

W0. Introduction

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W0.1

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**(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Founded in 1971, DNO is Norway’s oldest oil company and the first to list on the Oslo Stock Exchange in 1981. Initially a North Sea player, our focus over the past two decades shifted to the Middle East region, home to the world’s most prolific oil resources. By tapping into its Norwegian heritage and leveraging our regional footprint, DNO has proven a nimble and successful operator, even in challenging environments. In 2004, DNO was the first international oil company to enter the Kurdistan-region of Iraq (KRI), at a time when the Kurdish region’s oil industry was virtually non-existent. We are now the leading international operator in terms of production and reserves in the KRI. At our flagship Tawke oil field, we began production in 2007 – just two years after the start of exploration activities. The neighbouring Peshkabir field was brought on production in 2017. Our operations in the region have among the lowest finding and development costs anywhere in the world. Combined with low lifting costs, this gives us a significant competitive advantage when oil prices are weak and strong cash flow when oil prices are robust.

DNO re-entered the North Sea in 2017, acquiring offshore exploration licenses in Norway and the UK. The company has since expanded to include several producing assets offshore Norway and the UK.

In 2022, DNO completed a transaction agreement pursuant to which RAK Petroleum plc transferred its ownership of Mondoil Enterprises LLC to DNO. Following this transaction, DNO holds an indirect 33.33 percent interest in the privately-held Foxtrot International which has stakes in two offshore blocks in Côte d'Ivoire.

Wherever we operate, we look to minimize risk and maximize success through smart exploration, and when a discovery is made, fast-track production. We are committed to safe, environmentally responsible and ethically sound operations.

DNO’s Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Policy is clear concerning our commitments to all aspects of HSSE including our environmental commitments:

- Minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities;
- Promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations; and
- Contribute to the sustainable development of the regions where we operate.

Business Units' (BU) internal assurance processes combined with oversight from the corporate management and the Board of Directors through its HSSE Committee ensure we meet our commitments.

W-OG0.1a

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**(W-OG0.1a) Which business divisions in the oil & gas sector apply to your organization?**

Upstream

W0.2

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**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

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**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

- Iraq
- Norway
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Yemen

## W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

## W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

## W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

## W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
DNO office in Dubai, UAE	In 2022, DNO had one office but no field operations in the UAE. Water use at the office is not included in this disclosure because it is trivial compared to the water usage in our field operations. We estimate that the water usage by all of our offices to be less than 0.5% of our field operations. Therefore, office water use is insignificant (thus not included in this disclosure).
DNO's office in the UK	In 2022, DNO had one office in the UK, water use at the office is not included in this disclosure because it is trivial compared to the water usage in our field operations. We estimate that the water usage by all of our offices to be less than 0.5% of our field operations. Therefore, office water use is insignificant (thus not included in this disclosure).
DNO's offices in Norway	In 2022, DNO had two offices in Norway. Water use at these offices is not included in this disclosure because it is trivial compared to the water usage in our field operations. We estimate that the water usage by all of our offices to be less than 0.5% of our field operations. Therefore, office water use is insignificant (thus not included in this disclosure).

## W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	Listed on Oslo Stock Exchange with ticker "DNO"

## W1. Current state

### W1.1

**(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Important	<p>DNO uses water for a variety of purposes, including for oil and gas drilling operations, for ancillary services needed to process crude oil produced before sales (e.g., heat exchangers in processing plants) and for human consumption (at offices and camps).</p> <p>Availability of quality water is important for both our operations and wellbeing of our staff. Water quantity and quality are important for effective and safe field operations.</p> <p>Note that we have chosen "important" and not "vital" for direct use because one can, if necessary, invest in water purification projects to bring the lower quality water (which is not in shortage, for instance produced water from our operations) to the desired quality for onsite use.</p> <p>We do not expect this rating to change within our short/medium-term planning horizon (0-5 years) because we do not foresee material changes in our operations or availability of water.</p> <p>In our indirect operations, DNO - like other oil and gas companies - relies on a global supply chain to procure the equipment it needs. Building and transporting equipment relies on availability of various quality levels of water, depending on the type of the equipment (e.g., high-grade steel used for drilling and cement used in construction activities).</p> <p>Note that, as for direct use, we have chosen "important" and not "vital" because one can, if necessary, invest in water purification projects to bring the lower quality water to the desired quality (e.g., sea water desalination).</p> <p>We do not expect this rating to change within our short/medium-term planning horizon (0-5 years) because we do not foresee material changes in terms of water in our global supply chain.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Not very important	<p>We do not use these water types and hence their quality and quantity are not relevant to our operations.</p> <p>We have assessed these two categories as "not very important" because lower quality water can be treated and used as substitutes to meet required specifications. We do not expect this ranking to change materially in our short/medium-term planning horizon (0-5 years).</p> <p>It is of note that we are planning to use produced water for reservoir pressure management in one of our oil fields in Kurdistan (direct use of water) starting from late 2023. Therefore, depending on the realized demand for produced water, the ranking may change.</p>

**W1.2**

**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	Daily	Measurement method varies across facilities; we use water meters (flowmeters), tank level readings, and weighbridges (to weigh road tankers supplying water to some of our Kurdistan operations)	<p>We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq:</p> <p>In Kurdistan our operations are on land. We monitor and measure water withdrawals from a nearby river and from DNO-operated water wells. We also procure water through third-parties (via road tankers), volumes of which are also monitored and measured. All volume measurements are done on a daily basis.</p> <p>In Norway and the UK, our operations are offshore. Water is supplied to our rigs from the shore through third-party vessels. In addition to this, some water is withdrawn from the sea. These volumes are measured when required by the relevant regulations. When a measurement is required, they are done at the required frequency (often daily).</p> <p>We have improved the coverage and accuracy of our water monitoring/measurement program in 2022, notably by installing 25 new water meters in our Tawke license facilities in Kurdistan, which account for the majority of DNO's water use.</p>
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Daily	Measurement method varies across facilities; we use water meters (flowmeters), tank level readings, and weighbridges (to weigh road tankers supplying water to some of our Kurdistan operations)	<p>We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq:</p> <p>In Kurdistan our operations are on land. We monitor and measure water withdrawals from a nearby river and from DNO-operated water wells. We also procure water through third-parties (via road tankers), volumes of which are also monitored and measured. All volume measurements are done on a daily basis.</p> <p>In Norway and the UK, our operations are offshore. Water is supplied to our rigs from the shore through third-party vessels. In addition to this, some water is withdrawn from the sea. These volumes are measured when required by the relevant regulations. When a measurement is required, they are done at the required frequency (often daily).</p> <p>We have improved the coverage and accuracy of our water monitoring/measurement program in 2022, notably by installing 25 new water meters in our Tawke license facilities in Kurdistan, which account for the majority of DNO's water use.</p>
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	100%	Daily	We use water meters (flowmeters) to measure quantity of produced water,	We measure (via flowmeters) the quantity of the produced water in all of our oil and gas operations. This is done on a continuous basis (and reported on a daily basis).

