WOODSIDE APPROVES INVESTMENT IN TRION DEVELOPMENT

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www.woodside.com
investor@woodside.com

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Assumptions

- Unless otherwise indicated, the IRR and payback period targets set out in this presentation have been estimated on the basis of a variety of economic assumptions including: (1) US$70/bbl Brent long-term oil price (2022 real terms, inflated at 2.0%); (2) currently sanctioned projects being delivered in accordance with their current project schedules; and (3) applicable growth opportunities being sanctioned and delivered in accordance with the target schedules provided in this presentation. These growth opportunities are subject to relevant joint venture participant approvals, commercial arrangements with third parties and regulatory approvals being obtained in the timeframe contemplated or at all. Woodside expresses no view as to whether its joint venture participants will agree with and support Woodside's current position in relation to these opportunities, or such commercial arrangements and regulatory approvals will be obtained. Additional assumptions relevant to particular targets or other statements in this /presentation may be set out in the relevant slides. Any such additional assumptions are in addition to the assumptions and qualifications applicable to the presentation as a whole.

Climate strategy and emissions data

- Further information as to Woodside's climate strategy, including references to "lower carbon" as part of that strategy and details regarding the calculation of Woodside's greenhouse gas emissions, is set out in Woodside's Climate Report 2022 available on the Woodside website at https://www.woodside.com/sustainability/climate-change. All greenhouse gas emissions data in this presentation are estimates, due to the inherent uncertainty and limitations in measuring or quantifying greenhouse gas emissions, including those uncertainties set out in the GHD Assurance Report set out in Woodside's Climate Report 2022. There may be differences in the way third parties calculate or report greenhouse gas emissions compared to Woodside, which means third party data may not be comparable to Woodside's data.
- Woodside "greenhouse gas" or "emissions" information reported are net equity Scope 1 GHG emissions, Scope 2 GHG emissions, and/or Scope 3 GHG emissions, unless otherwise stated. For more information on emissions data refer to Woodside's Climate Report 2022.
- There are inherent limitations with scenario analysis, including the limitations set out in Woodside's Climate Report 2022 and its it difficult to predict which, if any, of the scenarios might eventuate. Scenario analysis relies on assumptions that may or may not be, or prove to be, correct and that may or may not eventuate and scenarios may also be impacted by additional factors to the assumptions disclosed.

Woodside Energy

Disclaimer, important notes and assumptions (continued)

Additional information for US investors concerning resource estimates

- The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only Proved, Probable and Possible Reserves, and only when such Reserves have been determined in accordance with SEC guidelines. Woodside includes estimates of quantities of oil and gas using certain terms, such as "Proved plus Probable (2P) Reserves," "Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resources," "Reserves and Contingent Resources," "Proved plus Probable," "Developed and Undeveloped," "Probable Developed," "Probable Undeveloped," "Contingent Resources" or other descriptions of volumes of reserves, which terms include quantities of oil and gas that may not meet the SEC's definitions of proved, probable and possible reserves, and which the SEC's guidelines strictly prohibit Woodside from including in filings with the SEC. These types of estimates do not represent, and are not intended to represent, any category of reserves based on SEC definitions, and may differ from and may not be comparable to the same or similarly-named measures used by other companies. These estimates are by their nature more speculative than estimates of proved reserves, and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of not being recovered by Woodside. In addition, actual locations drilled and quantities that may be ultimately recovered from Woodside's properties may differ substantially. US investors are urged to consider closely the disclosures in Woodside's annual report on Form 20-F for the most recently completed year and its other filings with the SEC, available from Woodside at https://www.woodside.com. These reports can also be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov.

