



Sustainability Briefing 2026

16 March 2026

www.woodside.com

Disclaimer, important notes and assumptions

- The purpose of this presentation is to enable readers to obtain a high-level understanding of Woodside's sustainability strategy and performance in 2025.
- It also includes extracts of broader market analysis relating to the potential demand for Woodside's products and services and other information.
- This presentation does not contain all of the underlying context and detail that is included in the 2025 Climate and Sustainability Summary or section 3.6 of Woodside's 2025 Annual Report. This presentation should be read in conjunction with the 2025 Climate and Sustainability Summary and section 3.6 of Woodside's 2025 Annual Report which includes more fulsome explanation of the underpinning assumptions, uncertainties and context relevant to the information in this presentation.

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- This presentation contains forward-looking statements with respect to Woodside's business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, including, for example, but not limited to, outcomes of transactions, statements regarding long-term demand for Woodside's products and services, development, completion and execution of Woodside's projects, new energy products, expectations and plans for new energy products and lower-carbon services and investments in, and development of, new energy products and lower-carbon services, and expectations regarding the achievement of Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction and Scope 3 investment and emissions abatement targets and other climate and sustainability goals. All statements, other than statements of historical or present facts, are forward-looking statements and generally may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'aim', 'anticipate', 'aspire', 'believe', 'enable', 'estimate', 'expect', 'forecast', 'foresee', 'guidance', 'intend', 'likely', 'may', 'outlook', 'plan', 'potential', 'project', 'schedule', 'seek', 'should', 'strategy', 'target', 'will' and other similar words or expressions. Similarly, statements that describe the objectives, plans, goals or expectations of Woodside are forward-looking statements.
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Disclaimer, important notes and assumptions (continued)

Forward-looking statements (continued)

- A detailed summary of the key risks relating to Woodside and its business can be found in the "Risk" section of Woodside's most recent Annual Report released to the Australian Securities Exchange and in Woodside's most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and available on the Woodside website at <https://www.woodside.com/investors/reports-investor-briefings>. You should review and have regard to these risks when considering the information contained in this presentation.
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- All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation reflect Woodside's views held as at the date of this presentation and, except as required by applicable law, Woodside does not intend to, undertake to, or assume any obligation to, provide any additional information or update or revise any of these statements after the date of this presentation, either to make them conform to actual results or as a result of new information, future events, changes in Woodside's expectations or otherwise.

Climate strategy and emissions data

- All greenhouse gas emissions data in this presentation are estimates, due to the inherent uncertainty and limitations in measuring or quantifying greenhouse gas emissions, and our methodologies for measuring or quantifying greenhouse gas emissions may evolve as best practices continue to develop and data quality and quantity continue to improve.
- Woodside "greenhouse gas" or "emissions" information reported are net equity Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and/or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, unless otherwise stated.
- For more information on Woodside's climate strategy and performance, including further details regarding Woodside's targets, aspirations and goals and the underlying methodology, judgements, assumptions and contingencies, refer to Woodside's 2025 Climate and Sustainability Summary, available on the Woodside website at <https://www.woodside.com/sustainability> and section 3.6 of Woodside's 2025 Annual Report.
- The glossary and footnotes to this presentation provide clarification regarding the use of terms such as "lower-carbon" under Woodside's strategy. A full glossary of terms used in connection with Woodside's strategy is contained in Woodside's 2025 Annual Report.

Other important information

- All references to dollars, cents or \$ in this presentation are to US currency, unless otherwise stated.
- References to "Woodside" may be references to Woodside Energy Group Ltd and/or its applicable subsidiaries (as the context requires).
- This presentation does not include any express or implied prices at which Woodside will buy or sell financial products.
- A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

