap without additional policy implementation.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify **:**National policies and climate pledges

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**Hydrocarbon prices

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

2 degree or lower scenario
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Focal questions in our scenario analysis included: 1. How resilient is our portfolio against future climate change scenarios? All of our current projects and assets remain NPV positive under the various climate scenarios, including the SDS. 2. What are the social and political implications in our operating countries? 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. In the event hydrocarbon prices fall, to what extent will governments seek to recoup lost revenue from hydrocarbons by raising corporate taxes and royalties? 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. Based on the findings of the scenario analysis and our view of the industry's future, we stopped investing in frontier exploration and now focus our attention and capital on: 1. Growth in natural gas and liquefied natural gas (LNG) – Kosmos is investing in the growth of our low cost, lower carbon natural gas and LNG business, which 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. 2. Infrastructure-led exploration in proven basins – Exploration in our proven basins can typically allow discoveries to be tied back to existing infrastructure more quickly, at a lower cost, and with a lower overall carbon intensity. This approach is expected to yield higher returns and deliver faster payback. 3. Production optimization – Kosmos aims to optimize the responsible production of low cost, lower carbon oil and gas so that we can efficiently deliver the energy the world needs today. We are investing in growing oil supply at each of our core production hubs, with an emphasis on high graded projects that yield low cost, lower carbon barrels. At the same time, we are working with our partners to bring new sources of low cost, lower carbon natural gas into production. 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. With our plan to increase the weighting of natural gas in our portfolio compared to oil, we expect the carbon intensity of our Scope 3 category 11 emissions will decrease; emissions associated with burning natural gas are significantly lower than those associated with burning oil products. We aim to help our host countries follow pathways through the energy transition that reflect their national circumstances. Supporting the responsible development of their gas resources can facilitate a just and equitable transition by providing domestic power and generating revenues to invest in infrastructure and services that raise living standards today while transitioning over time to renewables and a lower carbon future. Kosmos is contributing to the energy transition with the development of the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim project (GTA) located offshore Senegal and Mauritania. GTA will produce LNG for export and make gas available for domestic use. Gas produced at GTA has negligible carbon dioxide and minimal impurities, which reduces the need for processing ahead of transportation and liquefaction. In addition, Kosmos is working offshore Senegal to develop Yakaar-Teranga, one of the largest gas discoveries in recent years. We believe the gas field holds approximately 25 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of advantaged gas-in-place, which has similar characteristics to the gas at GTA.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

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

As a small organization, with limited internal resources, we are waiting to develop a climate transition plan until there is greater clarity on regulated climate-related disclosures for US and UK listed companies.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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. There is a risk demand for our products will go down as the energy transition progresses. At the same time, the energy transition presents an opportunity for Kosmos to find and develop cleaner energy to advance a just, global energy transition. Kosmos focuses on exploration in proven basins, investment in low cost, lower carbon resources, and increasing 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 to help mitigate our environmental impact and be a company of choice for host nations and investors.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities helped us to make significant adjustments in our supply chain and how we work with partners. 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. In Ghana, 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. The first step was modifying 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 equipment installed at TEN in 2023 facilitated greater than 40% decrease in average daily flare volume. 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 enables our operating partners to reuse the gas for power and decrease the amount of diesel fuel purchased and used to meet onsite energy demand. Concerning 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. Below is an excerpt from our Request for Proposals, which demonstrates our expectations of suppliers on reducing emissions: "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."

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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. To enhance our ability to measure and track emissions, Kosmos uses a custom-built Environmental Reporting Application to digitize data on carbon emissions and waste generated in our operations by Kosmos' offshore rigs, seismic vessels, helicopters, support vessels, and trucking as a way to measure our operated emissions. In addition to capturing fuel data and associated emissions, the application captures solid waste, wastewater, drill cuttings, and E&P waste. 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 discern patterns that will inform ongoing emissions reduction initiatives. Where we cannot eliminate our emissions, we are committed to investing in high-quality carbon offsets in regions where Kosmos has significant operations.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities influenced our decision to adjust our exploration strategy, as well as how we manage our own operations and work with partners. 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. 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.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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. In addition, Kosmos is working to develop Yakaar-Teranga offshore Senegal, one of the largest gas discoveries in recent

years. We believe this gas field holds around 25 trillion cubic feet of advantaged gas-in-place. Kosmos assumed operatorship of Yakaar-Teranga in 2023. We are working with the national oil company on an innovative development concept that prioritizes cost-competitive gas to the rapidly growing domestic market, combined with an offshore LNG facility targeting exports into international markets.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	

[Fixed row]

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

10

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Exploration of new natural gas fields

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

276484000

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

33

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

10

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Further details available in our 2023 10K filing

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

573515000

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

67

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

75

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Further details available in our 2023 10K filing