Notes to petroleum resource estimates

1. Woodside is an Australian company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange. Woodside reports its Proved (1P) Reserves in accordance with SEC regulations, which are also compliant with SPE-PRMS guidelines, and prepares and reports its Proved plus Probable (2P) Reserves and Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resources in accordance with SPE-PRMS guidelines. It reports all of its petroleum resource estimates using definitions consistent with the 2018 Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)/World Petroleum Council (WPC)/American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)/Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS).
2. The Trion petroleum resource estimate is effective 1 June 2023 at standard oilfield conditions of 14.696 psi (101.325 kPa) and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15.56 degrees Celsius) and has not been adjusted for risk.
3. The project will target the development of an estimated 479 MMboe of Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resource (100%) of oil and gas (287 MMboe 2C Contingent Resources, Woodside net economic interest). The potential reclassification of the estimated 479 MMboe from Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resources to Proved plus Probable (2P) Reserves will only occur following, and subject to, joint venture approval and regulatory approval of the field development plan (FDP).
4. 'Contingent Resources' are those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, but the applied project(s) are not yet considered mature enough for commercial development due to one or more contingencies. Contingent Resources are estimated and reported in accordance with SPE-PRMS guidelines and may include, for example, projects for which there are currently no viable markets, or where commercial recovery is dependent on technology under development, or where evaluation of the accumulation is insufficient to clearly assess commerciality. Contingent Resources are different from, and should not be construed as, Reserves. Contingent Resources estimates may not always mature to Reserves and do not necessarily represent future Reserves bookings. Contingent Resource volumes are reported at the 'Best Estimate' (P50) confidence level. Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resources are not compliant with SEC regulations. The SEC prohibits disclosure of oil and gas resources, including Contingent Resources, in SEC filings. However, Australian securities regulatory authorities allow disclosure of oil and gas resources, including Contingent Resources.
5. Woodside reports its petroleum resource estimates inclusive of all fuel consumed in operations. The Best Estimate (2C) Contingent Resources of 479 MMboe (gross) and 287 MMboe (net) targeted during the licence term include an estimated 15 MMboe and 9 MMboe of fuel consumed in operations respectively.
6. For this project, the reference points are the custody transfer points which are: for oil, the outlet connector of the FSO off-loading hose; and for gas, the inlet to the connecting residue gas pipeline.
7. Woodside applied both deterministic and probabilistic methods for this estimation of Contingent Resources. Statistical aggregation of uncertainty distributions has been used up to the project level.
8. 'MMbbl' means millions (10^6) of barrels of NGL, oil and condensate at standard oilfield conditions of 14.696 psi (101.325 kPa) and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15.56 degrees Celsius). 'MMboe' means millions (10^6) of barrels of oil equivalent. Natural gas volumes are converted to oil equivalent volumes via a constant conversion factor, which for Woodside is 5.7 Bcf of dry gas per 1 MMboe. Volumes of natural gas liquids, oil and condensate are converted from MMbbl to MMboe on a 1:1 ratio.
9. The estimates of petroleum contingent resources are based on and fairly represent information and supporting documentation prepared by, or under the supervision of, Mr Ben Stephens, Woodside's Vice President Reserves and Subsurface, who is a full-time employee of the company and a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Mr Stephen's qualifications include a Bachelor of Engineering (Petroleum Engineering) from the University of New South Wales, Australia, and 19 years of relevant experience.
10. *Quantified Resources*
    In accordance with the Guidelines regulating the procedure to quantify and certify the Reserves of the Nation issued by the National Hydrocarbons Commission of the United Mexican States, available in Spanish at: https://cnh.gob.mx/media/18296/lineamientos-que-regulan-el-procedimiento-de-cuantificacion-y-certificacion-de-reservas-de-la-nacion.pdf, the petroleum resources estimates will undergo the required certification process when and as established thereunder.

Other 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, Woodside Energy Group Ltd and its subsidiaries or Woodside Energy Group Ltd and 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.
- Numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided due to rounding.

Woodside approves investment in Trion development

LARGE, HIGH-QUALITY RESOURCE

Large conventional resource; targeting development of 479 MMboe gross 2C, 100%[1,2]

MATURE DEVELOPMENT

Well-characterised subsurface and confidence in cost and execution plan

DISCIPLINED INVESTMENT

Exceeds capital allocation framework targets and balances investment and shareholder returns

CLIMATE STRATEGY

Woodside net equity Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction targets remain unchanged by Trion approval[3,4]

CONFIDENCE INVESTING IN MEXICO

Aligned joint-venture and country ambition to grow production[2]

Targeting first oil 2028

Please refer to the "Disclaimer and important notices" section (including under the heading "Forward looking statements") for important cautionary information relating to forward looking statements.

1. 287 MMboe (2C Contingent Resource, net Woodside share). Refer to the "Notes to petroleum resource estimates" on slide 3 for further information on resource estimates.
2. Development remains subject to joint venture approval and regulatory approval of the field development plan (FDP).
3. Emissions resulting from Trion are subject to Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target and its net zero aspiration. These emissions will be managed in accordance with Woodside's decarbonisation strategy using the plans and practices disclosed in Woodside's Climate Report 2022. See sections 3.5 and 3.6 of Woodside's Climate Report 2022 for further information.
4. Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets are for net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, with a targeted reduction of 15% by 2025 and 30% by 2030, and an aspiration of net zero by 2050. The net emissions reduction targets are relative to a starting base representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016-2020 and may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Refer to the Glossary and Woodside's Climate Report 2022 for further information on the way in which Woodside defines and calculates greenhouse gas emissions.

