DNO ASA

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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02/02/2026, 12:31 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

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 exploration 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 and in June 2025 (after the reporting period for this questionnaire) completed the transformative acquisition of Norway's Sval Energi Group AS, which has quadrupled our production from 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. Foxtrot is the largest oil and gas company in the country; it produces over 85% of natural gas of 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.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

666800000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0013243766 and NO0013511113

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0003921009

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DNO (listed on Oslo Stock Exchange)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq

☑ Norway

☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Oil and gas value chain

☑ Upstream

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As part of our compliance with CSRD regulations, we have mapped our value chain to do a Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). The process and results of the DMA are published in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. DNO conducted the process in four phases following the methodology described in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). The Company identified impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) using a bottom-up approach, preparing a long list of IROs based on DNO's value chain activities, business model and strategy. DNO then connected the IROs to the relevant ESRS topics and included entity-specific IROs relevant to the oil and gas industry. After receiving feedback from stakeholders, we adjusted the list accordingly. The views of stakeholders collected during the DMA were presented to management and the audit committee to support the assessment of the identified IROs.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

We do not believe plastic production, use, disposal/ recycling are significant in our value chain. We monitor latest regulatory developments and increase our scrutiny if needed.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

As is typical for the oil and gas industry, DNO owns its oil and gas licenses (also called concessions) together with other companies in un-incorporated joint ventures, where one of these companies is nominated as the operator. The operator must provide its joint venturers with a detailed work program and budget, for each subsequent year. This is then approved by the joint ventures and when relevant, the host government. Therefore, one year is the short-term time horizon for business planning purposes.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

On an annual basis, DNO prepares a five-year plan to assess various pathways for development of the company. Therefore, period of five years represents the medium-term for business planning purposes.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Typically, oil and gas licenses last for around thirty years, hence this is the long-term horizon for DNO as an upstream oil and gas company.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

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

☑ Landslide

☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

DNO has a well established process for identifying and assessing environmental (including climate, water and biodiversity) risks and opportunities (including impacts and dependencies) based on a Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM), which is included in our company-wide risk and opportunity assessment process. Time horizons considered are short term (less than one year), medium term (1-5 years) and long term (5-30 years). On a quarterly basis (i.e., four times a year), we carry out a bottom-up risk identification, assessment and review process, which covers relevant environmental-related items (including climate change, water security and biodiversity protection). Following identification and analysis, relevant mitigations are put in place. All risks and opportunities are assigned to competent owners who have the responsibility of following the closure of actions to control and/or reduce risk or realize the opportunity. The results of the process are reviewed by the corporate management. All resulting risks that are considered to have a substantive financial impact are reported to the board of directors' Audit Committee. Substantive Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) related risks, including climate change related issues are also reported to the board of directors' HSSE Committee. Additionally, we also use sensitivity analysis to assess robustness of our portfolio under climate change related scenarios. We use International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios of: Net Zero by 2050, Announced Pledges and Stated Policies, results of which are published in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. In 2024, we increased our efforts and focus on internal policies and procedures for assessments of risks, opportunities and dependencies related to environmental issues (including water) (and wider categories of Environmental, Social and Governance, ESG) as we complied with European Union and Norwegian regulations on Taxonomy and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Both of these disclosures (Taxonomy and CSRD) were integrated in our 2024 Annual Report, which were audited by a third-party and results are published on our website. See link below for our annual report and auditor's report. https://www.dno.no/media/yl5esnu3/2024-annual-report.pdf As part of the CSRD disclosure process, we performed a Double Materiality Assessment for the first time in 2024. Double Materiality is a structured process for assessing impacts and dependencies (including risk and opportunities) of company's activities on the outside world (including the environment) and vice versa (outside world on the company).
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

DNO has a well established process for identifying and assessing environmental (including climate, water and biodiversity) risks, opportunities (including impacts and dependencies) based on a Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM), which is included in our company-wide risk and opportunity assessment process. Time horizons considered are short term (less than one year), medium term (1-5 years) and long term (5-30 years). On a quarterly basis (i.e. four times a year), we carry out a bottom-up risk identification, assessment and review process, which covers relevant environmental-related items (including climate change, water security and

biodiversity protection). Following identification and analysis, relevant mitigations are put in place. All risks and opportunities are assigned to competent owners who have the responsibility of following the closure of actions to control and/or reduce risk or realize the opportunity. The results of the process are reviewed by the corporate management. All resulting risks that are considered to have a substantive financial impact are reported to the board of directors' Audit Committee. Substantive Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) related risks, including climate change related issues are also reported to the board of directors' HSSE Committee. Additionally, we also use sensitivity analysis to assess robustness of our portfolio under climate change related scenarios. We use International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios of: Net Zero by 2050, Announced Pledges and Stated Policies, results of which are published in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. In 2024, we increased our efforts and focus on internal policies and procedures for assessments of risks, opportunities and dependencies related to environmental issues (including water) (and wider categories of Environmental, Social and Governance, ESG) as we complied with European Unions' and Norwegian regulations on Taxonomy and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Both of these disclosures (Taxonomy and CSRD) were integrated in our 2024 Annual Report, which were audited by a third-party and results are published on our website. See link below for our annual report and auditor's report. https://www.dno.no/media/yl5esnu3/2024-annual-report.pdf As part of the CSRD disclosure process, we performed a Double Materiality Assessment for the first time in 2024. Double Materiality is a structured process for assessing impacts and dependencies (including risk and opportunities) of company's activities on the outside world (including the environment) and vice versa (outside world on the company).
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The identification of potential impacts or risks to the environment, including water resources and biodiversity (and thereby potential priority locations) is an integrated part of the planning phase for our onshore and offshore activities. For offshore drilling activities, field developments or decommissioning activities impact assessments follow a structured process outlined by relevant authorities. This process includes dialogue with relevant authorities, and public and stakeholder consultation in relation to potentially impacted areas. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, although Iraq is considered a water-stressed country as a whole, neither we nor the neighbouring communities have experienced material water shortage. Water shortage is also not an issue of concern in our other areas of operation. With respect to areas of importance for biodiversity in 2024, DNO drilled an exploration well offshore Norway in the production license (PL) 1086 which had biodiversity significance. PL1086 is located in the southern part of the North Sea, within a sandeel habitat, spawning and fishing area. The area is defined as a particularly vulnerable and valuable area (SVO) in Norway, and special attention and mitigating measures are required to be granted permission for operations is such areas.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

DNO defines financial risk in terms of probability of occurrence (which takes into account frequency of occurrence and time horizons) and consequence should it occur. Financial impact assessment is also part of strategic impact assessment across the portfolio. DNO uses a five-by-five matrix for financial and strategic risk and opportunity 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 probability dimension is assessed based on frequency of past events in addition to expected future trends over different time scales. The consequence dimension of the matrix has five options as well (Minimal, Minor, Significant, Major and Catastrophic). Risks and opportunities 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/ opportunity is thus either: - one which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million; - one which is Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or - one which, although Unlikely to occur, has the potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains of more than USD 100 million (minimum threshold to have a Catastrophic consequence). Any risk or opportunity that does not meet the above criteria (e.g., leading to losses/ gains below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive. Time horizon for this exercise is short (less than one year), medium term (one to five years) and long term (five plus years).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

DNO defines financial opportunity in terms of probability of occurrence (which takes into account frequency of occurrence and time horizons) 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 and opportunity 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 probability dimension is assessed based on frequency of past events in addition to expected future trends over different time scales. The consequence dimension of the matrix has five options as well (Minimal, Minor, Significant, Major and Catastrophic). Risks and opportunities 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/ opportunity is thus either: - one which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million; - one which is Likely to occur which has the

potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or - one which, although Unlikely to occur, has the potential to create damage to/ value for operations leading to losses/gains of more than USD 100 million (minimum threshold to have a Catastrophic consequence). Any risk or opportunity that does not meet the above criteria (e.g., leading to losses/ gains below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive.
[Add row]

(2.5) 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?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

DNO has field operations in Kurdistan region of Iraq, Norway and the UK. In addition to being subject to and complying with numerous national and regional regulatory frameworks, DNO has put in place multiple internal policies processes and procedures to ensure minimal adverse effects on the environment including water ecosystems and human health. Our Corporate Water Management and Accounting Policy states that "all activities impacting water resources should be compliant with applicable environmental regulations (e.g., discharge permits) and follow industry best practices (e.g., IPIECA and IOGP guidelines). Our Corporate Health Safety Security and Environmental (HSSE) Policy Statement requires DNO's operations to minimize undesirable effects on the environment (including water resources) and biodiversity resulting from our activities; promote reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations; and minimize fresh water used in operation. All of DNO's major activities are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), part of which is identifying and managing risk of water pollutants, in compliance with relevant regulations and best industry practices. There are strict regulations related to any discharge to sea in Norway, both for crude oil and chemicals. According to these, oil content in any water discharged to sea shall be "As Low As Possible" and according to "Best Available Technology (BAT)" and "Best Environmental Practice (BEP)".
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

DNO as an upstream oil and gas company uses a large range of chemicals. Crude oil and natural gas are the primary products. Some of these chemicals may have the potential to have adverse impacts on the environment (e.g., water and soil and human health). 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. Crude oil can for example be a water pollutant. Since it is often lighter than water (lower density), in case of contaminating freshwater resources (e.g., sea water) it can float on the surface of water and cause damage to inhabitants (such as birds) as a toxic chemical. As an example from 2024, DNO drilled the "Falstaff" exploration well in Norway. Discharges to sea included drilling and utility chemicals in addition to oily drainage water, all being within the Norwegian Environment Authority (NEA) permit requirements. Drainage water was cleaned and sampled before getting discharged to sea, and the average oil content was 7.2 milligrams per liter, which was well below the legal requirement of 30 ppm. All chemicals were evaluated based on HOCNF (Harmonized Offshore Chemical Notification Format) and reported according to colour classification, i.e. only chemicals classified as Yellow (Y0, Y1, Y2) and Green (pose little or no risk) were discharged to sea.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

DNO only has upstream oil and gas activities, which are heavily regulated by environmental authorities and applicable standards. Each Business Unit (BU) in DNO has a dedicated environmental team which is accountable for identifying and classifying potential water pollutants as well as putting preventive corrective measures in place. Relevant risks are elevated to the BU's Manager (on a quarterly basis) and then to the company's Managing Director. Material business risks and mitigation measures are also reported to the Board of Directors. In Norway, DNO has included Environmental Management and Chemical Management into its Business Management System (BMS). Also, DNO, as a member of the Offshore Norge (the association for oil and gas producers in Norway), has adopted Offshore Norway guidelines into its BMS system. These guidelines address how to be compliant with the Norwegian regulations, processes and procedures. In 2024, as part of planning the "Falstaff" exploration well, DNO performed a comprehensive environmental risk assessment. This study was designed to address potential impacts of a large spill to seabed habitats, fish species, seabirds as well as shoreline. Also during the operations, use and discharge of all chemicals and fluids (drilling mud and cement) were optimised to minimize use and discharge to sea. Further, volumes of all cuttings from the drilling operation that were contaminated with water-based driller's "mud" were transported onshore for treatment.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

DNO defines financial impact in terms of probability of occurrence and potential consequence. Financial impact assessment is also part of strategic impact assessment. DNO uses a five-by-five matrix for financial and strategic risk and opportunity 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: - one which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million; - one which is Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or - one which, although Unlikely to occur, has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains 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/ gains below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive. We have not identified any climate-related risks in our value chain (upstream and downstream) which can have substantive risk to our company, especially in our short (<1 year) and medium term (<5 years) planning horizons. We will continue to monitor the developments and refine our assessment.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

DNO defines financial impact in terms of probability of occurrence and potential consequence. Financial impact assessment is also part of strategic impact assessment. DNO uses a five-by-five matrix for financial and strategic risk and opportunity 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: - one which is Very Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains between USD 1 million (minimum threshold to have a Significant consequence) and USD 10 million; - one which is Likely to occur which has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains between USD 10 million (minimum threshold to have a Major consequence) and USD 100 million; or - one which, although Unlikely to occur, has the potential to create damage to operations leading to losses/gains 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/ gains below USD 1 million and thus having a Minimal or Minor consequence) is considered non-substantive. We have not identified any water-related risks in our value chain (upstream and downstream) which can have substantive risk to our company, especially in our short (<1 year) and medium term (<5 years) planning horizons. We will continue to monitor the developments and refine our assessment.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Upon our preliminary assessment, plastic-related environmental concerns do not impose any substantive risk to our direct or indirect (upstream and downstream value chain) operations, especially in our short (<1 year) and medium term (<5 years) planning horizons. We will continue to monitor the developments and refine our assessment and any mitigation measures.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq

☑ Norway

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

DNO has operations in three countries and regions: Kurdistan region of Iraq, Norway and the UK. Neither the Kurdistan region nor Iraq has introduced a carbon tax yet, nor are they part of any cap & trade system. However, both Norway and the UK have GHG pricing schemes. In Norway, DNO's emissions are subject to a national CO2 tax as well as the European Union's (EU) Emissions Trading System (EU ETS, a cap & trade system). In Norway, we are also subject to a fee for NOx emissions. The UK set up the UK Emissions Trading System (UK ETS) in 2021 following its departure from the EU and EU's ETS. For the UK and Norway, there is little we can do other than reducing our emissions or purchasing quotas to comply. For DNO, the risk with the potential to have substantive financial impact on our business is that Iraq or the Kurdistan region introduces some form of carbon pricing, or that our product (crude oil) becomes subject to carbon border adjustment tax when exported abroad. With increasing international attention to climate change and increasing carbon pricing regulations, it is possible that Iraq/ Kurdistan impose some sort of CO2 pricing in future. For example, the Iraqi president ratified the Paris Agreement in 2021. While it remains uncertain, it is possible that Iraq will introduce more environmental regulations and restrictions in order to comply with its Paris Agreement commitments and this could include carbon pricing.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