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	Yearly	In our operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which account for the majority of our water use, we use external labs to test for chemical parameters and our own lab for biological parameters. In our operations in Norway and the UK, external labs are used to test for relevant parameters depending on operational needs and applicable regulations. The frequency of measurement is at least once a year or at intervals required by the relevant regulations.	We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq: In Kurdistan, we have two licenses: Tawke and Baeshiqa: Tawke license: we test quality of water we withdraw from a nearby river as well as DNO-operated water wells in addition to water delivered by third parties. These tests were done two times in 2022. Baeshiqa license: We monitor and test quality of water withdrawn from DNO-operated wells in addition to water delivered by third-parties. This was done three times in 2022.  In addition to Kurdistan, DNO has operations in offshore Norway and the UK. Any water withdrawals were from seawater. No testing of water quality was required by applicable regulations and industry practices for our activities in these countries.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Daily	Discharge volumes are calculated through combination of flowmeters and water tank level readings.	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only relevant category to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored and reported when required by the applicable regulations.  Sewage is not included in our reported volumes, consistent with the CDP guidelines, as we estimate the volumes to be relatively small (less than 5% of total water withdrawal).
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Daily	Discharge volumes are calculated through combination of flowmeters and water tank level readings.	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only relevant category to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored and reported when required by the applicable regulations.  Note that sewage is not included in our reported volumes, consistent with the CDP guidelines, as we estimate the volumes to be relatively small (less than 5% of total water withdrawal).
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only water discharge category relevant to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported when required by the applicable environmental and oil and gas regulations. Oil and gas operations in both countries are heavily regulated.  DNO did not directly treat any discharged water in 2022 (any such treatments were done by third-parties such as drilling rig operators) thus this category was not relevant to DNO in 2022. This may change in future depending on the nature of our operations offshore Norway and the UK (e.g., operating a production platform).
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only water discharge category relevant to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported when required by the applicable environmental and oil and gas regulations.  Measuring the quality of discharge water for our operations in 2022 was not required by relevant regulations and industry practices therefore, we have chosen "not relevant".
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only water discharge category relevant to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported when required by the applicable environmental and oil and gas regulations.  Measuring the quality of discharge water for our operations in 2022 was not required by relevant regulations and industry practices therefore, we have chosen "not relevant".
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only water discharge category relevant to our operations in 2022 is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in the UK. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored, measured and reported when required by the applicable regulations.  Temperature measurement was not required by the environmental regulations and industry practices applicable to our offshore operations in the UK in 2022 therefore, we have chosen the "Not Relevant" answer.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Daily	Measurement method varies across facilities; we use water meters (flowmeters), tank level readings, and weighing road tankers used for water delivery.	We monitor and quantify our total water consumption through measuring our water withdrawals and discharges. The cumulative water consumption is calculated from the formula below: Total consumption = Total Withdrawal – Total Discharge  The frequency of this calculated number is daily (consistent with daily measurement of withdrawal and discharge volumes).  In 2022, we improved the reliability and accuracy of our water accounting through installing 25 additional water meters in our Tawke license facilities in Kurdistan, which account for more than 90% of our water use.
Water recycled/reused	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This category was not relevant to DNO in 2022. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, there are currently no water recycling facilities. In Norway and the UK, DNO did not have any operations in 2022 which involved reuse/ recycle of water.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Daily	Daily inspections by staff	DNO has detailed Health, Safety, and Environmental regulations and standards, which cover sanitation, hand washing and hygiene. All facilities are checked on a daily basis to ensure they meet the standards.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	523	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Total water withdrawn across our business was 523 mega liters in 2022, compared to 430.1 mega liters in 2021. The increase was 22% and therefore we have chosen "Higher" (in the absence of clear definitions from CDP for thresholds, we consider 20-50% to be the range for the "Higher" category).</p> <p>The increase was driven mainly by higher activity in our Kurdistan operations, in addition to improved measurement and accounting of water withdrawals.</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level, which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>
Total discharges	6.5	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Our total water discharge in 2022 (6.5 mega liters) did not change materially on absolute terms compared to 2021 (4.3 mega liters), considering the scale of our water withdrawal figure (523 mega liters in 2022). Due to the small change (2.2 mega liters) in absolute terms, we have chosen "About the same". It is of note that the relative (percentage) change was large, 51% (from 4.3 mega liters in 2021 to 6.5 mega liters in 2022). However, because the increase was insignificant compared to our total water withdrawal (2.2 mega liters compared to 523 mega liters), we have chosen "about the same".</p> <p>This category represents occasional water discharged to the sea in our offshore Norway and the UK operations.</p> <p>We do not expect this number to change significantly (in absolute terms) in near future.</p>
Total consumption	516.5	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Our water consumption totalled 516.5 mega liters in 2022, compared to 430.1 mega liters in 2021. The increase of 22% was driven mainly by higher activity in our Kurdistan operations, in addition to improved measurement and accounting of water withdrawals, discharge and thus consumption.</p> <p>The increase was 22% and therefore we have chosen "Higher" (in the absence of clear definitions from CDP for thresholds, we consider 20-50% to be the range for the "Higher" category).</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>