Agenda

11:00AM

Welcome and introduction

Vanessa Martin VP Investor Relations

11:02AM

Message from Sustainability Committee Chair

Ann Pickard Chair of the Sustainability Committee

11:05AM

Sustainability strategy and governance

Liz Westcott Acting CEO

11:10AM

Providing energy the world needs

Liz Westcott Acting CEO

11:25AM

Climate and sustainability performance

Liz Westcott Acting CEO

11:40AM

Panel Q&A

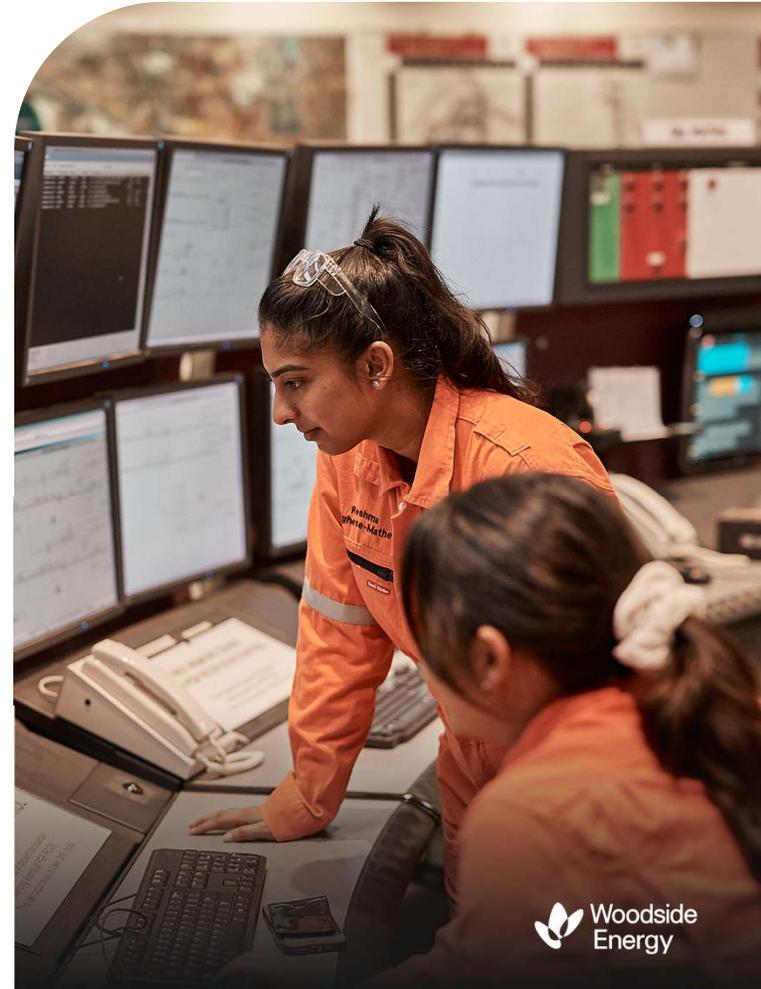
Liz Westcott Acting CEO

Tony Cudmore EVP Sustainability, Policy and External Affairs

Peter Metcalfe VP Climate, Sustainability and Energy Policy

Sharon Reynolds Global Head of Indigenous Affairs and Human Rights

Moderator: Vanessa Martin VP Investor Relations



Video



Message from Chair of Sustainability Committee

Ann Pickard



Sustainability strategy and governance

Liz Westcott
Acting CEO

Delivering energy responsibly

- 1** Woodside **supplies products** the world needs; and we **produce them responsibly**
- 2** Sustainability is **integrated** into how Woodside manages its business, underpinned by **strong governance**
- 3** Woodside's track record of delivery means **our stakeholders can rely on us**; and we are committed to **creating value for our shareholders over time**



Creating long-term value

Maximise

performance from base business

Continued strong track record of **safe and reliable operations**

Monetising through **portfolio and marketing optimisation**

Deliver

cash-generative assets

Major development projects focused on **cost and schedule**

Strategic **partnering** and customer relationships

Create

future opportunities

Disciplined capital allocation and balance sheet management

Actively **refining the portfolio** for long-term value creation

Underpinned by a focus on sustainability and innovation

Delivering sustainability outcomes



Health, safety and wellbeing

Improved safety performance on reliable world-class assets

Zero

High consequence injuries in 2025¹



Climate

15% reduction in net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions^{2,3,4}

Achieved 2025 target



Indigenous cultural heritage and engagement

Co-existence with cultural heritage and secured environmental approvals

Murujuga

Supporting UNESCO's world heritage listing of Murujuga Cultural Landscape



Environment and biodiversity

Robust and systematic approach to environmental management

NWS Project life extension

Secured environmental approvals⁵

1. High consequence injuries (HCI) is defined as Fatality and Permanent Impairment Injury (FPI) which aligns with International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) definition for FPI. From 2022 to 2024 HCI was defined as an injury where the individual does not return to full health within six months. Under the 2025 definition there was zero HCI in 2024 and two HCI's in 2023.
2. This means net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the 12-month period ending 31 December 2025 are targeted to be 15% lower than the starting base.
3. Net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction targets and aspiration are relative to a starting base of 6.27 Mt CO₂-e which is representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions over 2016-2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Net equity emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
4. In relation to our 2025 equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, 1,283 kt CO₂-e carbon credits were retired in order to meet our target of 5,334 kt CO₂-e net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. This includes retirement of carbon credits subsequent to the period, after full year 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated and externally assured.
5. State Government approval received in 2024. Federal Government approval received in 2025. Approvals subject to conditions. Three separate legal proceedings have commenced in the Federal Court of Australia challenging the Federal Government's environmental approval, and one in the Western Australian Supreme Court challenging the State Government's environmental approval.

Robust governance and risk management

Clear sustainability **priorities and targets**, delivered through **Woodside's Sustainability Plan**

Active **monitoring of emerging focus areas**, including Artificial Intelligence

Disciplined capital allocation framework, internal carbon price of \$80/t CO₂-e supports asset decarbonisation

2025 reporting **complies with AASB S2**

Board and committees

Oversight and governance

Engaging with investors

Systematic identification of priorities, risks and opportunities

Company wide plan and targets

Accessing internal and external expertise

Sustainability metrics in executive remuneration

Transparent disclosures

Integrated with strategy and business planning



Providing energy the world needs

Liz Westcott
Acting CEO

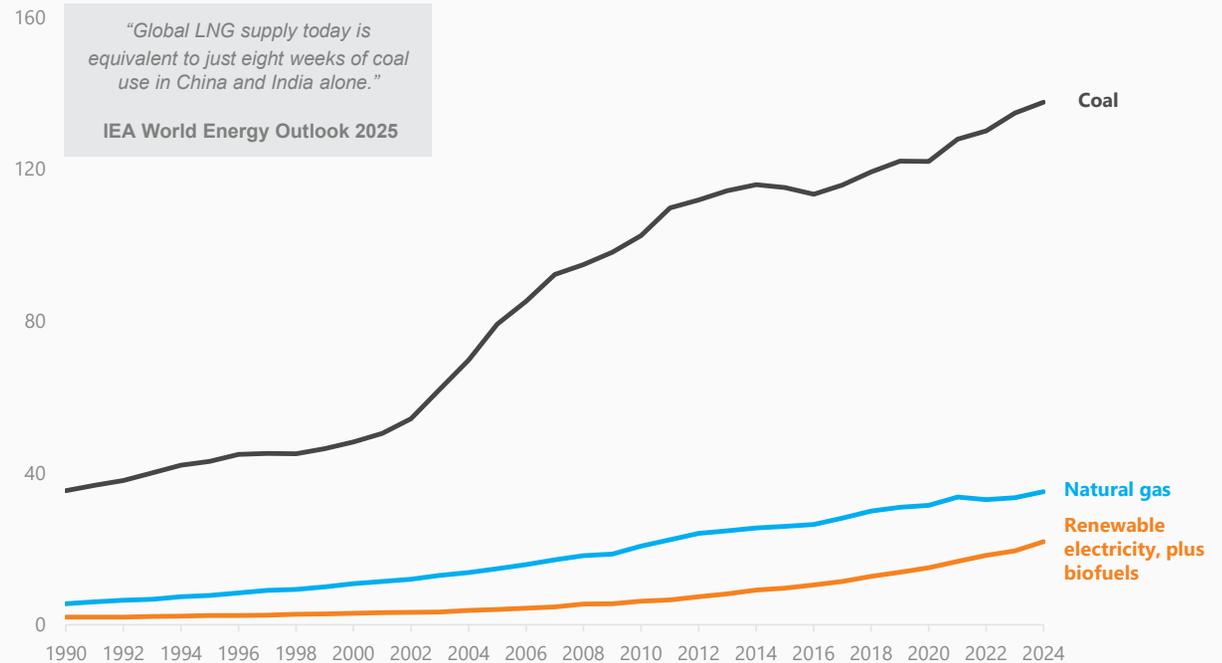
LNG can displace higher-emissions coal

Coal demand is continuing to grow in the Asia Pacific region, driving global emissions growth^{1,2}