In 2024, there was no regulatory carbon pricing mechanism in place in Kurdistan (or Iraq) and we do not have any reliable indications from the host government that this may change in the foreseeable future. However, considering the general trends of global regulations on GHG emissions (and for instance International Energy Agency's scenarios), it is conceivable that a regulatory CO2 price comes into effect in medium to long-term future. Providing a reliable estimate is not possible in the absence of information from the regulatory authorities on possible upcoming carbon pricing mechanisms. But we can provide a range (next column) which shows the financial impact is unlikely to be material, less than USD 22 million a year, compared to our estimated annual revenues of over USD 1.5 billion (assuming USD 60/bbl oil price and production of 80,000 barrels of oil per day) from our Kurdistan (Iraq) operations. However, as our oil fields mature and production and thus revenues decline (in 2030's), emissions costs may become important/ material to the business.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

4400000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

21900000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*In 2024, there was no regulatory carbon pricing mechanism in place in Kurdistan (or Iraq) and we do not have any indications from the host government that this may change in future. However, considering the general trends of global regulations on GHG emissions, it is conceivable that a regulatory CO2 price comes into effect in medium/ long future. Providing a reliable estimate is not possible in the absence of information/ details from the regulatory authorities on possible upcoming carbon pricing mechanisms. But we can provide a range. Calculations: Upper range: USD 50/tonne CO2e in carbon tax * 15 kgCO2e/barrel of oil as the GHG intensity of DNO *80,000 barrels of oil production per day *365 days in year=USD 21.9 million per year Lower range: USD 15/tonne CO2e in carbon tax* 10 kgCO2e/barrel of oil as GHG intensity of DNO*80,000 barrels of oil produced per day *365 days each year=USD 4.4 million per year. Assumptions: We have assumed a CO2 intensity range of 10-15 kgCO2e per barrel of oil produced in the long term for DNO's assets in Kurdistan region of Iraq. We have assumed a production rate of 80,000 barrels per day for this exercise. We have assumed a carbon tax range of 15-50 USD/tCO2e.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

18000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Assuming DNO invests in building a 12 MW solar plant to supply electricity in combination with the existing diesel-fueled generators. Investment required for 12 MW solar PV plant to partially mitigate the risk is: USD 1,500/kW (unit cost of solar PV) * 12,000 kW (size of solar PV plant) = USD 18 million.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

*Mitigation strategy: DNO could invest in solar PV to reduce GHG emissions and operating costs. Although costs are uncertain, we can provide a range: assuming solar PV cost of USD 1,500/kW (source: USA's Energy Information Agency, EIA) with 18% capacity factor (% of year when the Sun is shining) and 20% cost of capital lead to a levelized cost of electricity (unit cost of electricity) of 190 USD per MWh of solar electricity: 1,500 (capital cost per kW) * 20% (cost of capital) / 18% (capacity factor) / (365*24 hours in year) *(1,000 to convert USD/kWh to USD/MWh) = 190 USD/MWh. As the business-as-usual scenario (no PV), we consider diesel. With GHG intensity of 1 tonne CO2/MWh for diesel-based electricity (source: USA's EIA), and assumed CO2 price of USD 30/tonne, GHG tax on diesel-based electricity is 30 USD per MWh. 1 tCO2/MWh (GHG intensity of diesel-based electricity)* USD 30/ tCO2 (carbon tax) =30 USD/MWh. Fuel cost is estimated at USD 166 per MWh of diesel-based electricity: using diesel price of USD 0.50/liter, efficiency of 30% and heating value of 36 MJ/liter for diesel. USD 0.50/liter (cost of diesel) / 30% (efficiency of generator) / 36 MJ/liter (heating value of diesel) * 3600 (convert MJ to MWh) =166 USD per MWh of diesel-based electricity. Total cost of diesel-based electricity would be 166 (fuel cost)+30 (GHG cost)=196 USD/MWh compared to the cost of solar PV of 190 USD/MWh. We assume DNO will build a 12 MW solar plant to supply electricity in combination with the existing diesel-fueled generators. Investment required for 12 MW solar PV plant to partially mitigate the risk is: USD 1,500/kW (unit cost of PV) * 12,000 kW (size of PV plant) = USD 18 million. To ensure we remain competitive and fit in national GHG targets, we have set a GHG intensity target of being well below industry average. We are also increasingly focused on flare reduction and reduction of methane emissions.*

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Kurdistan region of Iraq, recent winters and springs have been wetter and more extreme than the historical average. Iraq is among the most vulnerable countries in the Middle East to climate change and the impacts of changing weather and precipitation patterns have already made themselves felt in recent years, with a higher frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. More heavy rainfalls during winter and spring have resulted in more transported river debris and much faster flow of the river adjacent to DNO's oil and gas pipelines (most recently observed during severe torrential flooding in spring 2024). Severe and rapid erosion of the riverbanks and/or riverbed have been experienced in recent winters/springs 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

*The potential financial impact figure is calculated from having to shut down operations for up to a week if pipelines or facilities are damaged. A halt in production from the Tawke field in Kurdistan, production from which averaged about 29,000 barrels per day in 2024, would result in a loss in production of about 203,000 barrels in one week. At assumed price of USD 60 per barrel, the lost production is valued at approximately 203,000*60= USD 12.2 million. If the damage to the pipelines also resulted in soil and/or water 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 27.2 million USD (12.2 plus 15). However, we do not anticipate this number to be significant compared to total revenues from our Kurdistan operations, which is estimated at over USD 1.75 billion per year (assuming 80,000 barrels of day production and oil price of USD 60/bbl).*

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

27200000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

27200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*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 29,000 barrels per day in 2024, would result in a loss in production of about 203,000 barrels in one week. At realized oil prices of USD 60 per barrel, the lost production is valued at approximately 203,000*60= USD 12.2 million. If the damage to the pipelines also resulted in soil and/or water 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 12.2+15= USD 27.2 million However, we do not anticipate this number to be significant compared to total revenues from our Kurdistan operations, which is estimated at over USD 1.5 billion per year (assuming 80,000 barrels of day production and realized oil price of USD 60/bbl).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

DNO has implemented a major upgrade project to the physical storm protection measures for its pipelines (reinforcement of riverbank and riverbed at river crossing of our pipelines). 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. DNO has also worked with third-parties to asses engineering and construction requirements of an overpass for the pipelines. These cost estimates 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the risk of having to halt production in Kurdistan due to more extreme weather conditions, DNO has implemented a major upgrade project to the physical storm protection measures for its pipelines (reinforcement of riverbank and riverbed at river crossing of our pipelines) since 2020. These protection and corrective measures and field activities are reviewed and upgraded annually or earlier as needs arise. 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. Examples of mitigation measures are stabilizing the riverbed, reinforcing pipeline supports in the riverbed, and 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 worked with third-parties to assess engineering and construction requirements of an overpass for the pipelines. These cost estimates 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.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The identified environmental risks (related to climate change) are assessed to not have any substantive effects on our key financial metrics (e.g., revenues, costs, and profits) in the reporting year.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The identified environmental risks (related to water) are assessed to not have any substantive effects on our key financial metrics (e.g., revenues, costs, and profits) in the reporting year.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Iraq

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

*This relates to an approximately 40 kilometer long pipeline which transports oil produced at our Tawke field in the Kurdistan region of Iraq to an oil export facility (Fish Khabur) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. This pipeline transports about 33% of our daily operated production but we believe that any disruption to operations of this pipeline can be remediated in a week. Therefore, the effect on our annual operated production is estimated at 33%*1 week of production divided by 52 weeks a year, thus 6% of annual operated production. The effect on our revenues is expected be less than 6% because we have non-operated oil and gas production in Norway and the UK as well.*

[Add row]

(3.3) 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	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No fines, enforcement orders and/ or other penalties related to water regulations.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ Norway carbon tax

☑ UK ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

DNO has activities in both Norway and the UK where GHG emissions from certain activities can fall under their respective cap and trade systems: European Union (EU) ETS and UK ETS. In addition, the Norway activities are subject to Norway's CO2 tax. In 2024, DNO had no operated activity which was subject to EU's ETS, therefore, we did not purchase any quotas in 2024. Please also note that DNO is a non-operator participant (owner) in many other licenses in Norway and the UK in which emissions are regulated under either the UK ETS or EU ETS (and/or Norway's carbon tax). Such emissions are not reported in this CDP questionnaire because we use the "Operational Control" approach for reporting. Although we do not report our non-operated emissions via CDP, we can quantify total fees which DNO paid for its equity share of GHG emissions in 2024: a total of about USD 14 million (NOK 151 million) in CO2 quotas (ETS) and Norwegian CO2 taxes. On scope 2 emissions, one should note that we purchase electricity for our offices in Norway and the UK from the national grids. Suppliers of electricity may or may not be subject to Norway CO2 tax, EU ETS, or UK ETS but we do not have sufficient visibility to quantify them and in any event, they are insignificant compared with our scope 1 emissions, therefore we have reported 0 for scope 2 emissions subject to carbon pricing/ ETS.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/19/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

DNO has activities in both Norway and the UK where GHG emissions from certain activities can fall under two cap & trade systems (EU ETS and UK ETS) as well as Norway's CO2 tax. In 2024, DNO had had no operated activity which was subject to the United Kingdom's UK's ETS. One should note that DNO is a non-operator participant (owner) in many other licenses in Norway and the UK, emissions of which are regulated under the EU ETS, EK ETS and/or Norway's carbon tax. Such emissions are not reported in this CDP questionnaire because we use "Operational Control" approach for reporting. Although we do not report our non-operated

emissions via CDP, we can quantify total fees which DNO paid for its equity share of GHG emissions in 2024: a total of about USD 0.7 million (GBP 0.5 million) in CO2 quotas (UK ETS).
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

DNO's upstream oil and gas activities in Norway are subject to Norway's CO2 tax. In 2024 however, DNO had no operated activity which was subject to Norway's national carbon tax. One should note that DNO is a non-operator participant (owner) in many other licenses in Norway, with emissions of which are regulated under Norway's carbon tax. Such emissions are not reported in this CDP questionnaire because we use "Operational Control" approach for reporting. The sum of EU ETS and Norwegian CO2 tax (equity share) for Norwegian assets was USD 14 million (NOK 151 million) in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

DNO applies the same compliance strategy to the GHG related regulatory systems as it does for all laws and regulations, which is described in the Company's Compliance Charter: DNO manages compliance risk through three lines of defence: business management, compliance function and internal audit. Business management is the first line of defence. Operational management has ownership, responsibility and accountability for assessing, controlling and mitigating compliance risks and develops and implements mitigation activities, including monitoring and reporting, for managing compliance risks in business activities. As the second line of defence, the compliance function partners with the legal, risk management and, with respect to climate related issues, the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) functions. They identify relevant compliance risks related to laws, regulations and standards. They translate the laws into compliance obligations and assist management to identify their compliance risks. They support the Company's management in identifying mitigating activities to mitigate the overall compliance risk based on the executive management's risk appetite, monitor local level management's control of compliance risks and advise management on compliance matters. Internal Audit provides management with a third line of defence through independent, objective assurance on the overall effectiveness of the design and operation of internal controls. Annual internal audit plans are established in consultation with the Board's Audit Committee and findings are reported to the executive management of the Company, and when relevant to the Board of Director's Audit and HSSE committees. A case study of our strategy of complying with systems that we anticipate to be regulated by is management of the risk of increased emissions intensity due to operational limitations. While GHG intensity of DNO's operated facilities (currently 12 kgCO2e/boe) is far below the global average of the upstream oil and gas sector, DNO is working on development of a frontier field in Kurdistan which during its initial phase can involve routine flaring of associated gas (due to lack of infrastructure, sales of the associated gas or sales of potential electricity generated from the gas is not possible). This can increase GHG intensity of DNO's operations with financial and reputational risks as well as regulatory risks (if a carbon price or a cap & trade system is introduced in Kurdistan for instance). In response, DNO maintains a forecast for its total (absolute) GHG emissions as well as its GHG emissions intensity to better inform its decision making and mitigation processes. Also, as a mitigation strategy purchase of international offsets have been extensively evaluated. In Norway, DNO is also working with its joint venture partners on reducing emissions. As an example, we have been in close discussions with our joint venture partners in one of our more GHG intensive assets, Brage, and the subject matter experts from the industry to potentially install floating wind turbines to replace some of the gas used to power the offshore platform. Due to its large capital expenditure, and technology, financial and regulatory risks, the technical work has been ongoing for the last four years. At the end of 2024, a final investment decision was not yet taken. Another example is the electrification of the partner-operated Fenja field which is part of the broader Njord and Draugen Power from Shore (PfS) initiative, aiming to electrify multiple offshore platforms to reduce emissions. This project involves converting Njord A and the Njord Bravo FSO (Floating Storage and Offloading vessel) from gas turbine power to electric power sourced from land via the Draugen platform and is currently in the execution phase, with an expected start of operation in 2027.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have not identified any water-related opportunities which can have a substantial direct or indirect effect on our company within relevant planning horizons for DNO which is short term (less than one year), medium term (one to five years) and long term (five plus years). Risk and opportunity assessment is an ongoing process in DNO which is done quarterly both the business unit level (Kurdistan region of Iraq and North Sea) as well as corporate (enterprise level). Relevant risk and opportunities are elevated and presented to the senior management as well as company's board of directors. We have identified water-related opportunities but the financial impacts are assessed not to be sufficient to make a substantial direct or indirect impact on DNO. A prime example is use of produced water from oil production wells in Kurdistan (currently all of which is being injected back into the underground reservoir) to replace freshwater use for drilling operations. We have been designing the treatment and recycling process to make the produced water suitable for drilling operations (e.g., reducing potentially toxic and corrosive elements such as H2S) and performed pilot tests. This project would have been important because it can reduce freshwater use (thus lowering operating cost) and preserve natural resources (freshwater). However, following a full evaluation, the project was assessed not to be financially viable. We will continue to look for and materialize water-related opportunities, especially in water stressed areas such as Kurdistan.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :use of otherwise flared associated to replace more GHG intensive fuels (diesel) and to improve reservoir pressure and recovery