W-OG1.2c

**(W-OG1.2c) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?**

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals - upstream	523	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Total water withdrew across our business was 523 mega liters in 2022, compared to 430.1 mega liters in 2021. The increase was 22% and therefore we have chosen "Higher" (in the absence of clear definitions from CDP for thresholds, we consider 20-50% to be the range for the "Higher" category).</p> <p>The increase was driven mainly by higher activity in our Kurdistan operations, in addition to improved measurement and accounting of water withdrawals.</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>
Total discharges – upstream	6.5	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Our total water discharge in 2022 (6.5 mega liters) did not change materially on absolute terms compared to 2021 (4.3 mega liters), considering the scale of our water withdrawal figure (523 mega liters in 2022).</p> <p>Due to the small change (2.2 mega liters) in absolute terms, we have chosen "About the same". It is of note that the relative (percentage) change was large, 51% (from 4.3 mega liters in 2021 to 6.5 mega liters in 2022). However, because the increase was insignificant compared to our total water withdrawal (2.2 mega liters compared to 523 mega liters), we have chosen "about the same".</p> <p>This category represents occasional water discharged to the sea in our offshore Norway and the UK operations.</p> <p>We do not expect this number to change significantly (in absolute terms) in near future.</p>
Total consumption – upstream	516.5	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>Our water consumption totalled 516.5 mega liters in 2022, compared to 430.1 mega liters in 2021. The increase of 22% was driven primarily by higher activity in our Kurdistan operations, in addition to improved measurement and accounting of water withdrawals, discharge and thus consumption.</p> <p>The increase was 22% and therefore we have chosen "Higher" (in the absence of clear definitions from CDP for thresholds, we consider 20-50% to be the range for the "Higher" category).</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>
Total withdrawals - midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – midstream/downstream	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total withdrawals – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – chemicals	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total withdrawals – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total discharges – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total consumption – other business division	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	76-99	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	<p>The bulk of our water withdrawal (76-99%) occurs in the northern part of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq at our Tawke license. The water demand of the Tawke license is met via a nearby river and multiple water wells in addition to occasional third-party tanker deliveries.</p> <p>Using the WRI Aqueduct platform and selecting the "Water Stress" criterion, the Tawke license falls in the borderline between "Medium High" (20-40%) and "High" (40-80%) categories. Therefore, we have chosen that "76-99% of our withdrawals are from areas with water stress" to answer this question.</p> <p>DNO has a second license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, called the Baeshiqa license. This license is in early phases of development thus water demand is insignificant compared to the Tawke license. Using the WRI Aqueduct platform and selecting the "Water Stress" criterion, this license is in the "Medium High" (20-40%) category.</p> <p>Water withdrawal in our Kurdistan operations totalled 522 mega liters, compared to 422 in 2021. The change was therefore an increase of 24%. In the absence of clear definitions from CDP for thresholds, we consider 20-50% to be the range for the "Higher" category.</p> <p>The increase in water withdrawal was driven mainly by higher field activity in our Kurdistan operations, in addition to improved measurement and accounting of water withdrawals, discharge and thus consumption.</p> <p>It is of note that we have not experienced any shortage of water impacting our operations in Kurdistan region of Iraq. The volume of water flowing through our nearby river is very much larger than our water withdrawals. Water wells have also been performing strongly and we do not have concerns over water shortage in the foreseeable future.</p> <p>For DNO's operations in offshore Norway and the UK, the WRI tool marks both areas as no/little risk which is consistent with our experience. Water is not considered a scarce resource in neither Norway nor the UK.</p>

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	206	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>This relates to water sourced from a nearby river used in our Tawke field operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. The volumes in 2022 (206 mega liters) were 86% higher compared to the 2021 volumes (111 mega liters). We categorize an increase of more than 50% as a "Much higher" change; therefore, we have chosen "Much higher" for the comparison with the previous year. The increase was primary due to the higher field activity in our operations.</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	7.8	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>This relates to sea water used for our offshore operations in Norway and the UK. Change from 2021 (4.8 mega liters) to 2022 (7.8 mega liters) in absolute terms (3 mega liters) was relatively small compared to our total water withdrawal (523 mega liters in 2022), therefore we have chosen "About the Same". The small increase is due to higher activity level in 2022.</p> <p>Note that annual change in percentage numbers (62%) was large. But the increase was insignificant compared to our total water withdrawal (3 mega liters compared to 523 mega liters), thus we have chosen "about the same".</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is not realistic because our water demand is driven mainly by our activity level which itself can change year-to-year. Our activity level is a function of both DNO-specific factors (e.g., reservoir performance, thus need for less/more drilling) and external factors (e.g., global oil demand and price).</p>
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	133.4	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>This relates to water withdrawn from multiple DNO-operated water wells for our operations in the Tawke license (and at a much lower scale at the Baeshiqa license) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Our current view is that the groundwater is renewable based on historical performance of the water wells and our understanding of the regional aquifer.</p> <p>The volumes in 2022 (133.4 mega liters) were "Lower" (by 35%) compared to the 2021 level (204.7 mega liters). This decrease (despite increase in overall field activity) is explained by the increase in alternative water sources (withdrawals from a nearby river and deliveries by third parties).</p> <p>We consider a decrease of between 20% and 50% to represent "Lower" category. Therefore, we have chosen "Lower" for the change versus the previous year (35%).</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly.</p>
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>As per note above, our current assessment is that our withdrawal from groundwater is from renewable sources. Therefore, the non-renewable category is not applicable to us.</p> <p>We do not have any indications of any material change in this category within the foreseeable future.</p>
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>All produced water is injected back into the underground reservoir. Therefore, the figure does not need to be disclosed to understand DNO's water balance.</p> <p>We consider the figure confidential as it may be market sensitive information, and since it is not required to understand our water balance, we do not disclose it.</p>
Third party sources	Relevant	182.8	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>We have operations both onshore and offshore:</p> <p>Kurdistan (onshore): We procure some water for our operations through third-party road tankers.</p> <p>The UK and Norway (offshore): This includes water supplied to our offshore drilling operations via third-party vessels.</p> <p>Total volumes in 2022 (182.8 mega liters) were 67% higher compared to the 2021 volumes (109.8), mainly due to higher activity level in our field operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.</p> <p>We consider an increase of 67% to represent "Much higher" since it is above the 50% threshold.</p> <p>Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly.</p>

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2022 and 2021, we did not discharge any water in this category. Therefore, this was not relevant.</p> <p>We do not anticipate any changes in this category in the foreseeable future.</p>
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	6.5	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	<p>This relates to the (small) quantities of water occasionally discharged to the sea in our offshore operations in Norway and the UK. Any such discharge is based on the Discharge Permits issued by the relevant regulatory bodies.</p> <p>Total volumes in 2022 were 6.50 mega liters, not significantly different from 2021 volumes (4.27 mega liters), therefore we have chosen "About the Same". The volume of our discharge to sea is driven by the nature and level of our offshore activities. We do not anticipate any significant changes in this category in the next 1-5 years</p>
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2022 and 2021, we did not discharge any water in this category. Therefore, this is not relevant to our company.</p> <p>We do not anticipate any changes in this category in the foreseeable future.</p>
Third-party destinations	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>In 2022 and 2021, we did not discharge any water in this category. Therefore, this is not relevant to our company.</p> <p>We do not anticipate any changes in this category in the foreseeable future.</p>

W1.3



**(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.**

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	1377	523	2.63288718 929254	Forward trends in oil & gas prices and thus our revenues are highly uncertain; therefore, we don't find it useful to forecast anticipated changes in our water intensity with revenues as its denominator. We consider the per barrel figure (see W-OG1.3a) a more useful metric. We don't anticipate a significant change in our water consumption within the next 0-5 years. Note the revenue figure is in USD million.

**W-OG1.3**

**(W-OG1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?**

Yes

**W-OG1.3a**

**(W-OG1.3a) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.**

**Business division**

Upstream

**Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

0.01

**Numerator: water aspect**

Total water withdrawals

**Denominator**

Barrel of oil equivalent

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Our operated production in 2022 (39,286,232 barrels of oil equivalent, boe) decreased by 1% compared to 2021 (39,680,245 boe).