Power generated from **natural gas typically emits around half the lifecycle emissions** as power generated from coal^{3,4}

Both renewables and natural gas have significant potential to grow to meet increasing energy demand and replace coal use

Energy consumption of selected fuels in Asia Pacific from 1990-2024 (EJ)¹



1. Energy Institute: Statistical Review of World Energy (2025). In 2025, the Energy Institute updated its Total Energy Supply (TES) reporting to align with international standards (IRES), changing how some fuels, particularly non-combustible forms of renewable energy, are measured.
2. International Energy Agency, 2025. Coal 2025 – Analysis and forecast to 2030, p.106. All rights reserved. <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/113a8274-500c-4684-951f-947d25bef3c9/Coal2025.pdf>.
3. International Energy Agency, 2019. The Role of Gas in Today's Energy Transition, p.4. All rights reserved. iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/cc35f20f-7a94-44dc-a750-41c117517e93/TheRoleofGas.pdf.
4. S&P Global Study: Pathways to Accelerate Power Emissions Reduction in Asia (ANGEA 2025), <https://angeassociation.com/power-emissions-reduction-study/>.

Case study: natural gas supports power sector emissions reduction

Natural gas supports renewables by 'firming' their intermittent nature

Renewables and gas can lead to **lower emissions performance** than coal-dominated power generation mixes

Coal-to-gas switching was the largest driver of energy-related **emissions reductions** in the US power sector in 2023¹

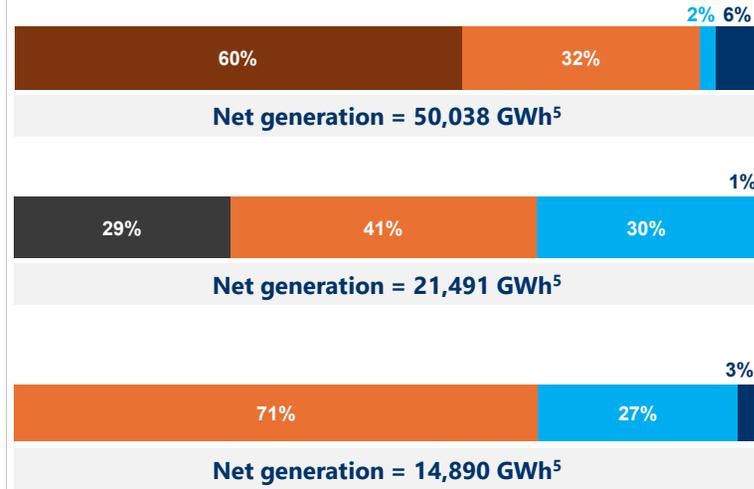
Emissions intensity of electricity generation²

Eastern Australia (Victoria)
0.78kg
CO₂-e/kWh

Western Australia
0.50kg
CO₂-e/kWh

South Australia
0.22kg
CO₂-e/kWh

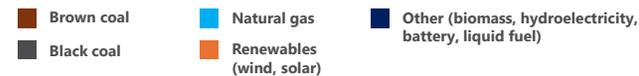
Fuel mix of generation^{3,4}



Higher emissions intensity

Lower emissions intensity

Note: percentages may not total 100% due to rounding



1. International Energy Agency (2024): CO2 Emissions in 2023, IEA.
2. Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025. "Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors." Electricity generation emissions intensities have been sourced from the emission factors in Table 1, p. 8-9. These factors represent the emissions from the consumption of electricity purchased from a grid: <https://www.dceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025>.
3. NEM fuel mix: Fuel mix percentages accessed from AEMO using 12 months to 31 December 2025. <https://www.aemo.com.au/energy-systems/electricity/national-electricity-market-nem/data-nem/data-dashboard-nem>.
4. SWIS fuel mix: Open Electricity: Western Australia (SWIS). <https://explore.openelectricity.org.au/energy/wem/?range=1y&interval=1d&view=discrete-time&group=Detailed>.
5. NEM and SWIS: Net GWh taken from Open Electricity for calendar year of 2025. <https://explore.openelectricity.org.au/energy/nem/?range=all&interval=1y&view=discrete-time&group=Detailed>.

Securing demand for our products through the energy transition

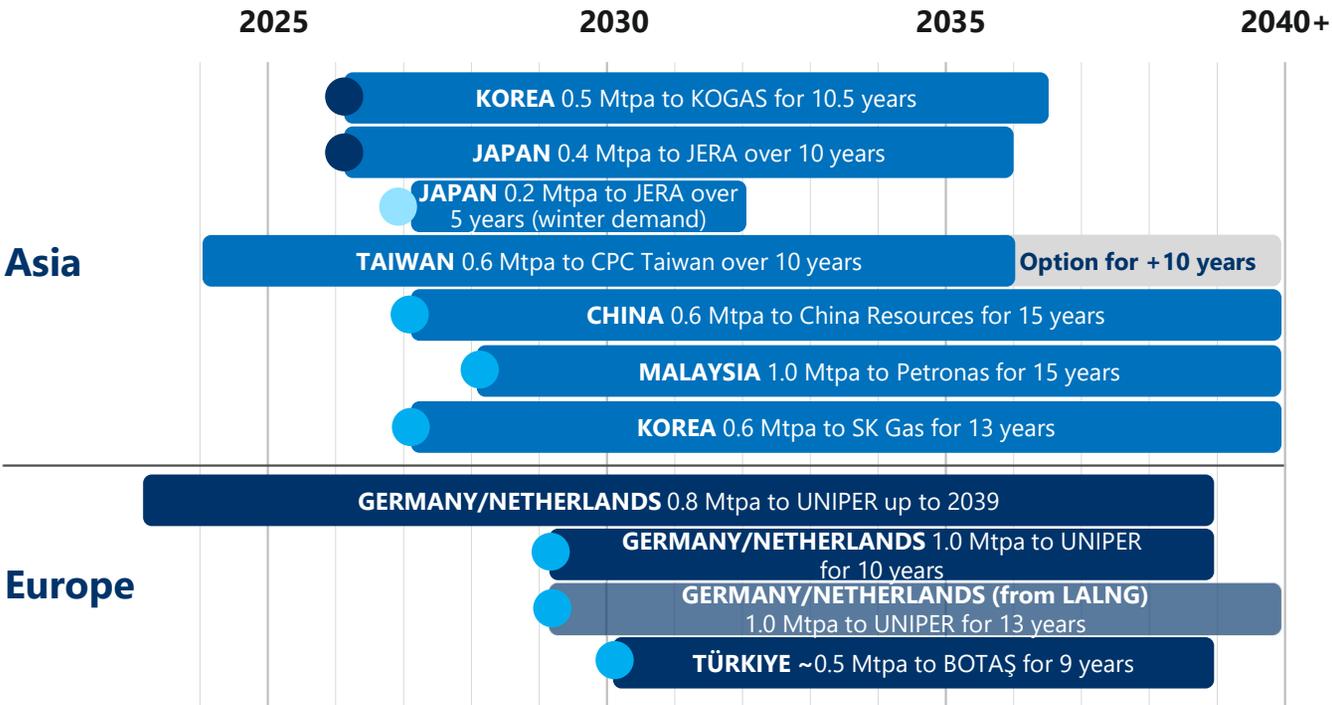
Since early 2024, customers have committed to **more than 75 million tonnes** of Woodside’s LNG