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

DNO is the pioneer for GHG reduction in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (DNO's core area of operations in terms of production and emissions in 2024) through the first and only associated gas capture and injection facility in Kurdistan. Development of the Peshkabir oil field in the Tawke license in Kurdistan commenced in 2017. The field had higher than expected associated gas content, providing DNO with the opportunity to reinject the gas into the nearby Tawke oil field for reservoir pressure management and thus improved oil recovery. The corresponding climate related opportunity is a significant reduction in flaring of associated gas, and also replacement of more GHG intensive fuels (diesel and naphtha) used in the operation of the plant. DNO commissioned gas injection in two phases for total of USD 135 million, with second phase completed in 2023. A total of 29 billion cubic feet (bcf) of otherwise-flared gas has been captured and injected up to and including 2024, delivering a significant GHG saving of 2.1 million tCO2 since inception.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased value of fixed assets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

*The financial impact comes from the value of added reserves and production from the Tawke field because of improved recovery factor (improved oil recovery) from injecting Peshkabir field's associated gas into Tawke field. It is calculated by multiplying the forecast incremental production due to gas injection by the forecast oil price. The share of the incremental revenue that goes to the government through the mechanism of the production sharing contract is then deducted to give the financial benefit to DNO and its partner. The actual production impact is uncertain due to the heterogeneity of the Tawke field reservoir. The potential financial impact figure is derived from the incremental production that reservoir modelling indicates to be most likely. The reserves associated with this incremental production are included in the DNO's proven and probable (2P) reserves. The 2P reserves associated with the gas injection project are 23.3 million barrels of oil. Of this 18.5 million barrels goes to the government through the production sharing contract that is in place, leaving 4.8 million barrels for DNO and its partner over the life of the license (until 2036). At an assumed average oil price of USD 50 per barrel, this gives an increase in revenue of USD 240 million to DNO and its partner (4.8 million barrels of oil *50 dollars per barrel of oil, equal to USD 240 million).*

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

240000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

240000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial impact comes from the value of added reserves and production from the Tawke field because of improved recovery factor (improved oil recovery) from injecting Peshkabir field's gas into Tawke field. It is calculated by multiplying the forecast incremental production due to gas injection by the forecast oil price. The share of the incremental revenue that goes to the government through the mechanism of the production sharing contract is then deducted to give the financial benefit to DNO and its partner. The actual production impact is uncertain due to the heterogeneity of the Tawke field reservoir. The potential financial impact figure is derived from the incremental production that reservoir modelling indicates to be most likely. The reserves associated with this incremental production are included in DNO's proven and probable (2P) reserves. The 2P reserves associated with the gas injection project are 23.3 million barrels of oil. Of these 18.5 million barrels goes to the government through the production sharing contract that is in place, leaving 4.8 million barrels for DNO and its partner over the life of the license (until 2036). At an assumed average realized oil price of USD 50 per barrel, this gives an increase in revenue of USD 240 million to DNO and its partner (4.8 million barrels of oil *50 dollars per barrel of oil, equal to USD 240 million).*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

135000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, DNO commissioned the second phase of its associated gas injection project, bringing total cost of associated gas capture and storage to USD 135 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To collect produced gas at the Peshkabir field and inject it in the Tawke field, it required construction of a gas treatment plant at the Peshkabir field, gas compression and pipeline systems to transport the treated gas from the Peshkabir field to the Tawke field and retrofitting existing/ drilling new wells for gas injection. Phase 1 of the project was commissioned in 2020 at a total cost of about USD 110 million. The main components of this project were building a gas processing facility in the Peshkabir field, a series of compressors and gas pipelines to deliver the processed gas from the Peshkabir field to the Tawke field for injection in five gas injection wells. Phase 2 of the gas injection project which aims to capture and reinject into the Tawke field any associated gas produced at the Tawke filed was commissioned in 2023, for a total cost of about USD 25 million. The main component of the second phase was a new gas processing plant (and associated compressors and pipelines) to enable injection of any produced gas at the Tawke field back into the Tawke field. As both phases are now complete, the cost to realise the opportunity (USD 110+25 million) is the actual cost that DNO has spent realising the project, rounded off to the nearest USD 10 million.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Easier access to cheaper and/or more available credit

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Over the past several years, DNO has experienced an increasing number of environmental/ sustainability related enquiries from existing and prospective investors (shareholders and bond holders), banks, financial institutions, and insurance underwriters, collectively referred to here as the Financial Community. DNO recognises that to maintain access to quality financial services and attract investors, it needs to be transparent on its environmental (including climate change, water security and biodiversity) related performance (as well as its performance in other areas of Corporate Social Responsibility CSR, and Environment, Social and Governance ESG) and set responsible targets and key performance indicators (KPI) for its business. To address this, DNO has submitted a CDP report every year since 2008; it has had third-party verification of its emissions data since 2015; it included two comprehensive sections in its 2024 Annual Report to comply with Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and Taxonomy regulations on the European Union (EU).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The impact of our climate related performance and reporting on share price and cost of capital/ debt is not possible to be quantified with any certainty as they are influenced by many other factors and therefore, we cannot provide reliable number. However, to illustrate the potential, one can assume that a positive perception of DNO's environmental stance amongst investors could reduce the cost of bond debt through a 0.25 percent lower interest rate. As DNO currently has two bond loans, together worth USD 1,000 million, this would represent a saving of USD 2.5 million per year. Considering a maturity period of five years for bond, the savings over the bond life would be USD 12.5 million. 0.25% USD 1,000 million*5 years= USD 12.5 million*

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

12500000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

12500000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

For this estimation, we have assumed that a positive perception of DNO's environmental stance amongst investors could reduce the cost of bond debt through a 0.25 percent lower interest rate. As DNO currently has two bond loans, together worth USD 1,000 million, this would represent a saving of USD 2.5 million per year. Considering a maturity period of five years for bond, the savings over the bond life would be USD 12.5 million. Math: 0.25% USD 1,000 million*5 years=USD 12.5 million.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

145000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy on the disclosure and reporting side is to maintain CDP reporting, third party verification data reported under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), including GHG emissions data of scopes 1, 2 and 3, improving our GHG and water use quantification standards and procedures, and reporting of our climate change and water impacts and mitigation efforts in our Annual Report and Accounts. To achieve this, in addition to internal resources such as significant management time (cost of which is not included here), we occasionally utilize external consultants and third party auditors. The cost stated here is the sum of costs for our third-party calculation of year 2024 GHG numbers (USD 25k) and external costs for reviewing our 2024 CDP disclosures (USD 10k) and costs of third party auditor (USD 110k). Thus, total cost is 25+10+110=USD 135k. Note that this is on top of significant amount of time devoted to these issues by the mid-level and senior management of the company.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize this opportunity, our strategy is, on the disclosure and reporting side, to maintain CDP reporting, third party verification data reported under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), including GHG emissions data of scopes 1 to 3, improving our GHG and water use quantification standards and procedures, and reporting of our climate change and water impacts and mitigation efforts in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. See link to our Annual Report and Accounts here: https://www.dno.no/media/yl5esnu3/2024-annual-report.pdf
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

3000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*This relates to operating cost of associated gas capture and injection facilities in our operations in Kurdistan region of Iraq, to reduce flaring of associated gas (thus GHG avoidance/ reduction). Total operating cost of these facilities were USD 4 million in 2024, 75% of which is for DNO (and 25% to DNO's partner). This compares to DNO's total operating cost of USD 59 million across its portfolio in 2024. Therefore, the ratio is 4*75%/59=5% which is in the selected 1-10% band.*

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

1000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This relates to replacing a 30-year old heater (for process heat) in our Tawke license in Kurdistan region of Iraq, which was using naphtha with a newer heater fueled by less-GHG intensive associated gas. The cost of this project was about USD 1 million which was less than 1% of DNO's total Capex in 2024 (USD 226 million). [Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As a public limited liability company which is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange, DNO complies with the strict regulations in terms of board composition. Our board of directors should have at least three members (five at year end 2024), at least 40% of female representation (40% at year end 2024), and at least 50% of the board members must be residing in the European Economic Area (EEA) or the UK (60% at year end 2024). Also, all board members must have satisfactory expertise on applicable listing obligations and laws and regulations and must be fit to serve on board of DNO (as a publicly listed company).
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Management Policy and DNO Board Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

DNO's board had two subcommittees at year end 2024 (with total of four directors serving on these two committees) which oversee environmental issues relevant to DNO in a complementary manner: a) the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee and b) the Audit Committee. The former is, among other things, in charge of overall supervision of environmental performance of the company, while the latter focuses more on the regulatory and financial compliance as well as risks and opportunities aspects of environmental performance. Both Committees report to the wider board (by the chair, who is a director on the board), if necessary. Senior executives and managers from the company participate in the HSSE and Audit Committee meetings. Senior executives present at the HSSE Committee include the Managing Director (CEO/MD) and General Managers and HSSE Managers of DNO's two Business Units of Kurdistan region of Iraq and North Sea (covering Norway and the UK) and the Board Secretary. The HSSE Committee is a forum in which forward strategies are discussed and the Company's HSSE policy is adjusted, if necessary. Material presented at each meeting includes GHG, water and biodiversity related data and management measures which are discussed by the Committee at appropriate intervals to review performance and enable forward strategy setting. Additionally, the suite of projects to reduce our GHG emissions are discussed and endorsed at the Committee. Other GHG emissions related topics discussed in the Committee include internal price on GHG, GHG verification standards and methodologies, Company's GHG emissions targets and developments in the regulatory environment applicable to DNO operations and

energy transition. An example of a climate-related issue which was recently discussed in committee is historical and forecasted GHG emissions performance of DNO's operated as well as non-operated assets and strategies to manage emissions going forward.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Water Management and Accounting Policy and DNO Board Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

DNOs board has two subcommittees (with total of four directors serving on these two committees) which oversee environmental issues relevant to DNO in a complementary manner: a) the Health Safety Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee and b) the Audit Committee. The former is, among other things, in charge of overall supervision of environmental performance of the company, while the latter focuses more on the regulatory and financial compliance as well as impacts, risks and opportunities aspects of environmental performance (and interdependencies, when relevant). Both Committees report to the wider board (by the chair, who is a director on the board) if necessary. Senior executives and managers from the company participate in the HSSE and Audit Committee meetings. Senior executives present at the HSSE Committee include the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) 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) and the Board Secretary. The HSSE Committee is a forum in which forward strategies are discussed and the Company's HSSE policy is adjusted if necessary. Material presented at these meetings includes GHG, water and biodiversity related data and management measures which are discussed by the Committee at appropriate intervals to review performance and enable forward strategy setting. Additionally, the suite of projects to reduce our GHG emissions (and overall GHG intensity targets) are discussed and endorsed at the Committee. Other GHG emissions related topics discussed in the Committee include internal price on GHG, GHG verification standards and methodologies, Company's GHG emissions targets and developments in the regulatory environment applicable to DNO operations and energy transition. An example of a climate-related issue which was recently discussed in committee is historical and forecasted GHG emissions performance of DNOs operated as well as non-operated assets and strategies to manage emissions going forward.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Biodiversity Management Policy and DNO Board Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee Charter

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

DNO's board has two subcommittees (with total of four directors serving on these two committees) which oversee environmental issues relevant to DNO in a complementary manner: a) the Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Committee and b) the Audit Committee. The former is, among other things, in charge of overall supervision of environmental performance of the company, while the latter focuses more on the regulatory and financial compliance as well as impacts, risks and opportunities aspects of environmental performance (and when relevant, the interdependencies). Both Committees report to the wider board (by the chair, who is a director on the board), if necessary. Senior executives and managers from the company participate in the HSSE and Audit Committee meetings. Senior executives present at the HSSE Committee include the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) and Head of Sustainability 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) as well as the Board Secretary. The HSSE Committee is a forum in which forward strategies are discussed and the Company's HSSE policy is adjusted, if necessary. Material presented at these meetings includes GHG, water and biodiversity related data and management measures which are discussed by the Committee at appropriate intervals to review performance and enable forward strategy setting.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In DNO, the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) has the management responsibility for Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) including climate related issues. DNO believes that primary responsibility for all HSSE matters, including climate related issues, should be with line management. As the two Business Units' (BU) General Managers (GM) report directly to the CEO, this set-up provides for clear accountability and quick decision making. In turn, operational management of emissions is the responsibility of each BU General Manager who must ensure compliance with DNO's HSSE Policy Statement, which includes the requirement to "promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations" and must aim to meet goals that are set on an

annual basis, including emissions related targets. The CEO chairs a quarterly HSSE review, at which the GMs report their BU's environmental performance, including GHG emissions. Water and biodiversity are also discussed as relevant, but at least once a year. Progress is measured against Company's plans and targets and performance of peers. Where necessary, actions are agreed to improve performance and/or proposals to adjust strategy are formulated for discussion with the board HSSE Committee. In addition, the CEO chairs a monthly review of the GHG emission reduction projects in all DNO operated assets. The meeting reviews status of projects in the planning and execution phases, identifying corrective actions where necessary, and it reviews the next set of potential projects and ideas to prioritise their implementation. The CEO has overall responsibility for climate transition assessment, planning and where relevant implementation. Additionally, the CEO oversees the climate-related targets of the company.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In DNO, the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) has the management responsibility for Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) including water related issues. DNO believes that primary responsibility for all HSSE matters, including climate related issues, should be with line management. As the two Business Units' (BU) General Managers (GM) report directly to the CEO, this set-up provides for clear accountability and quick decision making. In turn, operational management of emissions is the responsibility of each BU General Manager who must ensure compliance with DNO's HSSE Policy Statement, which includes the requirement to " minimize fresh water used in operation, especially in water-stressed areas". The CEO chairs quarterly HSSE review sessions, at which the GMs report their BU's environmental performance, including water related matters at least once a year. Progress is measured against Company's plans and targets and performance of peers. Where necessary, actions are agreed to improve performance and/or proposals to adjust strategy are formulated for discussion with the board HSSE Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In DNO, the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) has the management responsibility for Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) including biodiversity issues. DNO believes that primary responsibility for all HSSE matters, including biodiversity, should be with line management. As the two Business Units' (BU) General Managers (GM) report directly to the CEO, this set-up provides for clear accountability and quick decision making. In turn, operational management of emissions is the responsibility of each BU General Manager 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 and contribute to the sustainable development of the regions where we operate". The CEO chairs quarterly HSSE review sessions, at which the GMs report their BU's environmental performance, including biodiversity at least once a year. Progress is measured against Company's plans and targets and performance of peers. Where necessary, actions are agreed to improve performance and/or proposals to adjust strategy are formulated for discussion with the board HSSE Committee.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our C level (Executive management) team has seven members, two of which are General Managers of our two Business Units (North Sea and Kurdistan region of Iraq). Environmental performance (including GHG and climate change related topics) are evaluated as part of these two individuals' annual appraisal and compensation, including bonuses. The share of their bonuses related to this topic is about 5%.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our C level (Executive management) team has seven members, two of which are General Managers of our two Business Units (North Sea and Kurdistan region of Iraq). Environmental performance (including water related topics when relevant) are evaluated as part of these two individuals' annual appraisal and compensation, including bonuses. The share of their bonuses related to this topic is about 5%.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :General Manager (equivalent to Managing Director) of Kurdistan Business Unit (a C-Suite/ senior management position in DNO) & General Manager (equivalent to Managing Director) of North Sea Business Unit (a C-Suite/ senior management position in DNO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentives include both bonus as percentage of salary and award of synthetic shares (with two, three or five year vesting period). This covers both short term (less than one year in DNO's planning horizon) and medium term (1-5 years).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO, or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) together with the two General Managers (GM) of the Business Units (BU) as well as the Corporate Head of Sustainability are responsible for the accurate monitoring and disclosure of climate-related performance data. Delivering on agreed plans and projects (including to improve energy and emissions performance, prevention of air and water pollution incidents, and reducing water usage to the extent possible within the operational limitations) fall specifically on the General Managers of DNO's two business units (Kurdistan region of Iraq and North Sea). These two positions are considered C-level positions (part of executive management team) in DNO. They report directly to DNO's MD/CEO. Environmental performance of their business unit is included in their overall annual performance appraisal, which is the basis for their bonus, salary adjustment and share incentive programs (monetary reward). A prime example of a major multi-year GHG reduction initiative which was delivered during 2020-2024 by DNO's Kurdistan Business Unit, led by its General Manager, is reduction of flaring of associated gas at DNO's Peshkabir field. This was a USD 140 million project which has significantly improved DNO's GHG emissions performance (flare and GHG reduction by over 70%). The incentives include both bonus as % of salary and award of synthetic shares (with two, three or five year vesting period). This covers both short term (less than one year in DNO's planning horizon) and medium term (1-5 years).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :General Manager (equivalent to Managing Director) of Kurdistan Business Unit (a C-Suite/ senior management position in DNO) & General Manager (equivalent to Managing Director) of North Sea Business Unit (a C-Suite/ senior management position in DNO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentives include both bonus as percentage of salary and award of synthetic shares (with two, three or five year vesting period). This covers both short term (less than one year in DNO's planning horizon) and medium term (1-5 years).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO, or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) together with the two General Managers (GM) of the Business Units (BU) as well as the Corporate Head of Sustainability are responsible for the accurate monitoring and disclosure of sustainability-related performance data (including water related matters). Delivering on agreed plans and projects (including to improve energy and emissions performance, prevention of air and water pollution incidents, and reducing water usage to the extent possible within the operational limitations) fall specifically on the General Managers of DNO's two business units (Kurdistan region of Iraq and North Sea). These two positions are considered C-level positions (part of executive management team) in DNO. They report directly to DNO's CEO/MD. Environmental performance of their business unit is included in their overall annual performance appraisal, which is the basis for their bonus, salary adjustment and share incentive programs (monetary reward). The incentives include both bonus as % of salary and award of synthetic shares (with two, three or five year vesting period). This covers both short term (less than one year in DNO's planning horizon) and medium term (1-5 years).
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

DNO's Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Policy Statement: This policy sets DNO's commitments in various aspects of HSEE (Health, Safety, Security and Environment). Our high-level commitments on the environment include 1. minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities; 2. promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations; 3. minimize fresh water used in operations, especially in water-stressed areas; and 4. contribute to the sustainable development of the regions where we operate. This policy covers all DNO's activities (i.e., no geographical or business activity exceptions).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :• Minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities; • Promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations; • Minimize fresh water used in operation, especially in water-stressed areas;

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :• Minimize undesirable effects on the environment and biodiversity resulting from our activities; • Promote the reduction of emissions and pollution from our operations;

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :• Minimize fresh water used in operation, especially in water-stressed areas;

Social commitments

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Contribute to the sustainable development of the regions where we operate.

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

DNO's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Management Policy: This policy document sets out both the vision and the high-level requirements for management of GHG emissions, including quantification and reporting, across the DNO Group. Management of GHG emissions is an important part of DNO's environmental commitments, notably to minimize undesirable effects on the environment resulting from our activities. This policy establishes the vision and minimum requirements for managing (i.e., quantifying, reporting, reducing and forecasting of) GHG emissions associated with DNO's activities and assets. It sets the requirement to monitor, account for, report, forecast and aim to reduce Scope 1, and the relevant subcategories of Scopes 2 and 3 GHG emissions from all of the operated licenses. Additionally, DNO should make best efforts to do so for its non-operated licenses. Overall principles set in this policy are: 1. no venting in routine operations; 2. all

GHG emissions should be reduced consistent with the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and the materiality criteria; 3. minimizing (and aiming to eliminate) flaring of hydrocarbons; 4. fuel switching in favour of less-GHG intensive energy sources; 5. minimizing fugitive methane emissions; and 6. promoting and implementing low GHG emissions initiatives. This policy covers all DNO's activities (i.e., no geographical or business activity exceptions).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to zero flaring

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :• No venting in routine operations • All GHG emissions should be reduced consistent with the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and materiality criteria • Fuel switching in favour of less GHG intensive fuels and minimizing methane emissions

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

DNO's Water Management Policy: This policy sets out both the vision and the high-level requirements for water use management in DNO Group, 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 and reduce freshwater use especially in water-stressed areas. 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. This policy applies across the DNO Group. It establishes the vision and minimum requirements for managing (i.e., monitoring, quantifying, reporting and conserving) water use, especially freshwater, in DNO's field activities (i.e., operated assets). In addition, the Company should engage with the operators of its non-operated assets with the aim that this policy is adhered to. This policy covers all DNO's activities (i.e., no geographical or business activity exceptions).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :• Water use in DNO's activities should be monitored, quantified, reported and reduced, to the extent practically possible, especially in areas facing water stress risk. Although water use in absolute terms may increase over time depending on activity

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

DNO's Biodiversity Management Policy: This policy sets out both the vision and the high-level requirements for biodiversity management in DNO Group. Biodiversity 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. The policy applies across the DNO Group. It establishes the vision and minimum requirements for managing (i.e., assessing, monitoring, protecting and reporting) biodiversity in connection with DNO's field activities (i.e., operated assets). In addition, the Company should engage with the operators of its non-operated assets with the aim that this policy is adhered to. This policy covers all DNO's activities (i.e., no geographical or business activity exceptions).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :• Impacts of our operations (notably new activities) on biodiversity should be assessed, monitored (including establishing baselines), reported and minimized (to the extent practically possible), especially in areas with elevated biodiversity risks.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Not publicly available

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative (https://aimingforzero.ogci.com/) AND Methane Guiding Principles (MGP, https://methaneguidingprinciples.org/),

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

In addition to its efforts to reduce CO2 emissions, DNO has been working on reducing its methane emissions, a potent GHG. Since 2022, DNO has been a signatory of the Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative (https://aimingforzero.ogci.com/), an oil and gas industry pledge coordinated by the OGCI (Oil and Gas Climate Initiative), to reach near zero methane emissions from the Company's operated oil and gas assets by 2030 and actively work with its partners in its non-operated assets to achieve the same. In late 2023, DNO joined the Methane Guiding Principles (MGP, https://methaneguidingprinciples.org/), a coalition of industry and civil society organizations to reduce methane emissions across the oil and gas global supply chain. The MGP members develop and share practical tools and guidance to help others to learn from their experience and put those lessons into practice.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

The quarterly meetings of Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) Committee of the Board of Directors include two board members, the Chief Executive Officer (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD), and the General Managers of DNO's business units, in addition to Corporate Head of Sustainability. Through having all strategy discussions at the highest levels of the company and with the relevant senior executives actively involved, we ensure that any engagement with policy makers by company representatives is with a full understanding of DNO's goals concerning climate change including emissions management and consistent with expectations of the executive team and the board. Results of any such engagements are reported when relevant/ significant and adjustments are made if deemed necessary.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Offshore Norway (Offshore Norge) which is the trade association for both oil and gas companies as well as other offshore related companies such as offshore wind, CCS and subsea mining.

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

40000

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

This fee (NOK 432k or USD 42k) is towards the membership fee of this trade organisation (Offshore Norge). The fee covers general purposes such as administration and is not dedicated to specific topics (e.g., influencing a specific policy).

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

DNO Sustainability Statement 2024 page 18 to 38 or the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

DNO 2024 annual report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

DNO was in the first wave of companies reporting according to the new European Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) for financial year 2024, and the Sustainability Statement was issued as an integral part of our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. The Sustainability Statement has been subject to third party audit/verification has been approved by the board of directors.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We have operations in three countries and regions: Norway the UK and the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Water is not considered a scarce resource in Norway or the UK in our short medium and long-term planning horizons. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq availability of water for our operations is not assessed to be a significant risk to our business. This is because we have not faced any difficulties with securing water for our operations (both from a nearby river and water wells) and we have no

reason to believe this will change within our planning horizon (the relevant ones being short and medium terms, thus less than five years). Therefore, due to the insignificance of the water availability risk for our operations we have not yet implemented scenario analysis for water and we are not planning to do so in the next two years. However, we will continue to assess water availability risks at least once a year and consider using scenario analysis if warranted.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Policy
☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Price of oil and gas as well as CO2 (GHG)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :CO2 (GHG) pricing

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DNO conducted a series of climate-related sensitivity analysis to assess potential value of its assets under certain climate-related scenarios and disclosed the results in its 2024 Annual Report. DNO used three widely cited scenarios for oil, gas, and GHG pricing development until 2050 prescribed in the International Energy Agency's (EIA) 2024 World Energy Outlook: Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050). The NZE 2050 scenario is a 1.5 °C pathway. Its key assumptions used in DNO's analysis include: • oil price of USD 42 per barrel in 2030 and USD 25 per barrel in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • Natural gas price of USD 4.4 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 4.1 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • GHG pricing in Norway of USD 240 /tCO2e by 2030 consistent with the Norwegian government's proposal (in 2021 real terms). DNO assumed the GHG price in Norway will increase at two percent (nominal) afterwards. For GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq, we assumed USD 15/tCO2 in 2030, USD 35/tCO2 in 2040 and USD 55/tCO2 in 2050 (in 2022 real terms) based on IEA. DNO used linear extrapolation for other years.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used IEA's scenarios which are widely respected and used in the energy sector (the most relevant to our industry)

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Price of oil and gas and CO2 (GHG)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :CO2 (GHG) pricing

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DNO conducted a series of climate-related sensitivity analysis to assess potential value of its assets under certain climate-related scenarios and disclosed the results in its 2024 Annual Report. DNO used three widely cited scenarios for oil, gas, and GHG pricing development until 2050 prescribed in the International Energy Agency's (EIA) 2024 World Energy Outlook: Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050). The STEPS scenario is a 2.5 - 2.9 °C pathway (reference IEA); IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): key assumptions in DNO's analysis include: • oil price of USD 79 per barrel in 2030 and USD 75 per barrel in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • gas price of USD 6.5 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 7.7 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • 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. • GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq: No GHG price, consistent with EIA's STEPS scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used IEA's scenarios which are widely respected and used in the energy sector (the most relevant to our industry)

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Price of oil and gas and CO2 (GHG)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :CO2 (GHG) pricing

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

DNO conducted a series of climate-related sensitivity analysis to assess potential value of its assets under certain climate-related scenarios and disclosed the results in its 2024 Annual Report. DNO used three widely cited scenarios for oil, gas, and GHG pricing development until 2050 prescribed in the International Energy Agency's (EIA) 2023 World Energy Outlook: Stated Policies (STEPS), Announced Pledges (APS) and Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050). The APS scenario is a 1.6-1.9 °C pathway and the key assumptions used in DNO's analysis under this scenario included: • oil price of USD 72 per barrel in 2030 and USD 58 per barrel in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • gas price of USD 6.0 per MMBtu in 2030 and USD 5.2 per MMBtu in 2050 (in 2023 real terms). DNO used linear extrapolation for other years. • 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. • GHG pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq: No GHG price, consistent with EIA's STEPS scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used IEA's scenarios which are widely respected and used in the energy sector (the most relevant to our industry)
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

As the oil and gas price assumptions in the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario were higher compared to DNO's long-term price assumptions, no impairments (also known as "write offs") were observed under this scenario for DNO's portfolio. Climate sensitivity analysis using IEA's Announced Pledges scenario: As the oil and gas price assumptions in the IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario were higher compared to DNO's long-term price assumptions, no impairments (also known as "write offs") were observed under this scenario for DNO's portfolio. Climate sensitivity analysis using IEA's Net Zero 2050 scenario: Results indicated potential impairment (commonly known as "write off" outside the financial community) of USD 125.2 million (post-tax) on DNO assets. These climate-related sensitivity analyses indicated that DNO's portfolio is resilient under these assumptions (to put numbers in perspective, DNO's current market capitalization is approximately USD 1.4 billion. Therefore, a hypothetical impairment of USD 125.2 million is not deemed significant). Also, our scenario analysis revealed that the main factor for company's valuation is not the CO2 price itself (in the form of higher operating cost) but the oil and gas prices resulting from changes to demand under the IEA scenarios. DNO plans to repeat this sensitivity analysis exercise at least once a year and report the results to the senior management as well as the board of directors of the company. We will also expand the scope of the scenario analysis if deemed appropriate, in order to ensure our business remains well placed for energy transition and climate change. The results of the sensitivity analysis, therefore have not changed our business strategy. We are mindful of scenarios for future oil, gas and GHG prices and we continue to consider them in our business planning.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ No and we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

DNO supports the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. We currently do not have an explicit energy transition strategy to achieve net zero by 2050, primarily because all of our oil and gas licenses will expire well before 2050. However, we have been focused on reducing our scope 1 GHG emissions in the near and medium terms (<5 years), where we have visibility and control. We closely follow development of various relevant climate policies, and we consider both physical and transitional risks of climate change in our investment decisions, when relevant. DNO has an internal carbon price (extended to 2050) which is used in all investment decisions, both for existing assets and new ventures.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As described in Section 3 and 7 of this disclosure, production from our Peshkabir field in the Tawke license in Kurdistan (Iraq) commenced in 2017. However, the production had higher than expected associated gas content. Instead of flaring the associated gas, DNO made the strategic decision to invest in gas processing facilities to avoid flaring and instead inject gas underground and avoid significant GHG emissions. A project to process the associated gas produced from the Peshkabir field, and to transport it for injection at the nearby Tawke field (both fields are located in the Tawke license) became attractive both for strategical and financial reasons with the lens of climate change and energy transition. Phase 1 of the gas injection project was completed in 2020, followed by phase 2 in early 2023. With a capital cost of over USD 135 million, this project remains our largest single capital expenditure in this license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. This project has enabled us to avoid emitting more than 2 million tonnes of CO2 from start up in 2020 to end 2024 (applicable to this disclosure). Without this project, emissions intensity of the Tawke license (i.e., GHG emissions per barrel of oil produced) would have been more than double in 2024. Therefore, this investment has allowed us to produce oil from this license at an emissions intensity (about 12 kgCO2e/barrel) which compares very favourably to the global upstream average (about 18 kgCO2e/barrel). This project remains the only gas injection project in Kurdistan region of Iraq. DNO is also actively pursuing a range of other GHG reduction projects in its operations (examples are diesel-to gas fuel switching and assessing use of offshore wind to power offshore production facilities). These projects have enabled DNO to maintain a carbon intensity well below the global level for its Kurdistan activities.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Risk and opportunities (direct costs and capital expenditure): Production from Peshkabir field in Tawke license in Kurdistan commenced in 2017. Oil from this field had higher than expected associated gas content. DNO decided to turn this climate-related risk into an opportunity (producing low-emissions oil compared to its peers and manage reservoir pressure at the same time). Therefore, a project to process associated gas produced from Peshkabir, and to transport it for injection at nearby Tawke field (both fields are in the Tawke license) was sanctioned for cost of USD 135 million. This project has enabled us to avoid emitting more than 2 million tonnes of CO2e from start up in 2020 to 2024. This project is forecasted to increase the oil recovery from the license by about 23 million barrels of oil (equivalent to revenues of over USD 1.6 billion at assumed oil price of USD 70). Elsewhere, DNO is actively pursuing a range of other GHG reduction projects (examples are diesel-to-gas fuel switching and use of offshore wind to power offshore production facilities). These projects, although come at a cost, will enable DNO to maintain its low GHG intensity compared to its peers. Some of these project (e.g., fuel switching from more expensive diesel to otherwise-flared associated gas) have a net economic benefit to DNO over their lifetime, resulting in financial gains for DNO (thus turning a climate-related risk into an opportunity). Risks and opportunities (access to capital): Over the past several years, DNO has experienced an increasing number of environmental-related enquiries (e.g., CO2 and methane emissions, water use, biodiversity protection) from existing and prospective investors (shareholders and bond holders), banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies, collectively referred to here as the financial community. DNO recognizes that in order to maintain access to quality financial services and attract investors, it needs to be transparent on its climate and more recently, water-related performance (as well as its performance in other areas of ESG). To address this, we have expanded our environmental disclosures with a focus on climate change and water security (among others such as waste). With transparent disclosure and focus on actions and results, DNO has been managing risk of restricted access to financial community. DNO's efforts have likely lowered cost of financing (although not possible to reliably quantify).

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

DNO applies the EU Taxonomy as incorporated into the Sustainability Statement in the Annual Report. An economic activity qualifies for taxonomy eligibility when it aligns with the activity description in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. To determine eligible activities within DNO, we have reviewed DNO's operations, products and sustainability initiatives, comparing them to the descriptions of economic activities outlined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. It was determined that the Company's activities, which are all related to the core business of extracting and selling oil and gas, do not meet the eligibility criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As DNO does not have any eligible activities, it does not have any activities that meet the alignment criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, revenue and

turnover in this category in reporting year (2024) were zero, both for alignment and eligibility. Based on our current firm business plans, we do not expect these numbers to materially change by 2030.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

DNO applies the EU Taxonomy as incorporated into the Sustainability Statement in the Annual Report. An economic activity qualifies for taxonomy eligibility when it aligns with the activity description in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. To determine eligible activities within DNO, we have reviewed DNO's operations, products and sustainability initiatives, comparing them to the descriptions of economic activities outlined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. It was determined that the Company's activities, which are all related to the core business of extracting and selling oil and gas, do not meet the eligibility criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As DNO does not have any eligible activities, it does not have any activities that meet the alignment criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, revenue and turnover in this category in reporting year (2024) were zero, both for alignment and eligibility. Based on our current firm business plans, we do not expect these numbers to materially change by 2030.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

DNO applies the EU Taxonomy as incorporated into the Sustainability Statement in the Annual Report. An economic activity qualifies for taxonomy eligibility when it aligns with the activity description in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. To determine eligible activities within DNO, we have reviewed DNO's operations, products and sustainability initiatives, comparing them to the descriptions of economic activities outlined in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. It was determined that the Company's activities, which are all related to the core business of extracting and selling oil and gas, do not meet the eligibility criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. As DNO does not have any eligible activities, it does not have any activities that meet the alignment criteria under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Therefore, revenue and turnover in this category in reporting year (2024) were zero, both for alignment and eligibility. Based on our current firm business plans, we do not expect these numbers to materially change by 2030.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	We report on EU Taxonomy as part of our annual report, which is audited by a third-party auditor.	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

In 2024, DNO did not have any inhouse research and development activities on low-carbon projects. However, DNO had indirect low-carbon research and development activities through its membership in the SINTEF Low Emission Center in Norway. Through this center, DNO has contributed to research and development efforts for improving environmental performance of the offshore oil and gas industry. This center, which is supported by the Norwegian government and universities as well as the industry, develops new technologies for offshore energy systems and integration with renewable power production technologies.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

4

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

100000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

DNO has been a member of the SINTEF Low Emission Center in Norway, through which DNO has been contributing to research and development efforts for improving environmental performance of the offshore oil and gas industry. This center develops new technologies for offshore energy systems and integration with renewable power production technologies. Our contribution to SINTEF totalled USD 0.3 million over 2021-2024 compared to total R&D expenditure of USD 2.5 million per annum, therefore about 4% of total R&D expenditure. We expect this value to be around 5% over the next five years.
[Add row]

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

Exploration of new oil fields

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In addition to inherent uncertainties in the upstream oil and gas sector investment environment (driven by multiple factors such as success of exploration activities, oil and gas prices, other commodity prices, global and regional supply and demand developments, and evolving regulatory environments), which make providing reliable numbers very challenging, furthermore the requested data may include confidential and market sensitive information; therefore, we cannot answer this question.

Exploration of new natural gas fields

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In addition to inherent uncertainties in the upstream oil and gas sector investment environment (driven by multiple factors such as success of exploration activities, oil and gas prices, other commodity prices, global and regional supply and demand developments, and evolving regulatory environments), which make providing reliable numbers very challenging, furthermore the requested data may include confidential and market sensitive information; therefore, we cannot answer this question.

Expansion of existing oil fields

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In addition to inherent uncertainties in the upstream oil and gas sector investment environment (driven by multiple factors such as success of exploration activities, oil and gas prices, other commodity prices, global and regional supply and demand developments, and evolving regulatory environments), which make providing reliable numbers very challenging, furthermore the requested data may include confidential and market sensitive information; therefore, we cannot answer this question.

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In addition to inherent uncertainties in the upstream oil and gas sector investment environment (driven by multiple factors such as success of exploration activities, oil and gas prices, other commodity prices, global and regional supply and demand developments, and evolving regulatory environments), which make providing reliable numbers very challenging, furthermore the requested data may include confidential and market sensitive information; therefore, we cannot answer this question. [Fixed row]

(5.9) 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?

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our water-related CAPEX and OPEX (e.g., cost of procuring water for our staff and operations) in 2024 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. The change in water-related CAPEX and OPEX in 2024 was also insignificant (thus chosen 0%) compared to 2022 levels. We expect the same (no change) going forward for both CAPEX and OPEX. 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 freshwater-related.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

DNO uses the Stated Policies Scenario of the International Energy Agency (IEA) as prescribed in IEA's latest (2030) World Energy Outlook as the basis for its internal carbon price, in addition to the guidelines of the host governments where it operates.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The internal price on carbon varies across our portfolio based on the geography.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect the internal carbon price to increase in the long term, although the pace and extent of which are uncertain.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

240

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

DNO's internal price on carbon takes into account Stated Policies scenario of the International Energy Agency as well as any host governmental guidelines/ regulations. According to this IEA scenario, there is not going to be any carbon pricing in Kurdistan region of Iraq (our core area of production and thus emissions) until 2050. For Norway, we use the guideline of the Norwegian government (which is more stringent that IEA's numbers for Norway). We use an internal carbon price

of USD 240 /tCO2e by 2030 in Norway (in 2021 real terms) and we assume this price will increase at two percent (nominal) afterwards. We continue to monitor both regulatory (e.g., host governments) and policy/ academic (e.g., IEA) developments in terms of expected carbon pricing in our areas of operations and will update our internal carbon price accordingly.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We are in early stages of supplier engagement on climate related matters. We have started with GHG performance inquiries and data collection in our Norway and the UK operations. We plan to expand the scope to relevant suppliers in the next two years, especially as we implement requirements of European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). DNO was subject to CSRD from year 2024.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We are in early stages of supplier engagement on sustainability related matters, including water use. We have started with GHG performance inquiries and data collection in our Norway and the UK operations, but water is deemed to be far less relevant because these areas are not deemed water stressed. We plan to expand our supplier engagement to our other areas of operations (Kurdistan region of Iraq.) within the next two years, especially as we implement requirements of European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). DNO was subject to CSRD from year 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require strict due diligence before engaging with any supplier and to continue our engagements. The due diligence process includes multiple aspects such as adherence to relevant international and national environmental practices and regulations, in addition to DNO's own requirements (e.g., with respect to avoiding spills of hydrocarbons). Although we currently do not have specific requirements for our suppliers in terms of climate change and water use performance, we have started the engagement and ask for sustainability related information and data (e.g., direct GHG emissions and water usage) related to our activities from our relevant suppliers in Norway and the UK. We are planning to increase the scope of engagement to better understand their standings before introducing specific sustainability-related requirements. In other words, our initial focus is understanding their current status and future plans. In terms of compliance with general contractual obligations (beyond sustainability-related matters), we have strict policies in place requiring full compliance from our suppliers.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require strict due diligence before engaging with any supplier and to continue our engagements. The due diligence process includes multiple aspects such as adherence to relevant international and national environmental practices and regulations, in addition to DNO's own requirements (e.g., with respect to avoiding polluting water resources). Although we currently do not have specific requirements for our suppliers in terms of climate change and water use performance, we have started the engagement and ask for sustainability related information and data (e.g., water usage) related to our activities from our relevant suppliers in Norway and the UK. We are planning to increase the scope of engagement to better understand their standings before introducing specific sustainability-related requirements. In other words, our initial focus is understanding their current status and future plans. In terms of compliance with general contractual obligations (beyond sustainability-related matters), we have strict policies in place requiring full compliance from our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :The "other partners in the value chain" that are referred to here are the joint venture partners with which DNO works with in its upstream projects.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