Our total water withdrawal in 2022 was 523 mega liters (section W-OG1.2c), compared to 430.139 mega liters in 2021 (increase of 21.6%).

Explanation for the change from 2021: The increase was driven by higher level of activity (e.g., drilling) in 2022 as well as improved water accounting in 2022.

Therefore, the water intensity in 2022 is calculated as:

$523.00/39.286 = 13.3$  liters per barrels of oil equivalent (boe) ~ 0.01 m3/boe

The comparable 2021 number is  $430.139/39.68 = 10.8$  liters per barrels of oil equivalent (boe) ~ 0.01 m3/boe

Internal use of the metrics: Monitoring and reducing water intensity has become more important to DNO's management in the last three years (an example being DNO submitting this water disclosure starting in 2020). Also water usage, trends, and reduction efforts are reported to and discussed with DNO's senior management. DNO has already put a water policy in place and is working on introducing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to benchmark its strategy and progress compared to the industry peers in the next two years.

Future trends: Providing reliable forecast of future trends is challenging partly because our activity level (thus water demand) can vary year to year (e.g., depending on how many wells we drill). Additionally, we are working to further improve the accuracy of our water accounting which should help us in better forecasting our water intensity in future.

**W1.4**

**(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?**

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	DNO's only product from its operated assets (scope of this disclosure) was crude oil in 2022. Crude oil in the processed form (i.e., ready for sales) is not classified as a hazardous material by the regulatory authorities applicable to DNO's operated assets in 2022.

**W1.5**

**(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?**

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	No	We are planning to do so within the next two years	The relevant suppliers over whom we can have influence consist of various local suppliers which provide a variety of services to our operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (our largest area of activity). However, these local suppliers are often small companies or family businesses and each of their water use is insignificant (compared to our total water use for instance). Despite that, as water-related issues are becoming increasingly important globally, we are planning to engage with these suppliers in the next two years. The first step of this engagement will be understanding their water usage. Once this step is complete, we will be able to work with the suppliers to develop fit-for-purpose policies or strategies to reduce water usage.
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	No	Judged to be unimportant	Excluding the suppliers (addressed in previous section), main relevant stakeholders within our value chain, in terms of water use, are our joint venture partners with which DNO works in its upstream portfolio. We are able to influence our partners but we do not have control over them. In offshore Norway and the UK, DNO is the operator in some of its licenses while it is the non-operator in the others. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, DNO is operator in all of its licenses.  Engagement over water use is more relevant to DNO for licenses in which DNO is not an operator (i.e., part of its portfolio in Norway and the UK). Since neither Norway nor the UK is considered to be water-stressed, and both countries have well developed offshore regulatory regimes, including for water, we do not consider engagement on water use to be a business priority at this time.

**W2. Business impacts**

**W2.1**

**(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?**

No

**W2.2**

**(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?**

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	no fines

**W3. Procedures**

**W3.1**

**(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?**

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	DNO has only upstream oil and gas activities. These are heavily regulated by relevant authorities in the countries where we operate in addition to DNO's internal processes and procedures to ensure minimize adverse effects on the environment, including water ecosystems and human health.  DNO's Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Policy is clear concerning our commitments to all aspects of HSSE including our environmental commitments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities;</li> <li>• Promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations; and</li> <li>• Contribute to the sustainable development of the regions where we operate</li> </ul> Based on relevant environmental regulations and industry practices, DNO has established company-wide and business unit-specific policies and processes for identifying, assessing and responding to various water-related issues, including potential water pollutants in our operations.	<Not Applicable>

**W3.1a**

**(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.**

**Water pollutant category**

Oil

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**

DNO is an upstream oil and gas company. Upstream operations involve a large set of chemicals and crude oil as the primary product, some of which may have the potential to have adverse impacts on the environment and human health. Listing all such chemicals is not realistic for this disclose. However, as explained in section W3.1, DNO manages and mitigates these risks as part of its company-wide risk management system, which among other things considers applicable environmental regulations and relevant industry best practices.

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts**

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience  
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements  
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response  
Provision of best practice instructions on product use  
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements  
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements  
Upgrading of process equipment/methods

**Please explain**

DNO has only upstream oil and gas activities. These are heavily regulated by relevant authorities in the countries where we operate in addition to DNO's internal processes and procedures to ensure minimize adverse effects on the environment, including water ecosystems and human health. Each Business Unit has a dedicated environment team which is accountable for identifying and classifying potential water pollutants as well as putting preventive/ corrective measures in place.

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### W3.3

**(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?**

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

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### W3.3a

**(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.**

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Enterprise risk management

**Tools and methods used**

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard  
Other, please specify (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM))

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water quality at a basin/catchment level  
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Status of ecosystems and habitats  
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

**Stakeholders considered**

Employees  
Investors  
Local communities  
Regulators

**Comment**

Risk management - DNO's quarterly risk assessment process includes assessment of risk with impact on "Environment and Sustainability", ensuring such risks are identified and mitigated appropriately.

In addition, risks due to extreme weather conditions related to water (e.g. floods, landslides, storms) are assessed and mitigated (as relevant) during both the day-to-day operations (e.g. drilling offshore) and long-term business planning (e.g. pipeline integrity at river crossing and impact of possible landslides caused by heavy rain).

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>DNO has a well-established process for identifying, assessing and managing various relevant risks (including water-related issues) within our direct operations based on a Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM), which is included in our company-wide risk and opportunity assessment process.</p> <p>In contrast to our direct operations, assessing water-related risks across our value chain, especially suppliers, is not considered a business priority at the moment and we do not have sufficient and reliable visibility into our global value chain to be able to assess their water-related risks.</p>	<p>The nature of our operations (oil and gas exploration and production) and our geographical footprint (Kurdistan region of Iraq, Norway, and the UK) have large implications for the contextual issues we consider (highlighted in section W3.3a).</p> <p>Environmental protection, including ecosystems, have higher focus in our offshore Norway and the UK operations partly due to the larger consequences of (and remediation efforts needed for) an offshore oil and gas pollution. In our onshore Kurdistan operations, availability of water is more relevant and important compared to our offshore operations because Kurdistan is a water stressed area. Engagement with regulators and complying with regulations as well as availability of safe water for our staff use are important across all of our portfolio.</p>	<p>The nature of our operations (oil and gas exploration and production) and our geographical footprint (Kurdistan region of Iraq, Norway, and the UK) have large implications for the contextual issues we consider (and consequently highlighted in section W3.3a).</p> <p>Environmental protection, including ecosystems, have higher focus in our offshore Norway and the UK operations partly due to the larger consequences of (and remediation efforts needed for) an offshore oil and gas pollution. In our onshore Kurdistan operations, availability of water and managing potential stakeholder conflicts (e.g., with local communities over shared freshwater resources) become more relevant and important compared to our offshore operations because Kurdistan is a water stressed area. Engagement with regulators and complying with regulations as well as availability of safe water for our staff use are important across all of our portfolio.</p>	<p>On a quarterly basis, we carry out a "bottom-up" risk identification, assessment and review process across the company in which key risks and opportunities are identified and analyzed. Mitigations are put in place and these are then managed and monitored at both the Business Unit (BU) level and the Corporate level. All risks are assigned to competent owners who have the responsibility of following the closure of actions to control and/or reduce risk. The results of the process are reviewed by the Corporate management. All resulting business risks that are considered to have a substantive impact on the Company are reported to the Board's Audit Committee and or to the Board's Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee.</p>

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

DNO defines financial impact in terms of both probability of occurrence and consequence should it occur. Financial impact assessment is also part of strategic impact assessment.