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

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

0

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

0

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

5

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

[Fixed row]

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

84

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Our operations are not regulated by a carbon pricing system*

[Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not an immediate strategic priority

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We are a small organization and prioritize engagement with partners, investors and shareholders
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:
☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Kosmos sets clear expectations to our suppliers on climate-related requirements for any contract relevant to carbon emissions. We 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.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**We use ISNetworld as an additional layer of supplier and contractor vetting on HSE and ESG topics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We 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'.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Operating partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are working with our partners to reduce the carbon intensity of our producing assets and eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

As a predominantly non-operator, our equity emissions are greater than our operated emissions. We have set a target to reduce absolute Scope 1 equity emissions 25% by 2026 compared to a 2022 baseline and are working with our partners to deliver this target.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

2026 emissions reduction target.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We report emissions on both an operational control basis and a net equity share basis

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

Kosmos does not operate many of the assets under our direct control, so publishes Scope 1 emissions using the equity share approach, in addition to Scope 1 & 2 emissions under the control approach, to provide greater transparency around our environmental impact and keep ourselves accountable to working with our operating partners to reduce emissions where possible.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not calculated

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

Not relevant to our business

Biodiversity

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

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*These figures represent Kosmos' operated Scope 2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) 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.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Offices with fewer than 10 personnel

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) 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

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

Estimated consumption based on consumption of larger offices.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fugitive emissions from refrigerants

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions present in Kosmos' operational control are considered immaterial and therefore excluded.

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

Internal calculations

Row 5

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

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

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

Internal calculations

Row 9

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Franchises

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Kosmos does not have franchises

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

Kosmos does not have franchises

Row 10

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Kosmos does not produce lubricants or plastics

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

Kosmos does not produce lubricants or plastics

Row 11

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions estimated to be significantly less than 1% of Scope 3 emissions

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

Internal calculations

Row 12

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Employee commuting

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions estimated to be significantly less than 1% of Scope 3 emissions

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

Internal calculations

Row 13

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions related to fuel and transport are included in Scope 1 emissions. Emissions related to other purchased goods and services are not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions

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

Internal calculations

Row 14

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Capital goods

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

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

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

Internal calculations

Row 15

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Downstream transport and distribution

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions estimated to be less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions

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

Internal calculations

Row 16

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fuel and energy related activities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

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

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

Internal calculations

Row 17

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

As an upstream oil and gas producer all material emissions related to upstream transportation are included in Scope 1

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

Internal calculations
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109309.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

109,309 reflects the operational control approach. Kosmos also reports Scope 1 emissions using the equity share 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 944007.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1026.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1,026 reflects the operational control approach. Emissions reflect office locations with 10 or more employees. Smaller offices were excluded based on materiality and offshore operations are excluded because they are not connected to the grid.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1082.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

1,082 reflects the operational control approach. Kosmos began reporting Scope 2 market based emissions in 2022. Emissions sources include office locations with 10 or more personnel; smaller offices were excluded based on materiality and offshore operations are excluded as they are not connected to the grid.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2019.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions associated with business related air travel, hotel stays and rental cars

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8361155

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kosmos developed our approach for calculating category 11 emissions using the internationally recognized GHG Protocol and industry specific guidance from Ipieca's "Estimating Petroleum Industry Value Chain (Scope 3) Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Overview of Methodologies." Our approach was reviewed by a leading sustainability consultancy, and we received review-level external assurance from EY over our total Scope 3 category 11 emissions. We calculate category 11 emissions from use on an equity basis from use of sold crude using the carbon content approach, and the use of sold gas and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) using the final product approach.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

935913

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with investments not otherwise captured in Scope 1 and 2 emissions data
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

23913

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Operational control approach: Emissions sources: Vessel and rig fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Helicopter fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Trucking fuel consumption to support drilling and completions activities. Natural gas consumption as a result of flaring operations. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants present in Kosmos’ operational control are considered to be immaterial and therefore excluded. Emission factor sources: EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (modified 12 September 2023) are used to report on Scope 1 CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from vessel and rig diesel, helicopter fuel, trucking and flaring operations. International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) 4th GHG Study (2020) Emissions Factors are used to report on Scope 1 CO2, N2O and CH4 emissions from vessel LNG fuel consumed. Global warming potentials - 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. Kosmos includes CO2, CH4, and N2O greenhouse gases in their calculation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (operated) GHG emissions, with approximately 97% of the Scope 1 and 2 inventory consisting of CO2.