The “other partners in the value chain” that are referred to here are the joint venture partners (i.e., co-owners of assets) with which DNO works in its upstream projects. In the North Sea (Norway and the UK), DNO is operator in some of these joint ventures and non-operator in others. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, DNO is operator in both of its licenses. In all joint ventures, we engage with partners on plans related to emissions reductions among other sustainability matters (e.g., reduction targets, disclosure requirements, long-term strategy). A case study on our climate-related engagement strategy: Over the last four years we have been in close dialogue with our joint venture partners in one of our more GHG intensive assets, Brage, and the subject matter experts from the industry to potentially install floating wind turbines to replace some of the gas used to power the offshore platform. This project could potentially result in 30% reduction in emissions. Due to its large capital expenditure and technology risk a final decision had not yet been made at the end of 2024.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our continuous engagement with Joint Venture partners on GHG emissions performance of our assets over the last five years have led to increased awareness and shared appetite for reducing emissions from our operations (as much as reasonably possible). In addition to emissions performance being part of most Joint Venture general meetings, focused groups and projects are defined to tackle specific issues (such as techno-economic assessment of and commercial negotiations on powering one of our offshore platforms with offshore wind turbines and various leak-detection-and repair campaigns to reduce methane emissions). In addition to reducing emissions, these engagements have also led to more transparent and harmonised sharing of environmental performance data of various shared assets, which is a significant improvement compared to just a few years ago.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

DNO publicly discloses its water-related environmental performance (including risk and opportunities when material), through both annual and quarterly stock exchange filings and presentations (as a publicly traded company on Oslo Stock Exchange) to the investor community (including its approximately 16,000 shareholders) as well as through various investor presentations (e.g., to bond holders and banks).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have increased booth transparency and dialogue with our shareholders and other investors through open and frequent communications on environmental performance (including water-related matters).
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Our focus is operational control (where we have the most control of and visibility over performance and data)*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Our focus is operational control (where we have the most control of and visibility over performance and data)*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Deemed not significant to DNO's operations and value chain, thus not a strategic priority at this time	*Deemed not significant to DNO*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Our focus is operational control (where we have the most control of and visibility over performance and data)*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

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

☑ Other, please specify :Alberta greenhouse gas quantification methodologies, version 2.3, year 2023

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

In 2024, DNO had field operations and offices in Norway, the UK, the UAE and the Kurdistan region of Iraq. We purchased electricity in all four countries for our offices. While the electricity markets are well developed in Norway, the UK and the UAE, accessing emissions data (especially market-based emissions) from the power sector in Kurdistan is currently less certain. We quantify Scope 2 emissions based on actual (and when unavailable, estimates are used) electricity purchased and used in DNO's operations and offices and estimated GHG intensity of the electricity grid in the corresponding countries, or actual intensities disclosed by electricity providers when available.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189444.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on IPCC 2006 GHG factors and methodology

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1246.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on actual (or estimated) electricity purchased and GHG factors of electricity grid of the host country

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3187.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Captured all air travel by staff

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified for base year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not quantified
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

353333

(7.6.3) Methodological details

DNO quantifies Scope 1 emissions from its operated assets based on requirements and guidelines of the widely used International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association’s (IPIECA) “Petroleum industry guidelines for reporting greenhouse gas emissions” and Alberta Government’s “greenhouse gas quantification methodologies” and are mainly based on field measurements.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

374

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

951

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We quantify Scope 2 emissions based on actual (and when unavailable, estimates are used) electricity purchased and used in DNO's operations and offices and estimated GHG intensity of the electricity grid in the corresponding countries, or actual intensities disclosed by electricity providers when available.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

59986

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate these emissions using spend-based methods to estimate amount of steel in goods and services we purchased. We use estimated GHG emissions intensity of steel production and use to arrive at GHG emissions in this Scope 3 category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13761

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We estimate these emissions using spend-based methods to estimate amount of steel and cement in goods purchased. We use estimated GHG emissions intensity of steel and cement production and use to arrive at GHG emissions in this Scope 3 category.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

8105

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions of purchased fuel (diesel / petrol/naphtha) and upstream emissions of purchased electricity. We rely on the average-data method and use the UK government emission factors and International Electricity Factors 2024 (www.carbonfootprint.com).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6267

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category reflects transport of consumable products purchased by DNO, which are mainly steel and concrete. Emissions factor from the UK Government database were applied and China was assumed as origin of goods.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

579

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste-type specific method was used based on UK government emission factors 2024 for various types of waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1701

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

50

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes air travel and leased cars. Air travel: Distance-based method is used (including accounting for flying class) based on the UK government emission factors 2024. Leased cars: Distance based-method used based on the UK government emission factors 2024. Distance and class per flight were obtained from travel agency. Distance travelled by leased vehicles in Kurdistan are actual (measured).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

781

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes personal vehicles and public transport. Distance-based method based on the UK government emission factors 2024 was used. Representatives generated for each office and field location based on a company-wide employee survey.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DNO did not have any leased assets in its portfolio in 2024.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

150135

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category captures transport of produced hydrocarbons from field to refinery and transport of refined products to consumers. In Kurdistan: Distance based method to refinery was applied using the UK government emission factors 2024. Pipelines excluded as considered immaterial compared to truck transportation. Norway: Well-to-Tank (WTT) factors for transportation relevant for Northern Europe were applied from the PRELIM software.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1235441

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Average product method

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category relates to processing of crude oil in refinery. For our assets in Kurdistan, we used PRELIM software to calculate the emission factors specific to our crude (using crude assay). For assets in Norway, we used the Well-to-Tank (WTT) factors relevant for Northern Europe from PRELIM software.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12423184

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Combustion of refined products: Kurdistan assets: we used PRELIM software to generate emission factors specific to the crude. Norway assets: We used emission factors from PRELIM.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

94

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

End-of-Life treatment of lubricants and asphalt: PRELIM software was used to estimate volume of asphalt and lubricant produced from Kurdistan assets. Volume and percentage of waste generation were estimated based on European Commission database. GHG intensity factors were adopted from the UK government database.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DNO did not have any downstream leased assets in 2024.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

DNO did not have any franchises in 2024.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

90132

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category included non-operated assets. We used actual data from 2023 (production and emissions) and 2024 (production) to estimate 2024 GHG emissions. 2023 GHG emissions were from the UK and Norwegian government databases. For Ivory Coast, we used actual data provided by the operator.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions already captured in Categories 1-15.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions already captured in Categories 1-15.
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Our auditor's report for audit of our sustainability reporting can be found on pages 126-129 of our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. https://www.dno.no/media/yl5esnu3/2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ASAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

☑ Scope 3: Investments

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024-annual-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our solar panels in 2024 generated 22.59 MWh of electricity, which led to GHG savings of 18 tCO2e. The ratio of this number to our total change in our emissions (106133 tCO2) is less than 1% thus we have chosen 0% (rounded).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106692

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

100

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

From 2023 to 2024, DNO's production increased by 73% (note that year 2023 was an exceptional year due to shut-in of DNO's largest assets, Tawke and Peshkabir fields for several months). From 2023 to 2024, our Scopes 1+2 emissions increased by 43%. Although absolute emissions increased by 73%, from 2023 (247,574 tCO2e) to 2024 (354,283 tCO2e), our GHG intensity decreased due to a smaller proportional increase in GHG emissions (by 43%). Note that change in Scope 2 emissions was insignificant due to significant magnitude of scope 1 emissions compared to scope 2 emissions. For sake of comparison and to have a more apple-to-apple comparison, we can compare GHG emissions in year 2024 with year 2022, to exclude year 2023 when our biggest assets were partially shut-in. Comparing year 2024 to 2022: Our scopes 1 plus 2 emissions decreased by 39% in 2024 (from 581,006 tCO2e to 354.283 tCO2e) while production decreased only by 31% (from 39,3 million boe to 21,7 million boe).

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no change
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

335690

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

16664

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

979

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

215343

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

268

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

223319

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Note that in addition to CO2 and CH4 emissions, we also quantified N2O emissions (460 tCO2e in 2024)

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

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

96561

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

3

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

96958

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Note that in addition to CO2 and CH4 emissions, we also quantified N2O emissions (309 tCO2e in 2024)

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

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

23785

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

85

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

26362

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Note that in addition to CO2 and CH4 emissions, we also quantified N2O emissions (210 tCO2e in 2024)

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

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

0

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

34

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

939

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

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

0

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

206

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

5755
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Iraq	*349351*	*265*	*265*
Norway	*3929*	*15*	*603*
United Arab Emirates	*0*	*89*	*78*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*0*	*5*	*5*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Kurdistan region of Iraq (including the affiliated office in the UAE)*	*349351*
Row 2	*Corporate*	*0*
Row 3	*North Sea (Norway and the UK)*	*3981*

[Add row]

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*353333*	*DNO only has upstream activities. Reported emissions are gross Scope 1 emissions from all operated activities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Kurdistan region of Iraq (including the affiliated office in the UAE)*	*353.9*	*342.5*
Row 2	*Corporate (Oslo office)*	*0.7*	*26.9*
Row 3	*North Sea (Norway and the UK)*	*19.6*	*581.3*

[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*374.1*	*950.6*	*DNO has only upstream activities.*

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353333

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

374.1

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

950.6

(7.22.4) Please explain

These include DNO Corporate and two business units (Kurdistan and North Sea)

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of DNO emissions are captured under the "Consolidated accounting group".
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DNO Iraq AS

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349351

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

353.9

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

342.5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

This relates to scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in year 2024 for our largest subsidiary, DNO Iraq AS (thus accounts for gross emissions from all of our activities in the Kurdistan region of Iraq). This subsidiary accounted for 99% of our operated scope 1 (and scopes 1+2) emissions in 2024.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DNO Norway AS

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3981

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

19.6

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

581.3

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These include our operated assets in offshore Norway and the UK.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

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

0.3

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

0.02

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

Select from:
☑ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Our methane emissions in 2024 (due to venting, fugitive emissions, and uncombusted methane emitted during combustion/ flaring of hydrocarbons) were 16,664 tCO2e (equivalent to 595 tonne of CH4; 29 million standard cubic feet MMscf of gas; or 0.00487 million barrels of oil equivalent MMboe). The only operated assets of DNO in 2024 which produced gas in 2024 were the Tawke and Baeshiqa licenses in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, plus some minor contribution from Trym field in Norway. All gas produced in these licenses, except for Trym, were either injected back to the reservoir, combusted onsite (for heat and electricity generation) or

flared. Associated gas produced in 2024 totalled 9,559 MMscf. Therefore, the ratio of DNO's total methane emissions as % of natural gas production was: 29/9,559 = 0.29%. DNO's operated hydrocarbon production and sales in 2024 was primarily from its operation in Kurdistan region of Iraq, which totalled 29.4 million barrels of oil equivalent. Therefore, the ratio of our total methane emissions as percentage of total hydrocarbons produced and sold was: 0.0049/29.4 = 0.02%.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

491736

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

491736.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1081

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

1081.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

23

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

23.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

23

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

492817

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

492840.00
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable biomass did not apply to DNO in 2024.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass did not apply to DNO in 2024.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen) did not apply to DNO in 2024.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DNO did not combust any coal in 2024.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

DNO did not combust any crude oil in 2024.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

132139

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

132139

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This represents associated gas used for onsite electricity generation.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

359598

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

333096

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

26502

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category includes use of diesel and naphtha as fuel in our operations. DNO uses diesel in its Kurdistan operations for process heat, electricity generation, and mechanical energy (e.g., drilling rigs). The majority of diesel use is for electricity generation; therefore, for the sake of simplicity, we have assumed all diesel used in Kurdistan is for electricity generation. All of naphtha use is for process heat.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

491736

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

465234

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

26502

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This summarizes DNO's total fuel use in 2024.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

465234

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

465234

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

26502

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

26502

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We did not actively purchase any zero or near-zero electricity, heat, steam or cooling energy in 2024.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We did not actively purchase any zero or near-zero electricity, heat, steam or cooling energy in 2024.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We did not actively purchase any zero or near-zero electricity, heat, steam or cooling energy in 2024.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Iraq

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We did not actively purchase any zero or near-zero electricity, heat, steam or cooling energy in 2024.
[Add row]

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

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

423

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

153527

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

0

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

26502

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

180452.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1007

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1007.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

195.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

23.00
[Fixed row]

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

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	*25.2*	*2024 production (company working interest/ net to DNO)*

	In-year net production	Comment
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	*3.1*	*2024 production (company working interest/ net to DNO)*
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*We do not have any oil sands assets.*
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	*18.6*	*2024 production (company working interest/ net to DNO)*

[Fixed row]

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

DNO's reserves and resources reporting is in accordance with standard guidelines advised by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and comply with Oslo Stock Exchange disclosure requirements, Circular No. 1/2013. Reported reserves fall within class 1 to 3 of the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD) classification and contingent resources (2C) fall within class 4 to 7 of the NPD classification. The estimation and auditing of reserves are undertaken in accordance with generally accepted engineering and evaluation principles. It should be noted that reserves information is imprecise due to inherent uncertainties in—and the limited nature of—data upon which the reserves are predicated. DNO has a reserves and resources review committee consisting of competent professional geoscientists, engineers and economists to facilitate the review and reporting process and ensure compliance with standards and procedures. The committee collects and coordinates the review of all technical data and provides a full report of the Company's reserves and resources to the CEO (or what we refer to in DNO terminology as the Managing Director or MD) for review and approval. Economically recoverable reserves have been calculated based on input for the technical reserves and economic parameters such as license terms and projected future oil and gas prices. The reserves reported are restricted to those volumes expected to be economically recovered prior to the expiry date of the respective licenses. International petroleum consultants DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D & M) carried out an independent assessment of the Tawke license (containing the Tawke and Peshkabir fields) and the Baeshiqa license (containing the Baeshiqa and Zartik structures) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. International petroleum consultants RPS Energy Consultants (RPS) carried out an independent assessment of DNO reserves in Norway and the United Kingdom (UK). Contingent resources in Norway are reported based on numbers published by Norwegian Offshore Directorate (NOD). DNO had no contingent resources in the UK at year-end 2024. The International petroleum consultants Beicip-Franlab carried out an independent assessment of DNO's licenses (held through its indirect 33.33 percent interest in the operating entity) in Côte d'Ivoire. The Company internally assessed volumes reported for its Block 47 in Yemen. For more details on reserves and resources, see company's website: https://www.dno.no/media/y5mnj25c/2024-annual-statement-of-reserves-and-resources.pdf

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

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

281.9

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

340.1

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

213.4

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Based on 2024 Statement of reserves and resources (available on DNO website https://www.dno.no/en/investors/announcements/dno-releases-2024-annual-report-and-accounts-2025-04-03)
[Fixed row]

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

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	*89*	*88*	*59*
Natural gas	*11*	*12*	*41*

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

76

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

80

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

80

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

76

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

30

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Kurdistan - Tawke and Yemen 2C

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Shallow-water

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

24

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

20

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

20

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

24

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

70

(7.38.4.7) Comment

North Sea and CI-27
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0005305

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

354283

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

666800000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

43

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The revenue per unit produced has decreased, while output and emissions have increased leading to an increase in the intensity figure.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

12.1

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

354283

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

29302055

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Other, please specify

(7.45.9) Please explain

Decreased share of production from high intensity field (Baeshiqa) and continued gas injection into Tawke.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Thousand barrels of crude oil/ condensate

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

12.1

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

17

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Decreased share of production from high intensity field (Baeshiqa), continued gas injection into Tawke and increase in production of lower GHG intensity assets (Tawke license)
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

598222

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

0

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

0.000

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

598222.000

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

95

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

0

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

95

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

66.67

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

199387.393

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

340352

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

0

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

340352.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

64.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Field activities at the Tawke license where this target applies were disrupted by closure of Iraq-Turkey export pipeline in March 2023. The unexpected closure continued through 2024 and led to a loss of some 60% of expected revenue in the year. As a result, DNO was forced to go through a substantial down-sizing process and put all projects (including emissions related projects) on hold. We extend this target by two years (from 2024 to 2026) as we expect field activities, including our emissions related projects, to resume during 2025.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

DNO commenced development of the Peshkabir field in the Tawke license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq in 2017 and production of the field was significant by 2019. As is typical in this region, associated gas was initially planned to be flared. However, the oil produced at Peshkabir had higher than expected associated gas content. Consequently, the Tawke license became by far the largest contributor (95%) to DNO's GHG emissions in 2019 (base year for this target), (599,207+0=599,207 tO2e in scope 1+2 emissions in 2019 from flaring, compared to DNO's total scopes 1+2 emissions of 632,026+1471=633,497 tCO2e in 2019). For this reason, in 2019 a target was set for scopes 1 and 2 emissions at Tawke license to be reduced by at least two-third (66.67%) within five years (by 2024). The target was set for this facility (the Tawke license) as it is the largest source of DNO's emissions across its global portfolio. Math behind flaring at the Tawke license being the largest (95%) contributor to DNO's scope 1+2 emissions in 2019: Flaring emissions at Tawke license in 2019: 599,207 tCO2e Total company's scopes 1+2 GHG emissions in 2019: 633,497 tCO2e Therefore, the ratio is 95%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To materially reduce emissions from our main producing asset (Tawke license in Kurdistan region of Iraq), emissions of which were mainly due to flaring of associated gas in the base year (2019, when the target was set) and in future years without any mitigation actions. This target would allow us to achieve a GHG intensity far below the global upstream sector and maintain our position among peers in this region as a low-cost, low carbon oil and gas company.

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

Due to shut-in of the Iraq-Turkey export pipeline in March 2023 which lasted throughout 2024 leadign to substantial reduction in revenues, DNO was forced to go through a substantial down-sizing process and put several projects (including some emissions related projects) on hold or delay them. However, there are multiple projects in the pipeline aiming to reduce GHG emissions at this facility and achieve the target, and these will be progressed in 2025 and 2026. These are at various levels of maturity. The most notable projects are replacing diesel and naphtha (used for electricity generation and process heat) with less GHG-intensive associated gas (which otherwise would have been flared) and installing solar panels.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to reduce methane emissions

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target

☑ Total methane emissions in CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

12958

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1300

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

16664

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

-31.7893292160

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. This is a standalone target aiming to materially reduce (nearly zero) our methane emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :In 2022, DNO joined the Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative, an oil and gas industry pledge coordinated by the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), to reach near zero methane emissions from its operated oil and gas assets by 2030

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

DNO joined the Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative in 2022. This is an oil and gas industry pledge coordinated by the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), through which DNO set a target to reach near zero methane emissions from its operated oil and gas assets by 2030 and actively work with its partners in its non-

operated assets to achieve the same. The target applies to all of DNO's operated assets (consistent with the reporting methodology of Operational Control). We are targeting 90% reduction compared to the base year (2022).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To reduce our methane emissions (across all operated assets) materially (90% compared to the base year on 2022)

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

We reviewed our methane quantification methodology to improve accuracy and coverage. We have also maintained our policy of no routine flaring and continued with our Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program to detect and remediate fugitive methane emissions. We also in 2024 focused on reducing flaring of associated gas, which is the main contributor to DNO's methane emissions.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*6*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*4000*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*6200*
Implemented	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Installing transmission lines for delivery of less GHG-intensive electricity (Phase 2)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

272

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

56000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Following previous years efforts to electrify wellsite (previously run by onsite diesel-fueled generators) via central larger, more efficient and less GHG-intensive generators fueled by otherwise-flared associated gas, DNO continues to progress a field-wide power distribution network in the Peshkabir field in Kurdistan region of Iraq. Implementation of this project is ongoing (not fully implemented by end 2024). We expect this project to save about 2 barrels of diesel per day. At unit price of USD 0.5 per liter (about USD 77 per barrel) of diesel, this is a savings of about USD 56 thousand per year. Total cost to achieve this GHG savings is about USD 3.6 million. The breakeven timeline is then more than 30 years (3.6 million divided by 56 thousand).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Central Production Facility (CPF) at the Tawke field (in our operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq) includes a refinery to satisfy onsite diesel demand. This refinery is designed to use naphtha to generate process heat. We progressed a project to upgrade the refinery heater in 2024 to use sweet gas as fuel, which is a less GHG-intensive fuel compared to naphtha. We expect this upgrade to save about 80 barrels of heating fuel (naphtha) per day. At unit price of USD 70 per barrel, this is a savings of about USD 2 million per year. Total cost to achieve this GHG savings is about USD 1 million. Therefore, the payback time is less than one year. The savings from this project are expected to last until end of the production license (2036).
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

DNO uses the Stated Policies Scenario of the International Energy Agency (IEA) as prescribed in IEA's latest (2030) World Energy Outlook as the basis for its internal carbon price, in addition to the guidelines of the host governments where it operates.
[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In 2024, we used a third-party technical firm to enhance our methane quantification methodology and improve our coverage, accuracy and transparency. We also had an active Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program to reduce our fugitive methane emissions in Kurdistan region of Iraq. In 2024, we were also a member of the Methane Guiding Principles (MGP, https://methaneguidingprinciples.org/), a coalition of industry and civil society organizations to reduce methane emissions across the oil and gas global supply chain. The MGP members develop and share practical tools and guidance to help others to learn from their experience and put those lessons into practice. Earlier in 2022, we joined the Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative which is oil and gas industry pledge coordinated by the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), to reach near zero methane emissions from its operated oil and gas assets by 2030 and actively work with its partners in its non-operated assets to achieve the same.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Gas leaks (which include methane) are not acceptable in any of DNO's operations due to the safety risk (risk of fire or explosion) they represent. In addition, the gas we handle in our Kurdistan operations contains Hydrogen Sulphide (H2S) which is very toxic if inhaled. Therefore, DNO has automatic gas (including methane and H2S) leak detection sensors at all of its relevant facilities. These devices are complemented by the audio/visual/olfactory observations of the production operators. As such, any non-routine methane emission from a loss of containment will be detected within seconds and mitigating action taken immediately. Hence, the only methane emissions at DNO facilities will be "micro" emissions (called fugitive methane emissions here) through, for example, screwed fittings and instruments, that are so small that they don't trigger the automatic detectors. DNO introduced a Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program in 2022 to measure, monitor and mitigate fugitive (aka residual) methane emissions at its operated sites. This initiative was announced by DNO's Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors. On a quarterly basis, all relevant locations in DNO's largest asset (Tawke license in the Kurdistan region of Iraq) are scanned as part of the LDAR program for fugitive methane emissions. All findings are recorded in our online system, emissions are quantified and remediation (including repairs) plans are put in place and reported to the management. DNO had an active LDAR program in 2024.

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

Yes, flaring of associated gas is relevant to DNO's operations in Kurdistan region of Iraq (onshore) but not to its North Sea (offshore Norway and the UK) operations. In Kurdistan, the most important flare reduction project that we have successfully completed in 2023 was transfer of associated gas from the Peshkabir field, which was being flared previously, to the nearby Tawke field for underground injection. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2020. Phase 2 of the associated gas capture and injection project (instead of flaring) was commissioned in early 2023 at a total cost of about USD 25 million. This phase aims to capture and reinject any associated gas produced at the Tawke filed back into the Tawke field. In terms of target (and as also described in Section 7.53.1): DNO in 2019 set a target for its Tawke license GHG emissions to be reduced by at least two-third (66.67%) within five years (by end 2024. As discussed in section 7.53.1, we have extended the target to end 2026 due to operational interruptions in 2023 and 2024). The target coverage was set for the Tawke license as it is the largest source of DNO's scope 1 emissions (598,222/632,512=95%) in 2019. Going forward, DNO expects flaring emissions in the Tawke license will drop significantly due to phase 1 and 2 of gas injection project that we fully delivered in early 2023. Although very uncertain (depending on reservoir performance), we forecast that in 2026, on an average, 27 MMscf (million standard cubic feet) per day of otherwise flared associated gas will be injected. This compares to daily average of 22.1 MMscf flaring of associated gas in 2019 (and injection of zero).

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :DNO offices in UAE, Iraq, Norway and the UK due to insignificant water use

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

DNO offices are excluded from the reporting as the water withdrawal, use and discharge from offices are insignificant (estimated to less than 0.5% compared to our total water withdrawal, water use and water discharge from our field operations). Also, these offices do not have dedicated water meters as they are located in shared office buildings. In 2024, DNO had offices in Dubai (UAE), Erbil (Iraq), Aberdeen (the UK), Oslo (Norway) and Stavanger (Norway). Water withdrawal, water use and water discharge from all of our field facilities are included in this disclosure.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The offices do not have dedicated water meters as they are located in shared office buildings. Water withdrawal, use and discharge relating to our offices are estimated to be insignificant compared to water withdrawal, use and discharge in our field facilities (estimated to less than 0.5%).
[Add row]

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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 field facilities in Kurdistan region of Iraq)

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq. In Kurdistan (onshore), we monitor and measure water withdrawals from a nearby river and from DNO-operated water wells. We also procure water from third-parties (via road tankers), volumes of which are monitored and measured. All volume measurements are done on a daily basis. In Norway and the UK (offshore) water is supplied to our drilling 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 or internal standards. When a measurement is required, they are done at the required frequency (often daily).

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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 operations in Kurdistan region of Iraq)

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq. In Kurdistan (onshore), we monitor and measure water withdrawals from a nearby river and from DNO-operated water wells. We also procure water from third-parties (via road tankers), volumes of which are monitored and measured. All volume measurements are done on a daily basis. In Norway and the UK (offshore) water is supplied to our drilling 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 or internal standards. When a measurement is required, they are done at the required frequency (often daily).

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use water meters (flowmeters) to measure quantity of produced water

(9.2.4) Please explain

Flowmeters are used to measure 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).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

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.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have operations in three countries/ regions: Norway, the UK and Kurdistan region of Iraq: In Kurdistan (onshore), we have two licenses: Tawke and Baeshiqa: Tawke license: we test quality of water we withdraw from a nearby river as well as from DNO-operated water wells in addition to water delivered by third parties. These tests were done two times in 2024. 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 one time in 2024. In addition to Kurdistan, DNO has operations in offshore Norway and the UK. No testing of water quality was required by applicable regulations and industry practices for our activities in these countries in 2024. This is why we have chosen 76-99% (and not 100).

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge volumes are quantified by use of flowmeters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only relevant category to our operations is occasional discharge of water to sea in our offshore operations in the UK and Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. 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 discharges).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge volumes are quantified through combination of flowmeters and water tank level readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only relevant category to our operations in 2024 was occasional discharge of water to sea in our offshore operations in the UK and Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. 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 discharges).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge volumes are quantified through combination of flowmeters and water tank level readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of "discharge", the only relevant category to our operations is occasional discharge of water to sea in our offshore operations in Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity) are monitored and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. 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 discharges).

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of “discharge”, the only water discharge category relevant to our operations is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. For the specific operations performed in 2024, measuring the quality of discharge water was not required and therefore we have chosen "not relevant".

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of “discharge”, the only water discharge category relevant to our operations in 2024 was occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. For the specific operations performed in 2024, measuring the quality of discharge water was not required and therefore we have chosen "not relevant".

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As per CDP definition of “discharge”, the only water discharge category relevant to our operations is occasional discharge of water to the sea in our offshore operations in Norway. Such discharges (quality and quantity, including any treatment required to meet the specifications for discharge) are monitored, measured and reported in line with applicable regulations and internal standards. For the specific operations performed in 2024, measuring the temperature of discharge water was not required and therefore we have chosen "not relevant".

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement method varies across facilities; we use water meters (flowmeters), tank level readings, and weighing road tankers used for water delivery.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor and quantify our total water consumption through measuring our water withdrawals and discharges. Our water consumption is calculated from the formula below: Total consumption = Total Withdrawal – Total Discharge. Quantification/ measurement frequency is daily (consistent with daily measurement of withdrawal and discharge volumes) for our Kurdistan operations which accounts for 98.8% of our water consumption. The balance refers to water use offshore Norway and the UK which are quantified for each relevant operation (frequency can vary depending on the duration of the project. Note that environmental regulations applicable to oil and gas operations offshore Norway and the UK, which DNO is subject to, are among the most stringent in the world).

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This category was not relevant to DNO in 2024. In the Kurdistan region of Iraq, there are currently no water recycling facilities available to DNO. In Norway and the UK, DNO did not have any operations in 2024 which involved reuse/ recycle of water.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Daily inspections by staff

(9.2.4) Please explain

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.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) 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?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

339

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :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.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawn across our business in 2024 was 339 megaliters, compared to 490 megaliters in 2023. The decrease was 7.5% and therefore we have chosen "Lower" both due to the percentage change and more importantly, the absolute amount of decrease, which was 151 megaliters. The decrease was driven mainly by lower activity (notably drilling operations) in our Kurdistan licenses. 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. This is because 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, access to markets).

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water discharge is driven mainly by our activity level, which itself can change year-to-year.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total water discharge in 2024, which was 1.5 megaliters did not change materially on absolute terms compared to 2023 (7.1 megaliters), considering the scale of our water withdrawal figure (339 megaliters in 2024). Due to the small change (5.6 megaliters) in absolute terms, we have chosen "About the same". We do not expect this number to change significantly (in absolute terms) in near future.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

337.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Going forward, we do not expect this number to change significantly although providing an accurate forecast is challenging because our water discharge is driven mainly by our activity level, which itself can change year-to-year.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water consumption was 337.5 megaliters in 2024, compared to 483 megaliters in 2023. The decrease of 30% was driven mainly by lower activity in our Kurdistan operations (notably drilling). The decrease was 30% and therefore we have chosen "Lower". Going forward, we do not expect this number to change materially 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. This is because 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, access to markets).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) 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?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

339

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :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.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawn across our business in 2024 was 339 megaliters, compared to 490 megaliters in 2023. The decrease was 7.5% and therefore we have chosen "Lower" both due to the percentage change and more importantly, the absolute amount of decrease, which was 151 megaliters. The decrease was driven mainly by lower activity (notably drilling operations) in our Kurdistan licenses. 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. This is because 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, access to markets).

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.5

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :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.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our total water discharge in 2024, which was 1.5 megaliters did not change materially on absolute terms compared to 2023 (7.1 megaliters), considering the scale of our water withdrawal figure (339 megaliters in 2024). Due to the small change (5.6 megaliters) in absolute terms, we have chosen "About the same". We do not expect this number to change significantly (in absolute terms) in near future.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

337.5

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :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.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Our water consumption was 337.5 megaliters in 2024, compared to 483 megaliters in 2023. The decrease of 30% was driven mainly by lower activity in our Kurdistan operations (notably drilling). The decrease was 30% and therefore we have chosen "Lower". Going forward, we do not expect this number to change materially 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. This is because 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, access to markets).
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

334

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

98.53

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Fresh water withdrawal is mainly linked to DNO activities in Kurdistan in the Tawke license. Using the WRI Aqueduct platform and selecting the "Water Stress" criterion, Tawke license is in the border of "Low Medium 10-20%" and "Medium High" (20-40%) categories. Total water withdrawal in our Kurdistan operations was 334 megaliters in 2024, which was lower compared to 481 megaliters in 2023. The decrease in water withdrawal was driven mainly by lower field activity (mainly drilling) in 2024. It should be noted that we have not experienced any shortage of water impacting our operations in Kurdistan. The volume of water flowing through the nearby river is orders of magnitude larger than our water withdrawals. Water wells have also been performing strongly and we do not have concerns over water availability in the foreseeable future. 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 (no shortage of water whatsoever). Water is not considered a scarce resource in neither Norway nor the UK.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

184

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This relates to water sourced from a nearby river used in our Tawke field operations in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (onshore). Total volume in 2024 was 184 megaliters, which was 12% lower compared to the 2023 volumes of 210 megaliters, which we have characterised as lower. The change is linked to changes in business activity (mainly drilling) and net effect changes in other water withdrawal categories relevant to our business in Kurdistan (water withdrawn from wells and supplied by third-parties).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This relates to seawater used for our offshore operations in Norway and the UK. Change from 2023 (4.6 megaliters) to 2024 (5.0 megaliters) is 0.4 megaliters, which is very small. Therefore, we have chosen "About the same" to answer this question.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

113

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This relates to water withdrawn from multiple DNO-operated water wells in our Tawke license (and at a much lower scale at our Baeshiqa license) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (onshore). Our current view is that the groundwater is renewable based on historical performance of the water wells and our understanding of the regional geology and aquifer. The volumes in 2024 (113 megaliters) were "Lower" (by 41%) compared to the 2023 level (193 megaliters), mainly driven by lower field activity (mainly drilling). This contributes to an overall decrease (total of withdrawals from river and third-parties) of 151 megaliters.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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. We do not have any indications of any material change in this category within the foreseeable future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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. 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.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

37

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have operations both onshore and offshore. In Kurdistan (onshore), we acquire some water for our operations from third-party road tankers. In UK and Norway (offshore), we sometimes acquire water for our offshore drilling operations via third-party vessels. Total volumes supplied by third-parties across DNO's global operations in 2024 were 37 megaliters, which were 55% lower compared to the 2023 volumes (83 megaliters). This decrease was due to the lower field activity (notably drilling) in 2024. We have chosen "Lower" to answer trend in this category.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023 and 2024, we did not discharge any water in this category. Therefore, this is not relevant to our company. We do not believe this will change in the foreseeable future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.5

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

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. Total volumes in 2024 were 1.5 megaliters, not significantly different from 2023 volumes (7.1 megaliters), considering scale of our water withdrawal and consumption. Therefore, we have chosen "About the Same". The volume of discharged water is measured. The volume of our discharge to sea is driven by the nature and level of our offshore activities. We do not believe this trend will change materially in future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2023 and 2024, we did not discharge any water in this category. Therefore, this is not relevant to our company. We do not believe this will change materially in future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2024, we did not discharge any water in this category. We do not believe this will change materially in future.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Did not apply to DNO in 2024 or 2023.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Did not apply to DNO in 2024 or 2023.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Did not apply to DNO in 2024 or 2023.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This relates to the (small) quantities of water occasionally discharged to the sea in our offshore drilling operations in Norway and the UK. Any such discharge is based on the Discharge Permits issued by the relevant regulatory bodies. Total volumes in 2024 were 1.5 megaliters, not significantly different from 2023 volumes (7.1 megaliters) when measured absolute terms, therefore we have chosen "About the Same". The volume of discharged water is measured. These operations represent less than 10% (but more than 1%) of our operations. The volume of our discharge to sea is driven by the nature and level of our offshore activities. We do not believe this trend will change materially in future.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Did not apply to DNO in 2024 or 2023.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Did not apply to DNO in 2024 or 2023.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

This risk relates to potential production interruptions at our Tawke field in case of excessive seasonal river flowrates impacting one of our oil pipelines at a river crossing. To mitigate this risk, DNO has performed a major upgrade to the physical barriers. This risk only relates to one of the pipelines within the Tawke license, and represent 1-25% of DNO's company-wide facilities. A potential shut-in of operations due to this risk is deemed to last less than a week, which would not lead to substantial impacts on our annual production and revenues (estimated to less than 1% based on transport volumes and estimated time to repair or put in place alternative shipment routes).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

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. 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 orders of magnitude 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. DNO has operations also in offshore Norway and the UK, where water is not considered a stressed commodity. We do not believe that any of our facilities – in our direct operations and upstream value chain – have substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Additionally, performing a reliable assessment for our upstream value chain is not reasonably possible due to the global nature of our value chain (a company with global operations relying on a complex and very diversified upstream value chain). Therefore, we are not planning to do so in the next two years (not a strategic and business priority).
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Oil pipeline from Tawke field to Fish Khabur terminal

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

This risk relates to potential damage to a pipeline in our Tawke license in Kurdistan region of Iraq. This pipeline transports oil produced at the Tawke field to a nearby export terminal. This pipeline crosses a river which has experienced flooding and riverbed erosion over the last five years. Therefore, the risk is water related but this facility (pipeline) does not withdraw or discharge any water.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.1362

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

42.7934

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(9.3.1.29) 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 Khabur) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. This pipeline does not use or discharge any water (only transports oil). 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. 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.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not withdraw any water.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not withdraw any water.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not withdraw any water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not discharge any water.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not discharge any water.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not discharge any water.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not discharge any water.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The facility does not consume any water.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

666800000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1966961.65

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Future trends: Providing reliable forecast of future trends is challenging because our activity level (thus water demand) can vary year to year (e.g., depending on how many wells we drill). Also, our revenues are impacted by fluctuating oil and gas commodity prices. We do not anticipate our water use to significantly change in the next five years. Maths: Total withdrawal of 339 megaliters Total revenue: USD 666,800,000 Efficiency: 666,800,000/339=1,966,921.56 USD/megaliters
[Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.01

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Barrel of oil equivalent

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

Our operated oil and gas production in 2024 (27.1 million barrels of oil equivalent, million boe) increased by 34% compared to 2023 (17.9 million boe). The low 2023 production was driven by curtailment of our production in Kurdistan (Iraq) due to the shut-in of the Iraq-Türkiye export pipeline for the majority of 2023. Our total water withdrawal in 2024 was 339 megaliters, which equals a decrease of 44% compared to year 2023 (490 megaliters). The decrease in water withdrawal was mainly driven by lower field activity in our Kurdistan operations (less drilling) in 2024. Our water intensity in 2024 was: 339/27.1= 12.5 liters per barrels of oil equivalent (boe), rounded to 0.01 m3/boe. The comparable number for year 2023 was 490/17.9= 28.9 liters per barrels of oil equivalent (boe), rounded to 0.03 m3/boe. The absolute change in our water intensity is relatively small. We have therefore, chosen "about the same" to describe the direction of change due to the relatively insignificant change in absolute terms. 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 for reporting year 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. 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.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

DNO's only product from its operated assets (scope of this disclosure) was crude oil in 2024 and gas. 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 2024.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :lack of clear definition of "low water impact" by CDP, see the "please explain" box

(9.14.4) Please explain

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, is not water-intensive (in contrast to e.g., food processing or textiles). 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).
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

DNO has operations in three countries/ regions (Norway, the UK and the Kurdistan region of Iraq). In Norway and the UK, water is not considered a scarce commodity, especially in the context of our offshore oil and gas operations. In the 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 at this stage. 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.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in 2024 (onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore in Norway and the UK) were in proximity of Legally protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in 2024 (onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore in Norway and the UK) were in proximity of UNESCO World Heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in 2024 (onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore in Norway and the UK) were in proximity of UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in 2024 (onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore in Norway and the UK) were in proximity of Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in 2024 (onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore in Norway and the UK) are in proximity of Key Biodiversity Areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

None of our operations in onshore Kurdistan region of Iraq and offshore the UK in 2024 were in proximity of areas important for biodiversity. However, in 2024 DNO drilled an exploration well offshore Norway (2/6-8 Falstaff) in the production license (PL) 1086 which had biodiversity significance. PL1086 is located in the southern part of the North Sea approximately 228 km from the coast, southwest of Agder (Farsund municipality), within a sandeel habitat, sandeel spawning and fishing areas. As such the area is important for biodiversity and is defined a particularly vulnerable and valuable area (SVO) in Norway.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Inner Shoal (particularly vulnerable and valuable area)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In 2024 DNO drilled an exploration well offshore Norway (2/6-8 Falstaff) in the production license (PL) 1086 which had biodiversity significance. PL1086 is located in the southern part of the North Sea approximately 228 km from the coast, southwest of Agder (Farsund municipality), within a sandeel habitat, sandeel spawning and fishing areas. As such the area is important for biodiversity and is defined a particularly vulnerable and valuable area (SVO) in Norway.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

☑ Abatement controls

☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Drilling restrictions apply during the sandeel egg and larvae pelagic period (March to May) and in the sandeel fishing period (April to June). Thus, the drilling activity was performed in the period from 15 September to 10 October, to minimize disturbance to the sandeel habitat. Prior to the drilling activity, DNO performed an environmental risk and oil spill contingency analysis to address vulnerable environmental resources and areas, ensuring the oil spill contingency plans focused to protect the most vulnerable ones. An environmental monitoring program was established to assess the impact of sound from the drilling operations, the impact to sediments and the water column. Ahead of the drilling activity, communication with the Norwegian fishery authorities was also performed. The operations comprised no unintentional discharges to sea, no contaminated cuttings nor environmental hazardous chemicals. Vessels for oil recovery was available at site while drilling into oil bearing layer, complying with the granted permit by the Norwegian authority.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

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

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

All disclosed data on emissions (including GHGs) are verified by a third party as explained in section 7. In 2024, we became subject to European Union's regulations for Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which led to detailed disclosures on our environmental performance and risk assessment. The results were disclosed in our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts, which is audited/verified by a third party. Other data disclosed in this CDP disclosure are not verified by a third-party as we do not deem them to be of immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Managing Director (MD)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No