Key project information

100,000 barrels per day semi-submersible floating production unit capacity

950,000 barrels floating storage capacity

24 development wells, in phased development

Unchanged targets for net equity Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction[1,2]

Two-thirds of resource expected to be produced within the first 10 years after start-up

Expected carbon intensity of 11.8 kgCO_2-e/boe average over life of the field, lower than the deepwater oil average[3]

>16% internal rate of return and <four-year payback period[4,5]

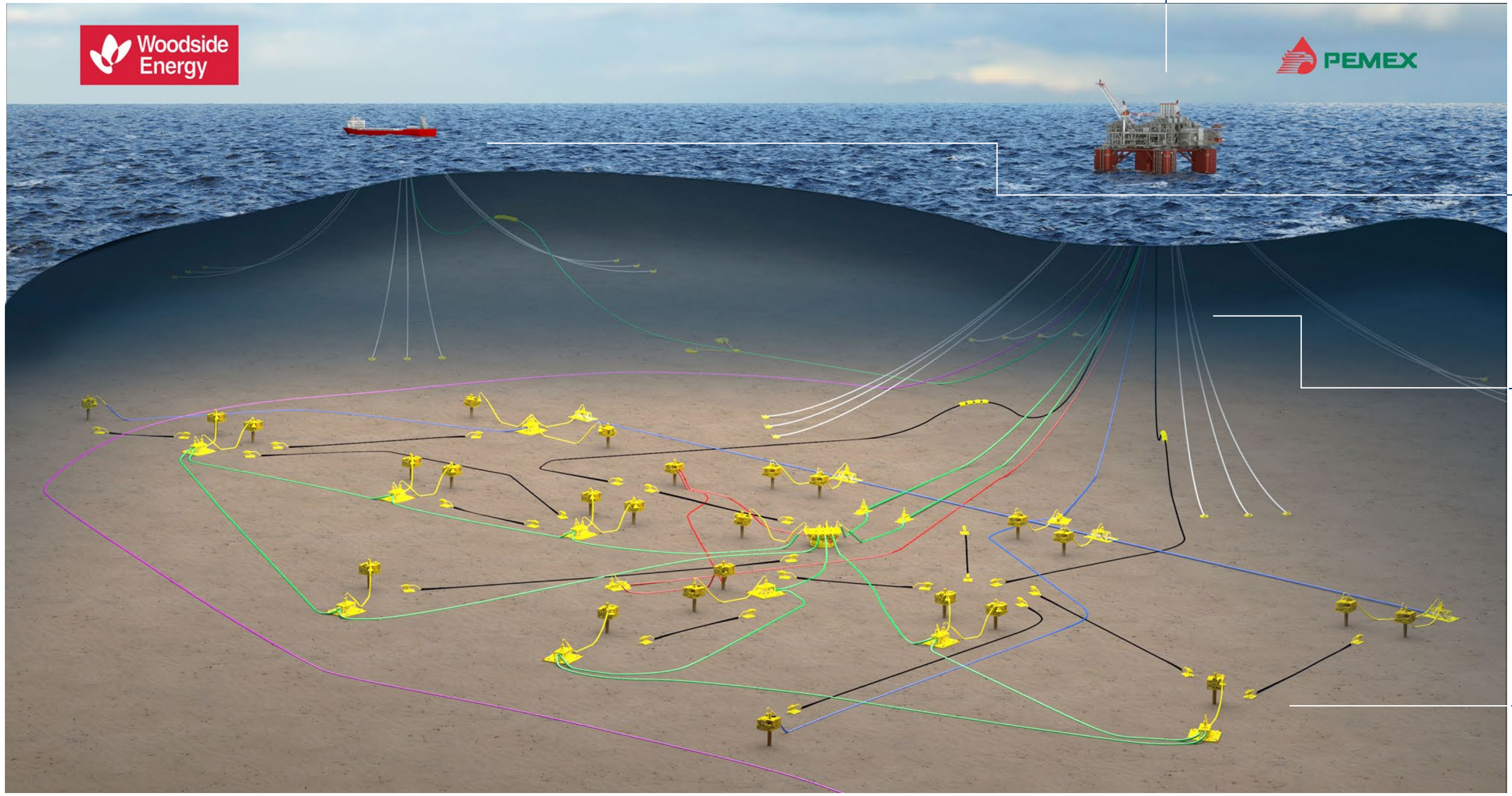
Balance sheet positioned to invest in growth opportunities, maintaining returns to shareholders

Forecast US$7.2 billion capital expenditure (100%), US$4.8 billion Woodside share including ~US$460 million capital carry[6]

Project tendering process has yielded ~70% total capital expenditure forecast as lump sum or fixed rates[7]

1. Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reduction targets are for net equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, with a targeted reduction of 15% by 2025 and 30% by 2030, and an aspiration of net zero by 2050. The net emissions reduction targets are relative to a starting base representative of the gross annual average equity Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over 2016-2020 and may be adjusted (up or down) for potential equity changes in producing or sanctioned assets with a final investment decision prior to 2021. Refer to the Glossary and Woodside's Climate Report 2022 for further information on the way in which Woodside defines and calculates greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Emissions resulting from Trion are subject to Woodside's net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target and its net zero aspiration. These emissions will be managed in accordance with Woodside's decarbonisation strategy using the plans and practices disclosed in Woodside's Climate Report 2022. See sections 3.5 and 3.6 of Woodside's Climate Report 2022 for further information.
3. Wood Mackenzie Emissions Benchmarking Tool. Expected lower carbon intensity of 11.8 kgCO_2-e/boe is relative to the global deepwater oil average of 15 kgCO_2-e/boe and global oil average of 27 kgCO_2-e/boe averaged over the period 2022 to 2032. Refer to slide 11 for further information.
4. The forecast IRR and payback period include the capital carry of approximately US$460m of capital expenditure to our joint venture partner, PEMEX. Forecast IRR excluding the capital carry is greater than 19%.
5. Forecast IRR and payback period assume Woodside equity of 60% in Trion; includes capital carry of approximately $460m of capital expenditure for PEMEX (at Woodside's final investment decision). IRR and payback period are a look forward from June 2023 and assume US$70/bbl (real terms 2022) Brent oil price. Payback period is calculated from undiscounted cash flows, RFSU + approximately 4 years.
6. Assumes Woodside equity of 60% in Trion, includes capital carry of approximately US$460m of capital expenditure for PEMEX. Total capital excludes forecast lease amount for the floating storage and offloading unit (FSO).
7. Forecast capital expenditure. Key contracts expected to be progressively executed following joint venture approval.

Mature development concept



1 **Floating production unit (FPU)**

- 100 kbbl/d oil, flexible to 120 kbbl/d during plateau
- 145 MMscf/d gas, 100% gas injection capability at 415 bara
- 140 kbbl/d seawater treatment and injection
- ~60 MW power generation
- ~24,700t hull and ~19,700t topsides[1]

2 **Floating storage and offloading unit (FSO)**

- Suezmax size hull with ~950 kbbl storage
- Vapor recovery unit to reduce emissions
- Cargo offloading to tandem-moored conventional tankers
- Provisions for dead-oil pumping back to FPU

3 **Subsea, umbilical, risers and flowlines (SURF)**

- Flexible flowline production loops to a central gathering manifold
- Flexible flowline gas injection/lift system
- Carbon steel water injection flowline
- Expandable infrastructure supports future infill wells development

4 **Wells and reservoir**

- Two lower Eocene stacked reservoirs
- 12 producers | 10 water injectors | 2 gas injectors
- Fluids: low CO_2 and no H_2S[2]
- Dual and single zone completion types

1. Dry not-to-exceed weight.
2. Trion's appraisal campaign fluid assessment measured reservoir CO_2 concentration at or below 1 mol%.

Confidence in development plan, cost and execution

MATURE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

High-quality seismic supplemented with ocean bottom node seismic

Six well penetrations, dispersed across field

>210m of core acquired and analysed

Facilities FEED complete following 30 months of engineering, de-risking design and supporting tendering process

Extensive risk assessment undertaken supporting new country entry

COST AND SCHEDULE

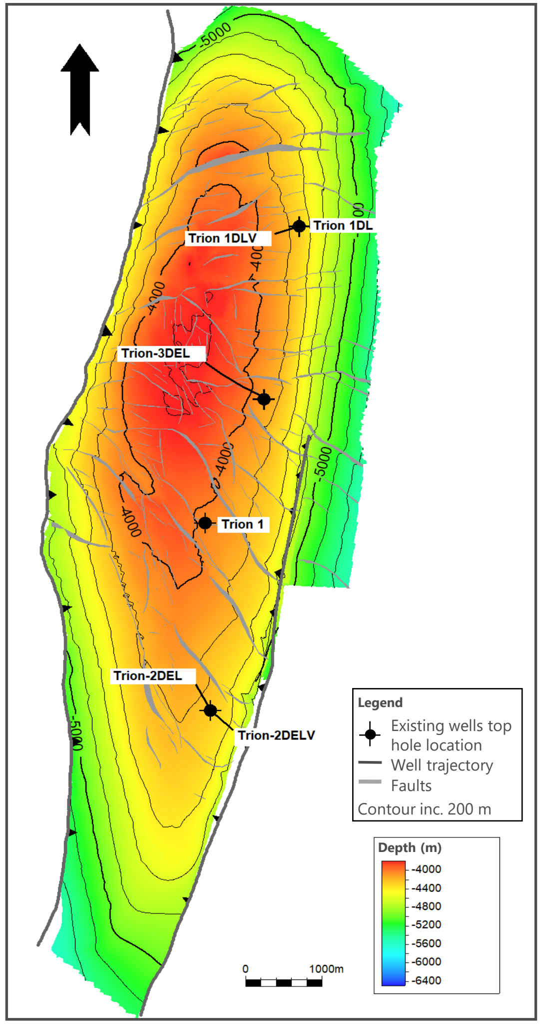
Major scopes competitively tendered

Tendering process has yielded ~70% of total capital expenditure forecast as lump sum or fixed rates with key contracts expected to be progressively executed following joint venture approval[1]

High-quality contractor pool

Long lead precommitments placed to reduce project schedule risk

Structure map



1. Forecast US$7.2 billion capital expenditure (100%), US$4.8 billion Woodside share including ~US$460 million of capital expenditure for PEMEX.