Past year 1

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

27665

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Operational control: Emissions sources: Vessel and rig fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Helicopter fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Trucking fuel consumption to support drilling and completions activities. Natural gas consumption as a result of flaring operations. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants present in operating and non-operating activities (such as, offices) are considered to be immaterial and therefore excluded. Emission factor sources: EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (modified 1 April 2022) are used to report on Scope 1 CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from vessel and rig diesel and helicopter fuel consumed. International Maritime Organization's (IMO) 4th GHG Study (2020) Emissions Factors are used to report on Scope 1 CO2 and N2O emissions from vessel LNG fuel consumed. International Council on Clean Transportations' (ICCT) Working Paper 2020-02 emissions factors are used to report on Scope 1 CH4 emissions from vessel LNG fuel consumed. Global warming potentials - 2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (modified 1 April 2022) are used to report on Scope 1 CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from trucking and flaring operations. Kosmos includes CO2, CH4, and N2O greenhouse gases in their calculation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, with over 97% of our Scope 1 and 2 inventory consisting of CO2.

Past year 2

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

26591

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Operational control: Emissions sources: Vessel and rig fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Helicopter fuel consumption to support seismic, drilling and completions activities. Trucking fuel consumption to support drilling and completions activities. Natural gas consumption as a result of flaring operations. Fugitive emissions from refrigerants present in operating and non-operating activities (such as, offices) are excluded.Emission factor sources: EIA: The U.S. Energy Information Administration - CO2 emission factors for vessel, rig and helicopter. Stationary Diesel emission factors from EEMS (Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning) are used to report on Scope 1 CH4 and N2O emissions from vessel, rig and helicopter fuel consumption. Global warming potentials - 2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. EPA Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (modified 1 April 2021) are used to report on Scope 1 CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions from trucking and flaring operations.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1018

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

1012

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions sources: The boundary for Scope 2 emissions includes office locations with 10 or more personnel. Smaller offices are excluded based on materiality, offshore operations are excluded as they are not connected to the grid. Emission factor sources: Dallas and Houston offices – 2022 ERCOT subregion EPA eGRID output emissions factors. Ghana office– Energy Commission of Ghana - National Energy Statistics 2000-2023. London office – UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2023 Conversion Factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting. Global warming potentials - 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report. Kosmos includes CO2, CH4, and N2O greenhouse gases in their calculation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (operated) GHG emissions, with approximately 97% of the Scope 1 and 2 inventory consisting of CO2.

Past year 1

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

1087

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

1085

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location based: Emissions sources: The boundary for Scope 2 emissions includes office locations with 10 or more personnel. Smaller offices are excluded based on materiality, offshore operations are excluded as they are not connected to the grid. Emission factor sources: Dallas and Houston offices – 2021 ERCOT subregion EPA eGRID output emissions factors. Market based - Ghana office – Energy Commission of Ghana - National Energy Statistics 2000-2021. London office – UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2022 Conversion Factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting. Global warming potentials - 2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Past year 2

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

958

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Kosmos started disclosing market-based emissions in 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

391

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method
☑ Fuel-based method
☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8425415

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon content approach for crude and final product approach for natural gas liquids

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Kosmos calculates emissions from use of sold products on an equity basis from use of sold crude using the carbon content approach, and the use of sold gas and Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) using the final product approach. Calculation approach informed by industry specific guidance from Ipieca's Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

936663

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

99

(7.8.5) Please explain

Third party operator emissions data is used to calculate non-operated equity share

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant or material in the context of our Scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

661

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

8361155

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

935913
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023_SR_EY Report_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023_SR_EY Report_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023_SR_EY Report_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2023_SR_EY Report_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The attached contains the Independent Accountants' Review Report and the Schedules of Select Environmental, Social and Governance Indicators as of for the year-ended December 31, 2023.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3821

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The decrease in our total Scope 1 emissions is because there were 23 less days of drilling, completion, and rig activity compared to 2022. Our 2022 total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were 28,752 mtCO2e and 24,931 mtCO2e in 2023. The difference of 3,821 mtCO2e is equal to about a 13% decrease in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Location-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

22838

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

939

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

135

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

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

22838

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

38

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

23913

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Combusion activities generated all operated Scope 1 emissions in 2023

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Kosmos did not flare at any of our operated assets in 2023; therefore, Scope 1 emissions due to flaring are 0.
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*23913*	*916*	*916*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Gulf of Mexico*	*23913*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Combustion*	*23913*

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*23913*	*23913*	*Kosmos' operations are entirely upstream*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Gulf of Mexico*	*916*	*916*
Row 3	*United Kingdom*	*6*	*0*
Row 4	*Ghana*	*96*	*96*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) 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)
Row 1	*Office-based activities*	*1018*	*1012*

[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*1018*	*1012*	*Kosmos' operations are entirely upstream*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*0*	*0*	*Kosmos' operations are entirely upstream*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*0*	*0*	*Not applicable. Kosmos has no downstream activities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

944007

(7.22.4) Please explain

Currently, we only calculate Scope 1 equity emissions

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1018

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

1012

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope 2 emissions provided reflect the operational control boundary.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