DNO uses a five-by-five matrix for financial and strategic risk assessment, a common practice among oil and gas companies. The probability (likelihood of occurrence) dimension of the matrix has five options (Very Unlikely, Unlikely, Possible, Likely and Very Likely). The consequence dimension of the matrix has five options as well (Minimal, Minor, Significant, Major and Catastrophic).

Risks which are deemed substantive are those that combine either Significant consequence with Very Likely probability of occurrence; Major consequence with Likely or Very Likely probability of occurrence; or Catastrophic consequences with Unlikely, Possible, Likely or Very Likely probability of occurrence.

A substantive risk is thus either:

- A risk which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million;
- A risk which is Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or
- A risk which is Unlikely to occur which has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses of more than USD 100 million (minimum threshold to have a Catastrophic consequence).

Any risk that does not meet the above criteria (e.g., leading to losses below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive.

Specifically in the context of water-related risks and opportunities which is the scope of this question, we apply the same metrics discussed above (a five-by-five matrix on two dimensions of probability and consequence) in assessing any water-related risk and opportunity with substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

**W4.1b**

**(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?**

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1	1-25	This risk relates to having to potentially halt oil production operations at our Tawke field (within the Tawke license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq) due to excessive seasonal high river flows causing integrity risks to one of our oil pipelines which crosses a river.  To mitigate this risk, DNO has performed a major upgrade to the physical protection measures at the river crossing over the last three years.  Note that DNO operates two licenses in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Tawke and Baeshiqa, both of which host multiple facilities such as oil processing units and pipelines. This risk relates to one of the pipelines within the Tawke license. We have therefore 1-25% of DNO's company-wide facilities.

**W4.1c**

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

**Country/Area & River basin**

Iraq	Tigris & Euphrates
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**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

1-25

**Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities**

<Not Applicable>

**% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities**

Less than 1%

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

Less than 1%

**Comment**

This risk relates to having to potentially halt oil production operations at our Tawke field (within the Tawke license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq) due to excessive seasonal river flowrates causing integrity risks to one of our oil pipelines which crosses a river.

To mitigate this risk, DNO has performed a major upgrade to the physical protection measures at the river crossing over the last three years.

Note that DNO operates two licenses in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Tawke and Baeshiqa, both of which host multiple facilities such as oil processing units and pipelines. This risk relates to one of the pipelines within the Tawke license. We have therefore 1-25% of DNO's company-wide facilities.

Note that any potential shut-in of operations due to this risk is deemed to last less than a week, therefore we do not expect this risk to have substantial effects on our annual production and revenues. Therefore, the effect on DNO's oil and gas production and associated revenues are estimated to be less than 1% (calculated based on the share of DNO's production that flows through this pipeline and the estimated time to repair or put in place alternative shipment routes).

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**W4.2**

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**(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

**Country/Area & River basin**

Iraq	Tigris & Euphrates
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**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
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**Primary potential impact**

Disruption to sales

**Company-specific description**

In Kurdistan region of Iraq, recent winters have been wetter than the historical average. Iraq is among the most vulnerable countries in the Middle East to climate change and impacts of changing weather patterns have already made themselves felt in recent years, with a higher frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. More heavy rainfalls during winter have resulted in more transported river debris and much faster flow of the river adjacent to DNO's oil and gas pipelines. Severe and rapid erosion of the riverbanks and/or riverbed have been experienced in recent winters during storms and it is expected that this will continue. In the worst-case scenario, such rapid erosion and storm debris could lead to damage to one or both pipelines, potentially leading to pollution and the need to halt production and financial losses.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

High

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

35000000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

The potential financial impact figure is calculated from having to shut down operations for up to a week if pipelines are damaged. A halt in production from the Tawke field in Kurdistan, production from which averaged about 45,000 barrels per day in 2022, would result in a loss in production of 315,000 barrels in one week. At realized oil prices of USD 65 per barrel, the lost production is valued at approximately 315,000\*65= USD 20 million.

If the damage to the pipelines also resulted in pollution, the financial (and reputational) impact would be much higher. However, this figure is extremely difficult to estimate as it depends on many factors including the exact location of the damage, the extent of the damage, environmental conditions (e.g., water level and current) and speed of response. Our assessment is that the maximum cost of environmental remediation due to a pipeline rupture will be around USD 15 million.

Therefore, the total is 20+15= USD 35 million

**Primary response to risk**

Develop flood emergency plans

**Description of response**

To mitigate the risk of having to halt production in Kurdistan due to more extreme weather, DNO has performed a major upgrade to the protection measures for its pipelines (reinforcement of riverbank and riverbed at river crossing of our pipelines in Kurdistan). This project started in 2020 and continued in 2021 and 2022.

**Cost of response**

3000000

**Explanation of cost of response**

To mitigate the risk of having to halt production in Kurdistan due to more extreme weather, DNO initiated a major upgrade to the physical storm protection measures for its pipelines (reinforcement of riverbank and riverbed at river crossing of our pipelines in Kurdistan) in 2020. The cost of responding to the risk of more extreme weather is an estimate for the storm protection measures (both along the riverbanks and at the river crossing of pipelines) and any possible free spanning of pipelines at the bottom of the river due to faster-than- normal river flows.

Example of mitigation measures are stabilizing the riverbed and reinforcing pipelines' supports in the riverbed as well as protecting riverbanks from erosion.

Also, DNO has assessed the possibility of building an overpass in order not to pass the pipelines through the river. The cost estimate is based on conceptual engineering studies, experience from similar projects and DNO's internal cost database. DNO has also received quotes from third-parties for engineering and construction of an overpass for the pipelines. These quotes in addition to DNO's inhouse cost estimates are the basis for the USD 3 million estimate provided here. This is split into USD 1.4 million for the overpass bridge and USD 1.6 million for engineering, procurement, management and implementation of the riverbank and riverbed reinforcement.