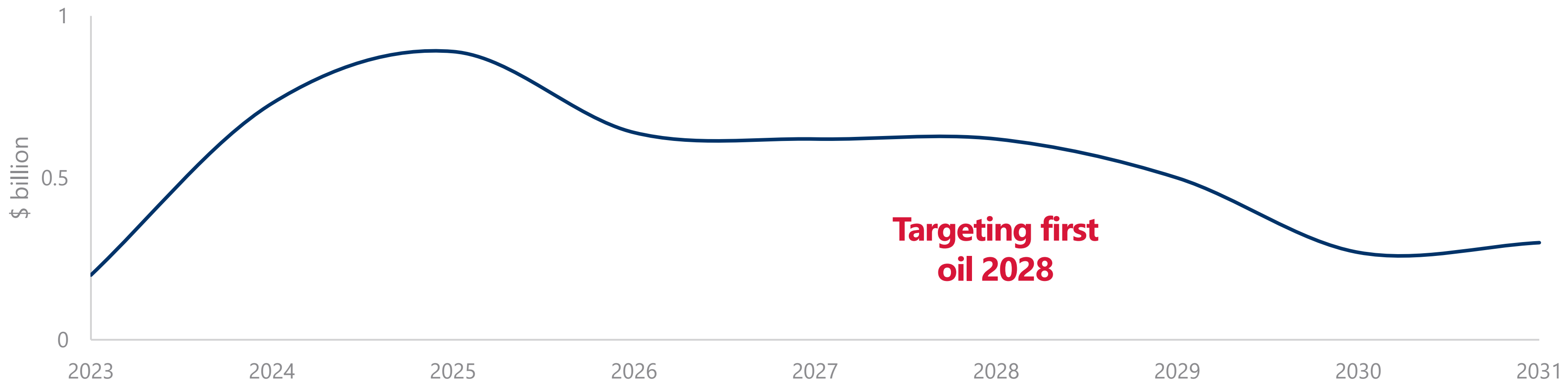
Woodside

Capital cost and integrated schedule

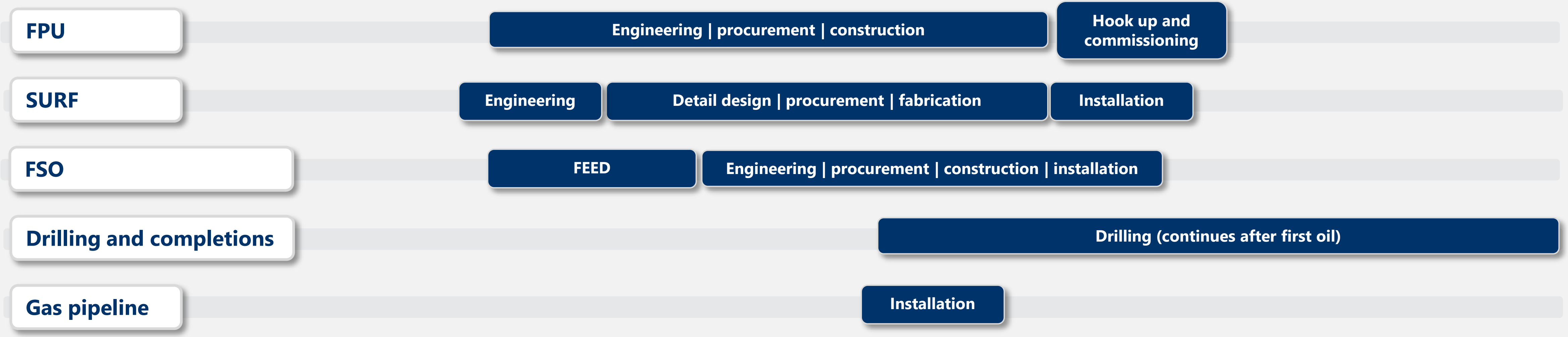
Forecast capital cost of US$7.2B (100%); US$4.8B Woodside share[1]

Peak spend 2025

Indicative annual capital expenditure, Woodside share



Indicative schedule



1. Assumes Woodside equity of 60% in Trion, includes capital carry of approximately US$460m of capital expenditure for PEMEX. Total capital excludes forecast lease amount for the floating storage and offloading unit (FSO).