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

0

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

This metric is not relevant to our operations as Kosmos does not operate any oil or natural gas production platforms or vessels. In 2023, all of our operated Scope 1 emissions arose from drilling, exploration and appraisal activities, which do not themselves result in gas production.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

97852

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

97852

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2948

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

2976

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

100800

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

100828
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Heating value	Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
Sustainable biomass	*Select from:*	*0*
Other biomass	*Select from:*	*0*
Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)	*Select from:*	*0*
Coal	*Select from:*	*0*
Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)	*Select from:*	*0*
Total fuel	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*97852*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

27

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Operational control boundary
[Add row]

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

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2689

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

0

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

97852

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

0

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

100541.00
[Fixed row]

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	*20.3*	*This figure is sales volume (MMBbls); Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.*
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	*0.38*	*This figure is sales volume (MMBbls); Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.*
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*Kosmos Energy does not work with oil sands.*
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	*13.7*	*This figure is sales volume (Bcf); Kosmos does not operate production platforms or facilities.*

[Fixed row]

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

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, 2023, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2023, 2022 and 2021 and related future net revenues and PV-10 at December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 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. RSC independently prepared reserves estimates to conform to the guidelines of the SEC, including the criteria of "reasonable certainty," as it pertains to expectations about the recoverability of reserves in future years, under existing economic and operating conditions, consistent with the definition in Rule 4-10(a)(2) of Regulation S-X. RSC issued a report on our proved reserves at December 31, 2023, based upon its evaluation. RSC's primary economic assumptions in estimates included an ability to sell hydrocarbons at their respective adjusted benchmark prices and certain levels of future capital expenditures. The assumptions, data, methods and precedents were appropriate for the purpose served by these reports, and RSC used all methods and procedures as it considered necessary under the circumstances to prepare the report.

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

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

519

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

730

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

4196

(7.38.2.4) Comment

[Fixed row]

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

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

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

46

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

43

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

70

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Natural gas

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

54

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

57

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

30

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

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

0

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

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Kosmos Energy does not work with oil sands.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Deepwater

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

100% of Kosmos activity and reserves are deepwater.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000014

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

24931

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1701535000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

While our operated total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions decreased roughly 14% compared to 2022, our total revenue also decreased roughly 14% from 2022.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**net production (BOE)

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

0.03

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

6

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Increased output

(7.48.6) 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. [Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/19/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

942907

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

0.000

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

942907.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2026

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

707180.250

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

944007

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

944007.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-0.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This tangible, near-term target covers 100% of our equity Scope 1 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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.

(7.53.1.84) 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 reduce the carbon intensity of our producing assets and eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. Kosmos has committed capital to help ensure our partners reach these goals. In Ghana, 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 and thereby reduce routine flaring. The partnership's first step was modifying 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 equipment installed at TEN in 2023 facilitated greater than 40% decrease in average daily flare volume. The analysis we ran prior to investing in these modifications revealed these actions increase production while simultaneously reducing emissions. In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our operating 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. In 2023 our partners began Phase 1, which utilizes gas compression at the Foxtrot platform to send gas to an aggregation point for future re-injection. This enables our operating partners to reuse the gas for power and decrease the amount of diesel fuel purchased and used to meet onsite energy demand.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) 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.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Since 2021, Kosmos has achieved carbon neutrality for our operated activities, and we are committed to maintaining carbon neutrality in the years to come.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We met this target in 2021 and maintained carbon neutrality in 2022 and 2023.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

HSES Committee
[Add row]

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

All targets include the methane emissions associated within the reporting boundary.

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives
Under investigation	*0*
To be implemented	*0*
Implementation commenced	*3*
Implemented	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Eliminate routine flaring

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Kosmos is working with our partners to reduce the carbon intensity of our producing assets and eliminate routine flaring in Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. We have committed capital to help ensure our partners reach these goals. In Ghana, 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 and thereby reduce routine flaring. The partnership's first step was modifying 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 equipment installed at TEN in 2023 facilitated greater than 40% decrease in average daily flare volume. The analysis we ran prior to investing in these modifications revealed these actions increase production while simultaneously reducing emissions. In Equatorial Guinea, Kosmos and our operating 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. In 2023 our partners began Phase 1, which utilizes gas compression at the Foxtrot platform to send gas to an aggregation point for future re-injection. This enables our operating partners to reuse the gas for power and decrease the amount of diesel fuel purchased and used to meet onsite energy demand. [Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.
[Add row]

(7.57) 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 (3.92% of our Scope 1 emissions in 2023), 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.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☑ No, this is not relevant to our operations

(7.61.2) 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.

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

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 producing assets.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Reforestation in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley

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

11000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**ACR Validation and Verification Standard

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

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.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Reforestation of degraded forest reserves in Ghana

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

14000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

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

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority.*

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President, Sustainability & External Affairs

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]