~75% of Woodside’s LNG volumes **contracted for 2026-2028**, ~30% **gas hub exposure** for 2026

LNG can support our customers to **achieve their energy security and decarbonisation** goals

Recent contracting with end customers

● Signed in 2024 ● Signed in 2025 ● Signed in 2026



Video



LNG in Japan's Energy Transition

Investing in ammonia

Beaumont New Ammonia **started production in 2025**, with future CCS expecting to **capture up to 95% of the carbon content**^{1,2}

Material contribution to our **Scope 3 investment and emissions abatement targets**^{3,4,5}

Today's markets include **chemical** and **agriculture** industries, while **power generation, marine fuels** and **H₂ carrier** applications are targeted future markets

Secured offtake agreements at prevailing market prices in an established traditional ammonia market

Lower-carbon ammonia demand linked to evolving **regulatory environment** and **customer requirements**

1. See announcement titled "Production Milestone at Beaumont New Ammonia" https://www.woodside.com/docs/default-source/media-releases/2025/production-milestone-at-beaumont-new-ammonia.pdf?sfvrsn=39ca1125_2.
2. Subject to ExxonMobil's CCS facility becoming operational.
3. Scope 3 targets are subject to commercial arrangements, commercial feasibility, regulatory and Joint Venture approvals, and third-party activities (which may or may not proceed). Individual investment decisions are subject to Woodside's investment targets. Not guidance. Potentially includes both organic and inorganic investment.
4. Scope 3 investment target includes pre-RFSU spend on new energy products and lower-carbon services that can help our customers decarbonise by using these products and services. It is not used to fund reductions of Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions which are managed separately through asset decarbonisation plans.
5. Contribution to Scope 3 GHG emissions abatement capacity assumes supply of carbon abated hydrogen and CCS operational. Woodside has made the assumption to estimate the avoided emissions through the displacement of conventional marine fuel. Actual displaced emissions may differ based on actual use case.



Beaumont New Ammonia, January 2026



Climate and sustainability performance

Liz Westcott
Acting CEO

Improved safety performance underpinning operational excellence

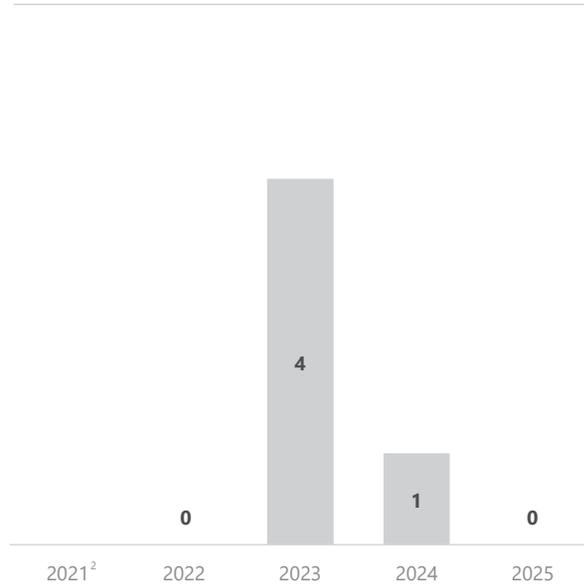
Zero high-consequence injuries recorded in 2025

Tier 1 process safety event in May 2025, **short term and localised**

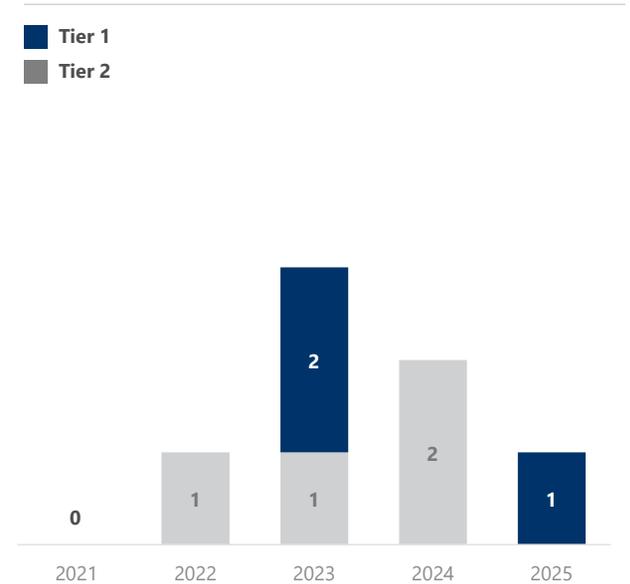
Continued focus on **operational discipline and learning culture**

First **psychosocial hazard assessment** conducted in 2025

High-consequence injuries¹



Process safety events



1. HCI is defined as Fatality and Permanent Impairment Injury (FPI) which aligns with International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) definition for FPI. From 2022 to 2024 HCI was defined as an injury where the individual does not return to full health within six months. Under the 2025 definition there was zero HCI in 2024 and two HCI in 2023.
 2. HCI was not reported in 2021.