W4.2c

**(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	DNO like many oil and gas companies, relies on a global supply chain to procure the equipment it needs. Building and transporting this equipment rely on availability of various quality levels of water, depending on the type of the equipment (e.g., high-grade steel used in drilling operations and cement used in construction activities onsite and offsite). Relying on a global supply chain allows diversification of supply – when possible – which makes DNO less prone to the risk of local shortages of water impacting its geographically diversified suppliers. Therefore, water risks beyond our direct operations are not currently a business priority (we have limited visibility and control over our global supply chain water-related risks and opportunities).

**W4.3**

**(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

No

**W4.3b**

**(W4.3b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have water-related opportunities?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	<p>Water use, especially in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, has become increasingly important to DNO over the last three years. We have identified multiple water-related opportunities, a few of which are being pursued. However, none of these opportunities are concluded to have "potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact".</p> <p>Our method and criteria for assessing opportunities, as explained in section W4.1a is based on a five-by-five matrix with two dimensions of probability (likelihood) and consequence. We do this risk assessment process across the organization on a quarterly basis and so far we have not identified any water-related opportunities with such a potential.</p> <p>Examples: Two water-related opportunities identified are listed below (which are concluded not to have substantive financial or strategic impact on our business based on the aforementioned five-by-five matrix of probability and consequence):</p> <p>1- Use of produced water during our oil production activities in Kurdistan to reduce freshwater demand of our drilling activities (this opportunity was progressed in 2022): We are in the process of detailed assessment of using produced water (all of which are currently being injected back underground into the reservoir) to reduce freshwater demand of our drilling activities. Water used in drilling activities needs to meet certain quality specifications (e.g., salinity and acidity), therefore a thorough assessment is needed to fully realize this potential and reduce our freshwater use while meeting the operational constraints.</p> <p>2- Providing produced water for agricultural use (not realized yet): Due to recent water shortages in the Kurdistan region of Iraq and the importance of agriculture to local communities, we are considering assessing the possibility of providing produced water (from our oil production) to local communities for agricultural purposes. We currently inject all the produced water back into the reservoir. Due to potential health implications, very thorough analyses are needed (and securing relevant regulatory approvals) before this community-service opportunity can be realized.</p>

**W5. Facility-level water accounting**

**W5.1**



(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name (optional)**

**Country/Area & River basin**

Iraq	Tigris & Euphrates
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**Latitude**

37.1362

**Longitude**

42.7934

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

<Not Applicable>

**Oil & gas sector business division**

Upstream

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

0

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

0

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

0

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

This relates to an approximately 40 kilometer long pipeline which transports oil produced at our Tawke field (coordination of which is provided) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq to an oil export facility (Fish Khabour) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. This pipeline does not use any water (only transports oil) thus we have chosen zero for "water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption" questions. This pipeline crosses a river which has experienced much higher flow rates in recent years, leading to increased integrity risks to the pipeline. DNO has conducted multiple asset integrity improvement projects to reduce the risk of pipeline damage and potential water pollution by this pipeline since 2020 (including in 2022).

The tool and method used to assess the substantial financial and strategic impact of this risk is DNO's five-by-five matrix with two dimensions of probability (likelihood) and consequence, as discussed in section W4.1a.

**(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water discharges – total volumes**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water discharges – volume by destination**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water discharges – volume by final treatment level**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**

Not verified

**Verification standard used**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**Water consumption – total volume**

**% verified**

Not verified

**Verification standard used**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

We are planning to do this in the next two years. The reason for not verifying the data earlier is that water security issues, including third party verification of data, had not deemed to be a business priority based on our risk and opportunity assessments. However, as water issues are becoming more important to us and our stakeholders, including investors and regulators, we have stepped up our efforts in this area.

**W6. Governance**

**W6.1**

**(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?**

Yes, we have a documented water policy, but it is not publicly available

**W6.1a**

**(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.**

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation	Prior to this year, water management was covered under the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) policies and procedures in DNO. Starting from this year, DNO has put in place a corporate water policy which applies company-wide. This is to recognize the increasing importance of water management to DNO and its stakeholders.  This policy sets out both the vision and the high-level requirements for water use management in DNO's operations, including quantification and reporting. Water use management is an important part of DNO's environmental commitments, notably to prevent pollution and minimize the impact of our operations on the environment and biodiversity. Availability of water which meets relevant standards is essential for multiple activities of DNO, namely staff use, drilling, and processing of produced hydrocarbons, in addition for the wellbeing of DNO's neighbouring communities in the case of scarce water resources. It is of note that upstream oil and gas activities are not classified as water-intensive industries such as, for example agriculture. However, in areas facing water stress risk, water management – for safe and uninterrupted operations as well to ensure its availability to the society – should receive heightened attention. Across DNO's current core areas, Kurdistan region of Iraq is considered a water-stressed area while offshore Norway and the UK are not.  General principles for water management across the DNO group are: - Water use in DNO's activities should be monitored, quantified, reported and reduced, to the extent practically possible. Although water use in absolute terms may increase over time depending on activity levels, measures should be taken to manage and reduce water intensity (defined as annual water consumption divided by annual oil and gas production) over time, especially for freshwater in water-stressed areas. - Although DNO does not currently set an internal price on water, impact of DNO's activities on water resources should be considered in assessment of its projects and activities. - All activities impacting water resources should be compliant with applicable environmental regulations (e.g., discharge permits) and follow industry best practices. - Water use management includes monitoring and quantification of water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, and losses.  The overarching principles and content of this policy are chosen to reflect the nature of DNO's operations.

**W6.2**

**(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

**W6.2a**

**(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.**

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Director on board	<p>DNO board members and responsibilities changed in 2022.</p> <p>Until May 2022, the Deputy Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors chaired the board's Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee. In addition to the Deputy Chairman, a second director from the Company's board was a member of the HSSE committee. The second director became the Chairperson of the HSSE Committee and a new board member joined the HSSE committee in May 2022. In September 2022, the Chairperson of the HSSE Committee left DNO's board (and thus the board HSSE Committee) and the remaining director became Chairperson of the HSSE Committee.</p> <p>Senior executives and managers from the company participate in the HSSE Committee meetings including the Managing Director (MD), the Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Head of Sustainability of DNO in addition to General Managers and HSSE Managers of DNO's two Business Units of Kurdistan Region of Iraq and North Sea (covering Norway and the UK).</p> <p>This is a forum in which forward strategies, including water management (notably water-related physical risks to our assets as well as water availability and use trends), are discussed and adjusted, if necessary. The board members of the HSSE Committee take key recommendations of the Committee to the board of directors for discussion and final decisions, if necessary.</p> <p>An example of a water-related issue which was discussed in details in the HSSE Committee during 2020-22 period is risk of physical damage to one of our key oil transportation pipelines at a river crossing in the Tawke license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. The risk was due to higher flows of river during the rainy season over recent years. Risk assessment, mitigations strategies and action plans, as well as monitoring of the progress were discussed extensively in the HSSE Committee of the Board as well as the senior management team of DNO.</p>