Final investment decision considered climate-related factors

Climate considerations

1	**Investment attractiveness**	Expected >16% IRR and <four-year payback period, exceeding capital allocation framework targets[1] Expected all-in breakeven of <US$50/bbl (<US$43/bbl excluding capital carry) Woodside's economic assumptions include our view of credible future scenarios[2]
2	**Cashflow scenario analysis**	Forecast portfolio cashflow resilience is tested against IEA NZE pricing Resilience remains consistent with outcomes in the Climate Report 2022[3]
3	**Demand resilience**	Continued demand for oil expected across a range of pathways through the energy transition[4] Two-thirds of resource is expected to be produced within the first 10 years after start-up
4	**Climate related risks and opportunities**	No material changes to Woodside's exposure under TCFD framework due to a Trion investment
5	**Emissions profile – Scope 1 and 2[5]**	Expected carbon intensity of 11.8 kgCO_2-e/boe average over life of field Benchmarks below the industry average (15 kgCO_2-e/boe) for deepwater oil developments[6]
6	**Emissions profile – Scope 1, 2 and 3[5]**	Woodside portfolio remains less carbon intense than current industry average[7]

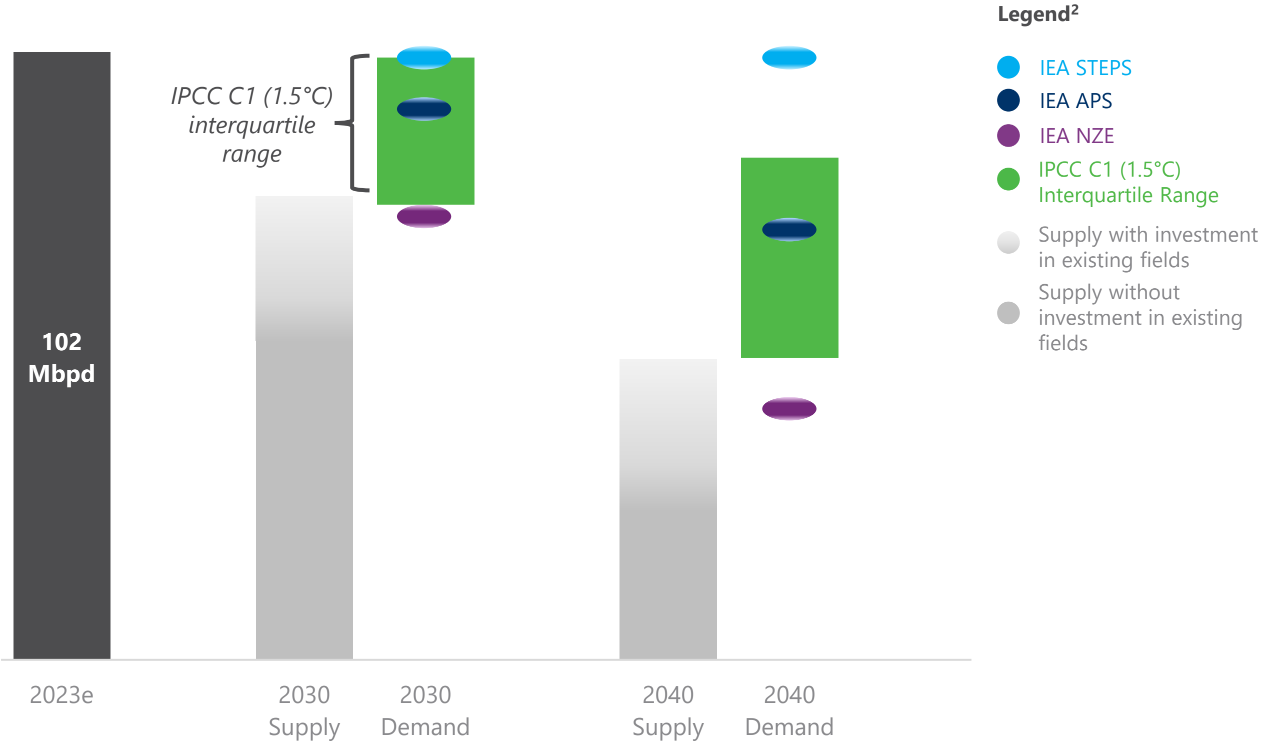
1. The forecast IRR and payback period take into account the capital carry of approximately US$460m of capital expenditure for PEMEX (at Woodside's final investment decision). IRR and the payback period are a look forward from June 2023 and assume US$70/bbl (real terms 2022) Brent oil price. Payback period is calculated from undiscounted cash flows, RFSU + approximately 4 years.
2. Please refer to Woodside's Climate Report 2022 page 27 for further details. Includes both Paris-aligned and non-Paris-aligned outcomes.
3. Please refer to Woodside's Climate Report 2022 section 3.3 beginning on page 24 for further details.
4. Please refer to slide 10 titled "Global oil demand through the energy transition" for further information.
5. Please refer to the Glossary on slide 13 for further information on the definition of Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions.
6. Wood Mackenzie Emissions Benchmarking Tool. Expected lower carbon intensity of 11.8 kgCO_2-e/boe is relative to the global deepwater oil average of 15 kgCO_2-e/boe and global oil average of 27 kgCO_2-e/boe averaged over the period 2022 to 2032. Refer to slide 11 for further information.
7. Woodside analysis, based on Woodside Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions data for 2022 relative to the Transition Pathway Initiative oil and gas sector mean. https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/companies/woodside-petroleum, assessment date 01 August 2022.

Global oil demand through the energy transition

Demand for oil expected to continue across a range of climate scenarios

Underlying decline of existing fields means additional investment may be needed to sustain supply

Oil supply demand chart[1]



1. IEA 2022. "World Energy Outlook 2022". IEA 2020. "The Oil and Gas Industry in Energy Transition". IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report Scenario Database hosted by IIASA for C1 pathways with no or limited overshoot of 1.5°C.
2. IEA 2022. "World Energy Outlook 2022". Net Zero Emissions (NZE) is an IEA scenario consistent with 1.5ºC warming. Announced Pledges (APS) is an IEA scenario consistent with 1.7ºC warming. Stated Policies (STEPS) is an IEA scenario associated with 2.5ºC warming.

37% reduction in forecast emissions intensity achieved through design

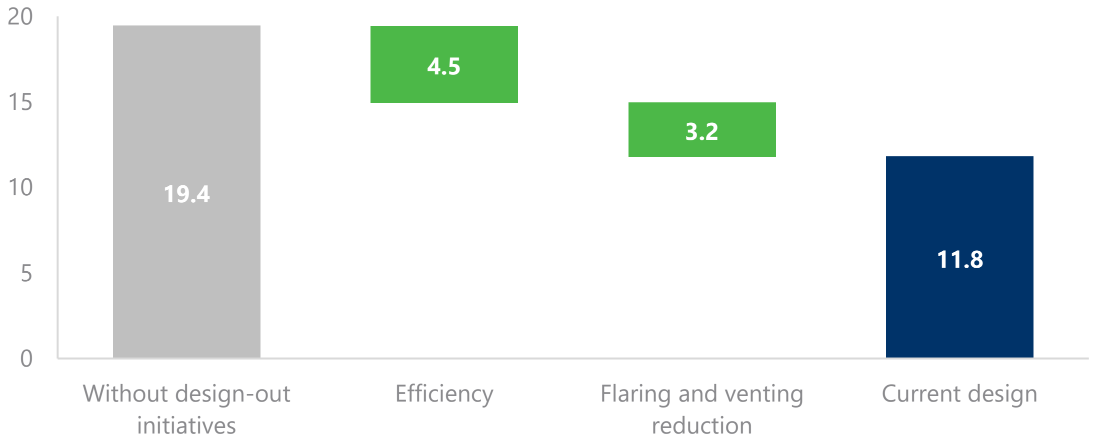
Focus on design out and operate out has reduced expected Trion carbon intensity to 11.8 kgCO_2-e/boe over life of field

Emissions reduction initiatives include high-efficiency compressor selection, waste heat recovery and low pressure vapor capture on FPU and FSO

Trion is among the lower intensity sources of oil

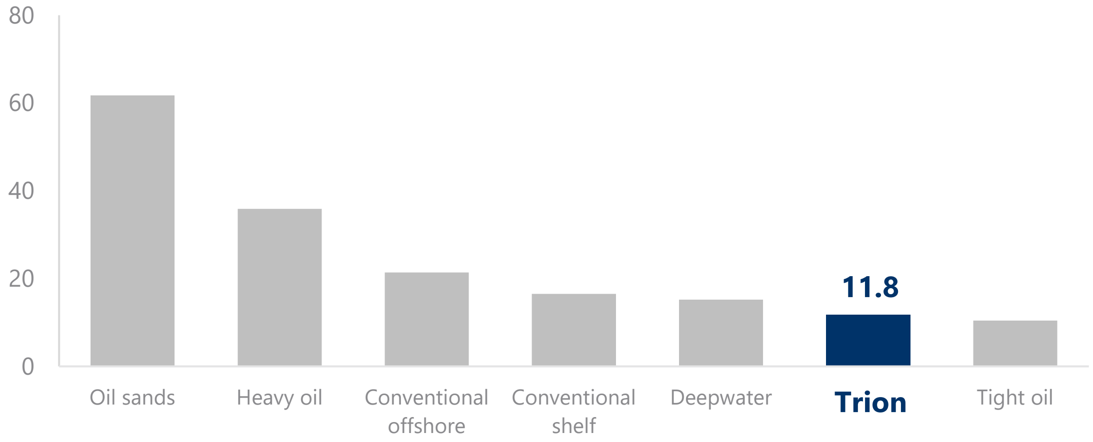
Estimated emissions intensity for Trion[1]

kgCO_2-e/boe



Average Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity for oil projects[2]

kgCO_2-e/boe



1. Minor differences due to rounding.
2. Wood Mackenzie Emissions Benchmarking Tool.

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Investing in Mexico

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY

Long history of oil and gas in country

Trion is aligned with country ambition to grow production

>US$10 billion in cumulative taxes and royalties to Mexico (100%)[1]

Field development plan is the key regulatory approval; to be submitted after joint venture approval

JOINT VENTURE

Strong relationship with PEMEX

PEMEX carry represents exploration and acquisition cost

Capital expenditure carry of ~US$460m remains at Woodside's final investment decision

COMMUNITY

Optimising local content for development and operation phases[2]

Education, community wellbeing and economic diversification focus for social programmes

Develop deepwater capabilities in country through collaboration with Mexican supply chain, local universities and training institutes

1. Taxes and royalties to be applied to the project per Mexican income tax law and per the Trion licence.
2. Local content requirement through development phase is 4% and through operation phase is 10%.

Glossary

$, $m, $B	US dollar unless otherwise stated, millions of dollars, billions of dollars
A$, AUD	Australian dollar
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
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 suitably defined plan or pathway to achieve that outcome.
Bara	Absolute pressure
Bcf	Billion cubic feet
boe, kboe, kbbl/d, MMboe, Bboe	Barrel of oil equivalent, thousand barrels of oil equivalent, thousand barrels of oil per day, million barrels of oil equivalent, billion barrels of oil equivalent
Capital expenditure	Includes capital additions on oil and gas properties and evaluation capitalised
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2-e	CO2 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[1]
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[2]
FDP	Field development plan
FEED	Front end engineering design
FID	Final investment decision
GHG or greenhouse gas	The seven greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol are: carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
GoM or GOM	Gulf of Mexico
IRR	Internal rate of return
JV	Joint venture
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
MMbbl	Million barrels
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
MMscf	Million standard cubic feet per day
MW	Megawatt
Net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions	Woodside's equity share of net Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions
Net zero	Net zero emissions are achieved when anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period. Where multiple greenhouse gases are involved, the quantification of net zero emissions depends on the climate metric chosen to compare emissions of different gases (such as global warming potential, global temperature change potential, and others, as well as the chosen time horizon)[3]
NGLs	Natural gas liquids
Operated and non-operated	Oil and gas joint venture participants will typically appoint one company as the operator, which will hold the contractual authority to manage joint venture activities on behalf of the joint venture participants. Where Woodside is the operator of a joint venture in which it holds an equity share, this report refers to that joint venture as being operated. Where another company is the operator of a joint venture in which Woodside holds an equity share, this report refers to that joint venture as being non-operated
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 estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials are estimated in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur (e.g. Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER), US EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)). Australian regulatory reporting principles have been used for emissions in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist[4]
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 estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, energy values and global warming potentials are estimated in accordance with the relevant reporting regulations in the jurisdiction where the emissions occur (e.g. Australian National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER), US EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)). Australian regulatory reporting principles have been used for emissions in jurisdictions where regulations do not yet exist[4]
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 data table on page 58 of the Climate Report 2022 for further information on the Scope 3 emissions categories reported by Woodside[4]
Target	In the context of Woodside's Climate strategy, 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
Tcf	Trillion cubic feet
USD	United States dollar
Woodside	Woodside Energy Group Ltd ACN 004 898 962 or its applicable subsidiaries.
YTD	Year to date

1. See IFRS Foundation 2021: Climate Related Disclosures Prototype. Appendix A. The IFRS published a further consultation document subsequent to the 2021 prototype. As it did not contain a updated definition of Paris-Aligned scenarios Woodside has retained use of the previous edition.
2. World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development 2004. "GHG Protocol: a corporate accounting and reporting standard".
3. IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)]. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press. Page 555.
4. World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development 2004. "GHG Protocol: a corporate accounting and reporting standard".

Head Office:
Woodside Energy Group Ltd
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA 6000

Postal Address:
GPO Box D188
Perth WA 6840
Australia
T: +61 8 9348 4000
F: +61 8 9214 2777
E: companyinfo@woodside.com

Woodside Energy Group Ltd
ABN 55 004 898 962

woodside.com