Climate: delivered emissions reduction target

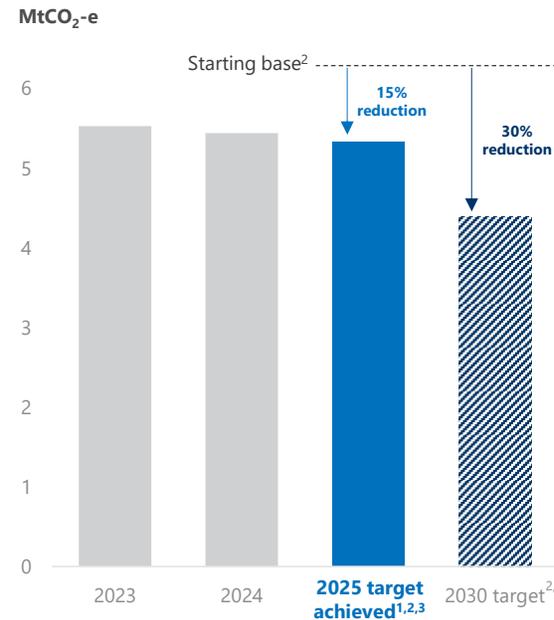
Achieved 2025 net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target of 15% below starting base^{1,2}

Gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were **2.5% fewer than in 2024** despite higher production of oil and gas

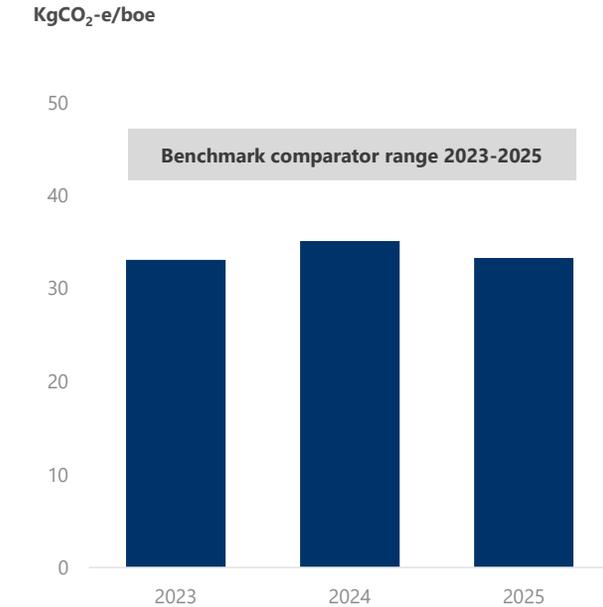
Use of **carbon credits to offset emissions was 5% lower** in 2025 than in 2024³

Gross equity **GHG emissions intensity improved** following Sangomar start-up in 2024

Net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions



Woodside's gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity⁵



1. This means net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the 12-month period ending 31 December 2025 are targeted to be 15% lower than the starting base.
2. Net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets and aspiration are relative to a starting base of 6.27 Mt CO₂-e which is representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016-2020 and which may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Net equity emissions include the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets, inclusive of those required to meet regulatory obligations.
3. In relation to our 2025 equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, 1,283 kt CO₂-e carbon credits were retired in order to meet our target of 5,334 kt CO₂-e net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. This includes retirement of carbon credits subsequent to the period, after full year 2025 gross equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated and externally assured.
4. This means net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the 12-month period ending 31 December 2030 are targeted to be 30% lower than the starting base.
5. Woodside analysis, based on Woodside Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions data for 2023, 2024 and 2025 relative to a comparable portfolio of upstream oil, upstream natural gas and LNG liquefaction assets, based on the average GHG emissions intensity of these project categories reported in Table 3.1 of IEA's "The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions" (November 2023). Range of industry comparator is due to changes in Woodside production mix of oil, upstream natural gas and LNG over the period.

Video



Methane Management

Co-existence and respect for cultural heritage

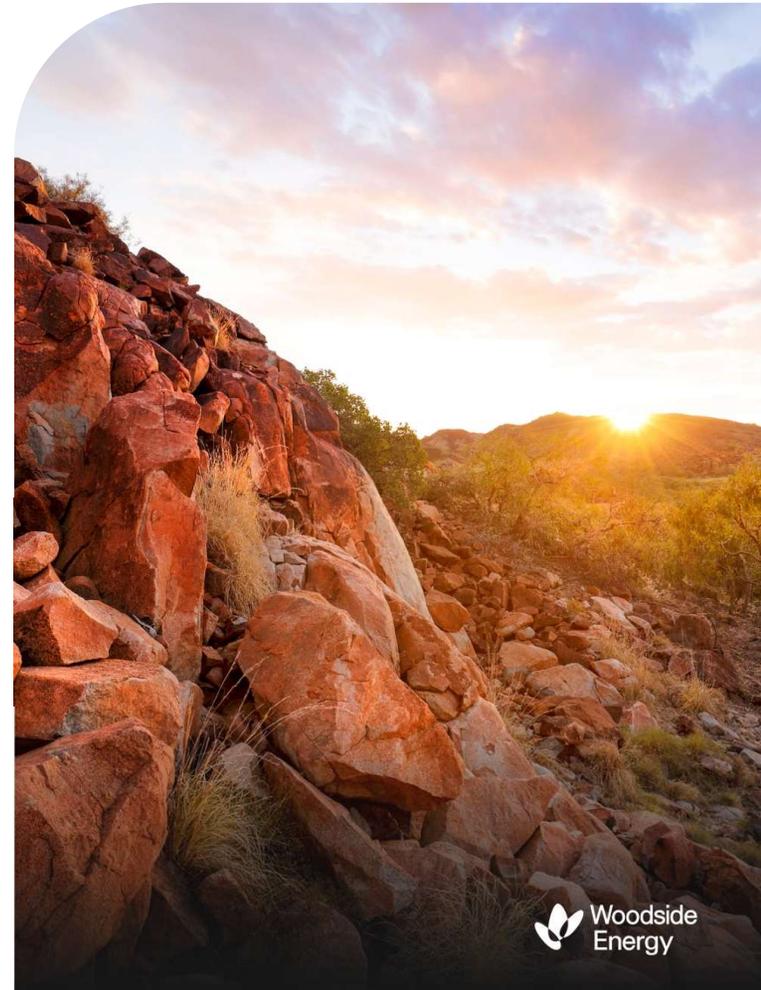
Supported **Murujuga Cultural Landscape inscription in the World Heritage Listing**

Consulted with more than 45 Australian Indigenous stakeholder groups as well as individuals to support environment plans

Indigenous Advisory Group Roundtable discussions to **gain insights through Indigenous perspectives**

Grants awarded through the **Indigenous Capacity Fund** to support Indigenous enterprise capacity building and participation in carbon industry

Global Indigenous Peoples Strategy approved for implementation in 2026



Strong environmental processes and performance

Secured critical **environmental approvals** for business operations (North West Shelf Project Extension, Trion)¹

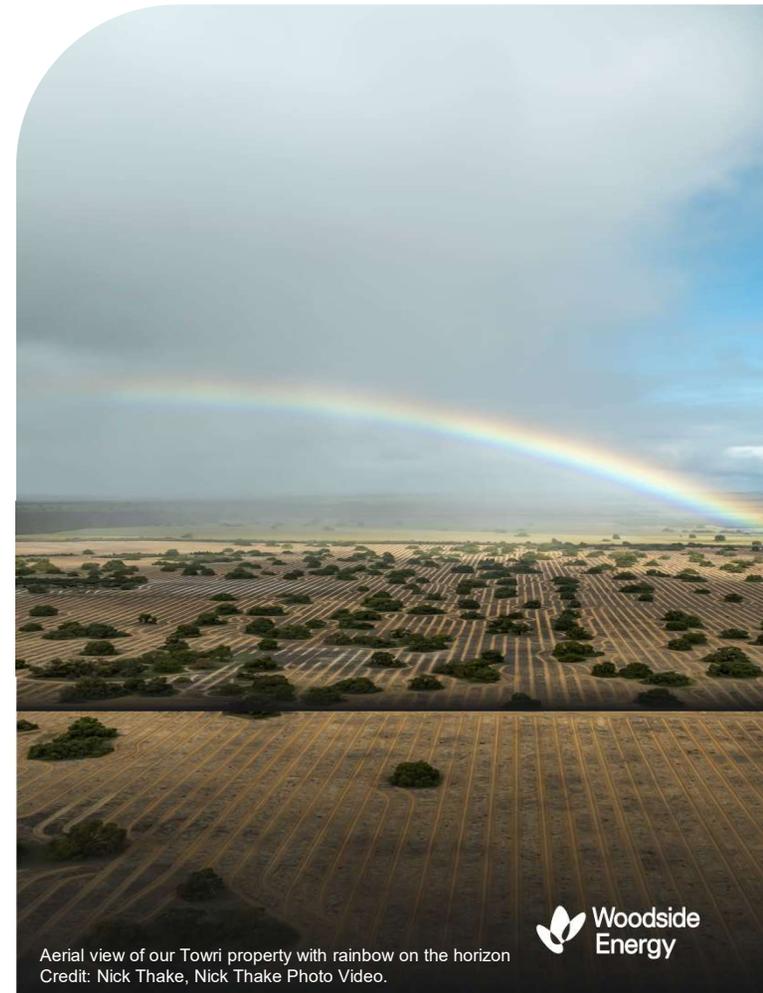
Established an **Australian-based biodiversity project** in Western Australia, focused on delivering positive biodiversity outcomes²

Strengthened our approach to **water stewardship** by assessing catchment area risks across onshore assets

Zero hydrocarbon or hazardous non-hydrocarbon spills that resulted in a **“Moderate” environmental impact**³

Delivered **strategic investment in scientific research** with agencies such as the Australian Institute of Marine Science

1. With regards to the North West Shelf Project Extension: State Government approval received in 2024. Federal Government approval received in 2025. Approvals subject to conditions. Three separate legal proceedings have commenced in the Federal Court of Australia challenging the Federal Government's environmental approval, and one in the Western Australian Supreme Court challenging the State Government's environmental approval.
2. Please see the definition of "positive biodiversity outcomes" in the Glossary.
3. This metric is determined utilising Woodside's risk matrix. For Woodside's definition of "Moderate" please see the Glossary.



Aerial view of our Towri property with rainbow on the horizon
Credit: Nick Thake, Nick Thake Photo Video.

Delivering social and economic benefits

2025 key statistics

Almost

A\$25 billion

Paid in Australian taxes, royalties and levies since 2011¹

> \$9.3 billion

goods and services spend in 2025

> A\$246 million

Social investment over the last ten years where employees live and work around the world

~40,000

US jobs supported during the construction of Louisiana LNG²

1. Includes data relevant to the assets acquired through the merger with BHP's petroleum business from 1 June 2022. Denotes cash tax paid to 31 December 2025.
2. Louisiana State University Center for Energy Studies Report, 14 March 2025. Includes direct, indirect and induced jobs.



Video



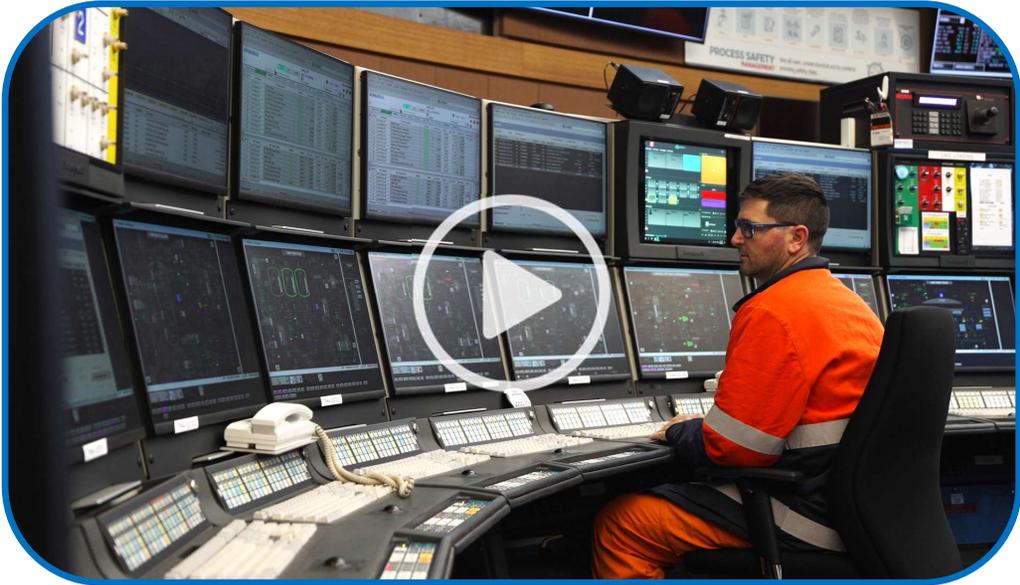
Social and Economic Impact

Delivering energy responsibly

- 1** Woodside **supplies products** the world needs; and we **produce them responsibly**
- 2** Sustainability is **integrated** into how Woodside manages its business, underpinned by **strong governance**
- 3** Woodside's track record of delivery means **our stakeholders can rely on us**; and we are committed to **creating value for our shareholders over time**