**W6.2b**

**(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.**

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overseeing major capital expenditures</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Two directors from company's Board of Directors are members of the Board Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee. Senior executives and managers from the company participate in the HSSE Committee meetings including the Managing Director (MD), the Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Head of Sustainability of DNO in addition to General Managers and HSSE Managers of DNO's two Business Units of Kurdistan Region of Iraq and North Sea (covering Norway and the UK).</p> <p>This is a forum in which forward strategies, annual budgets, major business plans, risk management policies, water related opportunities and risks (notably water-related physical risks to our assets as well as water availability and use trends), and relevant regulatory developments are discussed at a strategic level.</p> <p>The Chairman of the HSSE Committee takes key recommendations of the Committee to the Board of Directors for discussion and final decisions, if necessary.</p>

**W6.2d**

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>Criteria used for assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education background in energy and environmental related topics</li> <li>- Work experience in the energy sector</li> <li>- Work experience in the nexus of financial markets, oil and gas operations (which inherently includes protection of water resources), and evolving regulations around sustainability assessments and disclosures (e.g., water security and water-related risks)</li> </ul> <p>For most of 2022, the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee of the Board of Directors had two members, both of whom have extensive experience related to international oil and gas operations. Specifically, one of the board members was also the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of a publicly listed energy company incorporated in the UK. Her educational background in chemical engineering and her extensive knowledge and work experience with environmental issues applicable to oil and gas companies (e.g., which inherently include sustainable use of water as well as protection of water resources in onshore and offshore oil and gas activities) form our assessment.</p> <p>It is of note that water related issues have become more important to DNO's operations in the last three years, and thus to DNO's management and the Board.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**W6.3**

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

**Water-related responsibilities of this position**

Assessing future trends in water demand  
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

In DNO, the CEO (in DNO terminology, the Managing Director or MD) has delegated management responsibility for Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) including water-related issues to the Chief Operating Officer (COO). We believe that primary responsibility for all operational matters, including water-related, should be with the operations team and line management. As the two Business Units' (BU) General Managers (GM) report directly to the COO, this set-up provides for clear accountability and quick decision making. In turn, operational management of HSSE (including water-related) is the responsibility of each BU GM who must ensure compliance with DNO's HSSE Policy Statement, which includes the requirement to "Minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities".

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	DNO has operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and the Kurdistan region of Iraq:  Norway and the UK: Water is not considered a scarce commodity in these countries, especially in the context of our offshore oil and gas operations. Therefore, addressing water issues is not a business priority for us.  Kurdistan region of Iraq: Although Iraq as a whole is considered a water-stressed country, we have not experienced material water shortage in our areas of operations. Considering above points, we do not see water issues to be a business priority which require dedicated incentives to the C-suite employees and board members.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

No

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

**(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?**

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	<p>DNO's risk assessment process includes assessment of risks with potential impacts on "Environment and Sustainability" (which include water), ensuring such risks are identified and mitigated appropriately.</p> <p>In the context of strategic planning, DNO defines short-term as less than one year, medium-term between one and five years and long-term beyond five years. This classification is due to the nature of our oil and gas business (annual budgets, five year business plans and duration of our licenses). Therefore, our long-term planning horizon is 5+ years which was not an option here, therefore we have chosen 5-10 years.</p> <p>Although we have not experienced material water shortage for any of our operations, we acknowledge water related issues are becoming more important for our various stakeholders including regulators, local communities and investors. Therefore, DNO has increased its focus on inclusion of water related issues in our strategic objectives.</p> <p>As an example, we are considering a project for reservoir pressure maintenance in one of our oil fields in Kurdistan. This project can require relatively large amounts of water over the next 5 to 15 (expiry of license) years. Higher focus on water issues has triggered rethinking of potential sources (e.g., using produced water from oil and gas operations or withdrawing water from renewable underground formations instead of withdrawing water from nearby rivers).</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	<p>We have not experienced and do not anticipate to experience material water shortage in any of our operations (located in Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq). However, the Kurdistan region as a whole has been experiencing water shortage in last three years and the situation can worsen in the future (e.g., due to climate change and associated extreme weather conditions). Therefore, DNO has become more sensitive to (and proactive with respect to) water-related issues, especially water security, in its Kurdistan operations in the last three years. Therefore, water security assessment is of importance to us and has been integrated into our long-term planning (an example is potential physical damage to one of our key oil export pipelines in the Tawke license in Kurdistan, as explained in section W4.1b).</p> <p>In the context of strategic planning, DNO defines short-term as less than one year, medium-term between one and five years and long-term beyond five years. This classification is due to the nature of our oil and gas business (annual budgets, five year business plans and duration of our licenses). Therefore, our long-term planning horizon is 5+ years which was not an option here, therefore we have chosen 5-10 years.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	<p>As mentioned above, DNO has become more sensitive and proactive with respect to water related issues (e.g., water shortage) in its Kurdistan operations over the last three years. Cost of supplying water for our operations is embedded in our economic models already (an example is the cost of supplying water for our reservoir management project explained in the first row (Long-term business objectives)).</p> <p>Cost of supplying water to our operations is currently a very small part of our total operational cost (less than 1%) and we do not expect this to change materially within our planning horizon unless substantial (e.g., USD 30 million) capital expenditure will be required to supply water to our operations over long distances.</p> <p>In the context of strategic planning, DNO defines short-term as less than one year, medium-term between one and five years and long-term beyond five years. This classification is due to the nature of our oil and gas business (annual budgets, five year business plans and duration of our licenses). Therefore, our long-term planning horizon is 5+ years which was not an option here, therefore we have chosen 5-10 years.</p>

**W7.2**

**(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?**

**Row 1**

**Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)**

0

**Please explain**

Our water-related CAPEX and OPEX (e.g., cost of procuring water for our staff and operations) in 2022 were negligible (below 1%) compared to our total OPEX and CAPEX in the reporting year and the same is expected for the next reporting year.

Note that these numbers exclude capital and operating cost associated with processing of water produced during oil production and injection of the produced water back into the underground reservoir. This exclusion is because these expenses are not water-related. In other words, they are part of oil production process.