Video



AI and Cybersecurity



Woodside
Energy

Panel Q&A

Liz Westcott | Acting Chief Executive Officer

Tony Cudmore | EVP Sustainability, Policy and External Affairs

Peter Metcalfe | VP Climate, Sustainability and Energy Policy

Sharon Reynolds | Global Head of Indigenous Affairs and Human Rights

Moderator: Vanessa Martin | VP Investor Relations



Annexure

Sustainability materials

Further information on our approach can be found at [woodside.com/sustainability](https://www.woodside.com/sustainability) including:

- [2025 Annual Report](#)
- [2025 Climate & Sustainability Summary](#)



Glossary

\$, \$m, \$B	US dollar unless otherwise stated, millions of dollars, billions of dollars
AASB S2	Australian Accounting Standards Board S2 Climate related Disclosures sets out disclosure requirements for an entity to provide useful information to primary users of its general purpose financial report about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term
Abate / abatement	Avoidance, reduction or removal of an amount of carbon dioxide or equivalent
Aim	Woodside uses this term to describe a result that plans or actions are intended to achieve
Artificial Intelligence	The ability of a computer or other device or application to function as if processing human intelligence ¹
Aspiration	Woodside uses this term to describe an aspiration to seek the achievement of an outcome but where achievement of the outcome is subject to material uncertainties and contingencies such that Woodside considers there is not yet a suitable defined plan or pathway to achieve that outcome
A\$, AUD	Australian dollars
Bbl	Barrels
Biodiversity	Biological diversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems ²
Board	The Board of Directors of Woodside Energy Group Ltd
boe, kboe, MMboe, Bboe	Barrel of oil equivalent, thousand barrels of oil equivalent, million barrels of oil equivalent, billion barrels of oil equivalent
Carbon credit	A tradable financial instrument that is issued by a carbon-crediting program. A carbon credit represents a greenhouse gas emission reduction to, or removal from, the atmosphere equivalent to 1 tCO ₂ -e, calculated as the difference in emissions from a baseline scenario to a project scenario. Carbon credits are uniquely serialised, issued, tracked and retired or administratively cancelled by means of an electronic registry operated by an administrative body, such as a carbon-crediting program
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
CCUS	Carbon capture utilisation and storage
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -e	CO ₂ equivalent. The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential of each of the seven greenhouse gases, expressed in terms of the global warming potential of one unit of carbon dioxide. It is used to evaluate releasing (or avoiding releasing) any greenhouse gas against a common basis ³
cps	Cents per share
Cultural heritage	Tangible and intangible aspects of Indigenous culture, including sites, stories, objects, knowledge and traditions that hold ongoing significance
Decarbonisation	Woodside uses this term to describe activities or pathways that have the effect of moving towards a state that is lower-carbon, as defined in this glossary

EJ	Exajoule
Emissions	Emissions refers to emissions of greenhouse gases unless otherwise stated
Equity greenhouse gas emissions	Woodside sets its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets on an equity basis. This ensures that the scope of its emissions reduction targets is aligned with its economic interest in its investments. Equity emissions reflect the greenhouse gas emissions from operations according to Woodside's share of equity in the operation. Its equity share of an operation reflects its economic interest in the operation, which is the extent of rights it has to the risks and rewards flowing from the operation ⁴
Executive	A senior employee whom the Board has determined to be eligible to participate in the EIS
Flaring	The controlled burning of gas found in oil and gas reservoirs
GHG or greenhouse gas	The seven greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol are: carbon dioxide (CO ₂); methane (CH ₄); nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) ³
Goal	Woodside uses this term to broadly encompass its targets and aspirations
H ₂	Hydrogen
High Consequence Injury or HCI	A high-consequence injury is a work-related injury that results in a fatality or permanent impairment injury ⁵ Woodside's definition for HCI has changed in 2025 to align with the IOGP Fatality and Permanent Impairment definition. This definition was adopted to focus attention on the highest risks to people. In the previous reporting period, the HCI definition included long-term disabling injuries (i.e where the person will make a full recovery, but recovery exceeds 180 days) in HCI statistics which focused disproportionate effort towards injury management, access to treatment and privacy issues
HSE	Health, safety and environment
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation. For more information see www.ifrs.org .
Indigenous Peoples	There is diversity within the Indigenous communities in the areas where we are active. When communicating with a wide audience, Woodside uses the term "Indigenous Peoples" to refer to Traditional Owners and Custodians. At a local level, Woodside will be guided by the community about the appropriate terms of reference. Following internal and external stakeholder feedback, Woodside has updated our reference from First Nations to Indigenous because First Nations is not a globally accepted or widely used term beyond Australia. Indigenous Peoples aligns with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) language and is the recognised collective term in international law
IRR or Internal rate of return	Internal rate of return
Keystone species	A keystone species is a species that has a disproportionately large effect on its natural environment relative to its abundance
Kg CO ₂ -e	Kilograms of CO ₂ equivalent
KGP	Karratha Gas Plant

1. Macquarie Concise Dictionary, Australia's National Dictionary, Fifth edition, 2010.
2. UNEP, 1992. "Convention on Biological Diversity". <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>.
3. See IFRS Foundation 2021: Climate Related Disclosures Prototype. Appendix A.
4. World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004. "GHG Protocol: a corporate accounting and reporting standard".
5. IOGP Fatality and Permanent Impairment injury definitions | IOGP

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LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
Liquidity	Total cash and cash equivalents and available undrawn debt facilities less restricted cash
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
Lower-carbon	Woodside uses this term to describe the characteristic of having lower levels of associated potential GHG emissions when compared to historical and/or current conventions or analogues, for example relating to an otherwise similar resource, process, production facility, product or service, or activity. When applied to Woodside's strategy, please see the definition of lower-carbon portfolio
Lower-carbon ammonia	Lower-carbon ammonia is characterised here by the use of hydrogen with emissions abated by carbon capture and storage (CCS), with an expected ammonia lifecycle (Scope 1, 2 and 3) carbon emissions intensity of 0.8 tCO ₂ /tNH ₃ (based on contracted intensity threshold with Linde) relative to unabated ammonia with a lifecycle (Scope 1, 2 and 3) carbon emissions intensity of 2.3 tCO ₂ /tNH ₃ (Hydrogen Europe, 2023)
Lower-carbon portfolio	For Woodside, a lower-carbon portfolio is one from which the net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, which includes the use of offsets, are being reduced towards targets, and into which new energy products and lower-carbon services are planned to be introduced as a complement to existing and new investments in oil and gas. Our Climate Policy sets out the principles that we believe will assist us achieve this aim
Lower-carbon services	Woodside uses this term to describe technologies, such as CCUS or offsets that could be used by customers to reduce their net greenhouse gas emissions
MMbbl	Million barrels
Moderate	When used to define impact to the environment, Moderate impact is an impact on environmental features or areas of heightened sensitivity with a limited ability to recover
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
Mt CO ₂ -e	Million tonne of CO ₂ equivalent
Mtpa, mmtpa	Million tonnes per annum
Net equity greenhouse gas emissions	Woodside's equity share of net greenhouse gas emissions which includes the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets
Net greenhouse gas emissions	Woodside has set its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets on a net basis, allowing for both direct emissions reductions from its operations and emissions reduction achieved from the utilisation of carbon credits as offsets (including credits relating to avoidance, reduction and/or removal activities). Net greenhouse gas emissions are equal to an entity's gross greenhouse gas emissions reduced by the number of retired carbon credits ¹

New energy	Woodside uses this term to describe energy technologies, such as hydrogen or ammonia, that are emerging in scale but which are expected to grow during the energy transition due to having lower greenhouse gas emissions at the point of use than conventional fossil fuels
Offsets	The compensation for an entity's greenhouse gas emissions within its scope by achieving an equivalent amount of emission reductions or removals outside the boundary or value chain of that entity
Permanent Impairment Injury	A permanent impairment is defined as the outcome of a work-related ² injury from which the worker cannot or is not expected to return to their previous (pre-incident) whole person function as a result of an acute, single incident, resulting in any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent loss of body parts • permanent reduction of organ's physiological function • permanent reduction in skin and musculoskeletal function
Positive biodiversity outcomes	Measurable biodiversity outcomes to support at least one of the following, 1) threatened or keystone species; or 2) restoration or regeneration of natural habitat; or 3) removal of threatening processes or enhancement of ecological function
Psychosocial hazard	A psychosocial hazard is defined as anything in the working environment that could cause a worker to have a negative psychological response, potentially leading to psychological or physical harm ³
Process safety event (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	An unplanned or uncontrolled loss of primary containment (LOPC) of any material including non-toxic and nonflammable materials from a process, or an undesired event or condition. Process safety events are classified as Tier 1 – LOPC of greatest consequence or Tier 2 – LOPC of lesser consequence. As defined by American Petroleum Institute (API) recommended practice 754
Renewables	Include modern bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, solar photovoltaics, concentrating solar power, wind, marine (tide and wave) energy, and renewable waste ⁴
Retired, retirement	When used in the context of carbon credits, the transfer of a carbon credit to a registry account that permanently removes the carbon credit from circulation. The term retirement applies to the use of the carbon credit by an entity to meet voluntary commitments or compliance obligations
RFSU	Ready for start-up
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	Direct GHG emissions. These occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc., emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. Woodside measures and discloses greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur. This includes use of the NGER Measurement Determination in Australia and the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) in the US. NGER Measurement Determination emissions factors and methodologies have been used to measure emissions for operations in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist ⁵

1. Australian Clean Energy Regulator, 2023. "Corporate Emissions Reduction Transparency report 2023" <https://cer.gov.au/markets/reports-and-data/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report/corporate-emissions-reduction-transparency-report-2023/cert-report-2023-glossary>
2. See the IOGP Fatality and Permanent Impairment injury definitions. <https://www.iogp.org/workstreams/safety/safety/iogp-fatality-and-permanent-impairment/iogp-fatality-and-permanent-impairment-injury-definitions/>.
3. Safe Work Australia. <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/managing-health-and-safety/mental-health/psychosocial-hazards>.
4. World Energy Outlook, 2024. <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/140a0470-5b90-4922-a0e9-838b3ac6918c/WorldEnergyOutlook2024.pdf>.
5. World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004. "GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard".

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Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	Electricity indirect GHG emissions. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organisational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated. Woodside measures and discloses greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur. This includes use of the NGER Measurement Determination in Australia and the EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) in the US. NGER Measurement Determination emissions factors and methodologies have been used to measure emissions for operations in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist ¹
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Other indirect GHG emissions. Scope 3 is a reporting category that allows for the treatment of all other indirect emissions. Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Some examples of Scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services. Please refer to the Climate data table on our website for further information on the Scope 3 emissions categories reported by Woodside ¹
Starting base	The starting base has been adjusted for the merger between Woodside and BHP Group's Petroleum business (completed on 1 June 2022) which increased the starting base from 3.59 Mt CO ₂ -e to 6.32 Mt CO ₂ -e and for the divestment of the Greater Angostura assets (completed on 11 July 2025) which subsequently reduced it from 6.32 Mt CO ₂ -e to 6.27 Mt CO ₂ -e
Sustainability (including sustainable and sustainably)	References to sustainability (including sustainable and sustainably) are used with reference to Woodside's Sustainability Committee and sustainability related Board policies, as well as in the context of Woodside's aim to ensure its business is sustainable from a long-term perspective, considering a range of factors including economic (including being able to sustain our business in the long term by being low cost and profitable), environmental (including considering our environmental impact and striving for a lower-carbon portfolio), social (including supporting our license to operate), and regulatory (including ongoing compliance with relevant legal obligations). Use of the terms 'sustainability', 'sustainable' and 'sustainably' is not intended to imply that Woodside will have no adverse impact on the economy, environment, or society, or that Woodside will achieve any particular economic, environmental, or social outcomes
Sustainability Plan	Woodside uses this term to describe a document that sets objectives and focus areas to track performance across our material sustainability topics
Target	Woodside uses this term to describe an intention to seek the achievement of an outcome, where Woodside considers that it has developed a suitably defined plan or pathway to achieve that outcome
Tier 1 process safety event	A typical Tier 1 process safety event is loss of containment of hydrocarbons greater than 500 kg (in any one-hour period)

Tier 2 process safety event	A typical Tier 2 process safety event is loss of containment of hydrocarbons greater than 50 kg but less than 500 kg (in any one-hour period)
Traditional Owners and Custodians	Members of the local Indigenous group with traditional rights and responsibilities in relation to the land and water in which we are active
US, USA	United States of America
USD	United States dollar
Woodside	Woodside Energy Group Ltd ACN 004 898 962 or its applicable subsidiaries