**W7.3**

**(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?**

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>DNO conducted a series of climate-related sensitivity analysis to assess potential changes to its asset valuation under certain climate-related scenarios and disclosed the results of the analyses in its 2022 Annual Report.</p> <p>DNO used three widely cited scenarios prescribed in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2022 World Energy Outlook: Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050).</p>

**W7.3a**

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.**

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	<p>DNO used three widely cited scenarios for oil, gas, and GHG pricing development until 2050 prescribed in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2022 World Energy Outlook: Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050). These scenarios are quantitative and provide oil, gas, and CO2 prices in future.</p> <p>Net Zero Scenario (NZE 2050): key assumptions applied in DNO analysis are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oil price of USD 35 per barrel in 2030 and USD 24 per barrel in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>gas price of USD 4.6 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 3.8 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Norway: USD 240 /tCO2e by 2030 consistent with the Norwegian government's proposal (in 2021 real terms). DNO assumed the price will increase at two percent (nominal) afterwards.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq: USD 25/tCO2 in 2030, USD 85/tCO2 in 2040 and USD 180/tCO2 in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> </ul> <p>Announced Pledges Scenario (APS): key assumptions in DNO's analysis include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oil price of USD 64 per barrel in 2030 and USD 60 per barrel in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>gas price of USD 7.9 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 6.3 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Norway: USD 240 /tCO2e by 2030 consistent with the Norwegian government's proposal (in 2021 real terms). DNO assumed the price will increase at two percent (nominal) afterwards.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq: USD 0/tCO2 in 2030, USD 17/tCO2 in 2040 and USD 47/tCO2 in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> </ul> <p>Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): key assumptions in DNO's analysis include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oil price of USD 82 per barrel in 2030 and USD 95 per barrel in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>gas price of USD 8.5 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 9.2 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2021 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Norway: USD 240 /tCO2e by 2030 consistent with the Norwegian government's proposal (in 2021 real terms). DNO assumed the price will increase at two percent (nominal) afterwards.</li> <li>GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq: No GHG price, consistent with IEA's STEPS scenario.</li> </ul>	<p>Water-related outcomes are not included in International Energy Agency's (IEA) scenarios used by DNO thus our analyses were limited to the effect of oil, gas, and GHG emissions pricing under IEA's climate-related scenarios. We expect water to remain an insignificant factor in DNO's asset valuation for our planning horizon (mid/late 2030's when all of our current oil and gas licenses are set to expire). DNO continues to monitor the situation and will increase the scope of its scenario analysis to explicitly include water-related issues if they are deemed to have a significant strategic or financial impact.</p>	<p>Water was not included in the scope of our recent climate-related sensitivity analyses (the analyses were limited to the effect of oil, gas, and GHG emissions pricing under climate-related scenarios) because of the lower impact and importance of water to our business compared to oil, gas, and GHG emissions prices. We expect water to be an insignificant factor in DNO's asset valuation. DNO continues to monitor the situation and will increase the scope of its scenario analyses if needed.</p>

W7.4

#### (W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

##### Row 1

#### Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

#### Please explain

We do not have an internal water price. Despite that, the DNO Water Policy clearly states that "Although DNO does not currently set an internal price on water, impact of DNO's activities on water resources should be considered in assessment of its projects and activities."

Our routine economic analyses for our existing and new business ventures do consider cost of water supply and discharge (as part of operational cost). Therefore, actual and anticipated cost of water are already taken into account in DNO's business planning.

As water-related issues (including supply and thus price) becoming more important to DNO and its stakeholders (e.g., regulators and local communities), we are considering introduction of an internal water price within the next two years.

## W7.5

#### (W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (lack of clear definition of "low water impact" by CDP, see the "please explain" box)	We could not find a clear definition from CDP on what "low-water" may mean other than: " Low water impact products and services refers to products/services that could be considered as having a lower detrimental impact on water resources, water quality and ecosystems than the market norm or than the company's previous products/services." Oil and gas production in general and particularly our operations, are not water-intensive (in contrast to e.g., food processing or textile) because our final product – crude oil – does not contain water (other than very small amounts, often less than 0.5%). Therefore, one can argue our product (oil) is low-water impact. However, we have not chosen this answer because it is currently very difficult to compare our water intensity to our oil and gas producing peers (limited availability of data in the industry on water use).

## W8. Targets

### W8.1

#### (W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

No, but we plan to within the next two years

### W8.1c

#### (W8.1c) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years	DNO has operations in three countries/ regions (Norway, the UK and the Kurdistan region of Iraq).  Norway and the UK: Water is not currently considered a scarce commodity in these countries, especially in the context of our offshore oil and gas operations.  Kurdistan region of Iraq: Although Iraq is considered a water-stressed country as a whole, neither we nor the surrounding communities have experienced material water shortage in and around our areas of operations.  Therefore, we do not deem water issues to be a business priority which require dedicated targets and goals. However, water-related issues, including its availability, have become more important to DNO's management and its stakeholders (e.g., regulators and local communities in the Kurdistan region of Iraq). Therefore, we are considering setting water-related targets and goals, especially to reduce the intensity of our fresh water use in our Kurdistan operations, within the next two years.

## W9. Verification

### W9.1

#### (W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

## W10. Plastics



W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not mapped – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	We do not consider mapping of plastic use/ production across our value chain a business priority. We do not produce any plastics and our company's plastic use is deemed to be relatively small. We try to reuse/ recycle plastic when practically possible (e.g., infrastructure present)

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	We do not produce any plastics. We have not mapped potential environmental and human health impacts of plastic use across our value chain because it is not deemed to be a business priority at this stage. That being said, all plastics used in our operations are handled, reused, recycled and disposed in compliance with applicable regulations and internal policies/ procedures.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<p>We have not performed a formal assessment of plastic-related risks because it is not considered a business priority. Our current view is that we are not exposed to any such risks with substantive financial or strategic potentials.</p> <p>DNO defines financial (and strategic) impact in terms of both probability of occurrence and consequence should it occur. Financial impact assessment is also part of strategic impact assessment. DNO uses a five-by-five matrix for financial and strategic risk assessment, a common practice among oil and gas companies. The probability (likelihood of occurrence) dimension of the matrix has five options (Very Unlikely, Unlikely, Possible, Likely and Very Likely). The consequence dimension of the matrix has five options as well (Minimal, Minor, Significant, Major and Catastrophic).</p> <p>Risks which are deemed substantive are those that combine either Significant consequence with Very Likely probability of occurrence; Major consequence with Likely or Very Likely probability of occurrence; or Catastrophic consequences with Unlikely, Possible, Likely or Very Likely probability of occurrence.</p> <p>A substantive risk is thus either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A risk which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million;</li> <li>- A risk which is Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or</li> <li>- A risk which, although Unlikely to occur, has the potential to create damage and disruption to operations leading to losses of more than USD 100 million (minimum threshold to have a Catastrophic consequence).</li> </ul> <p>Any risk that does not meet the above criteria (e.g., leading to losses below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive.</p>

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	No – and we do not plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As stated above, we do not believe that we are exposed to plastic-related risks with potential for high financial or strategic impacts. Therefore, setting a target in this area is not a business priority at this stage.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	Not applicable to DNO.
Production of durable plastic components	No	Not applicable to DNO.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	Not applicable to DNO.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Not applicable to DNO.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	Not applicable to DNO.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Not applicable to DNO.

W11. Sign off

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W-FI

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(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

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(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

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In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms