

Modern Slavery Statement (YE-2025)

Introduction

TotalEnergies S.E. is a global multi-energy company that produces and markets energies: oil and biofuels, natural gas and green gases, renewables and electricity. Active in more than 130 countries, TotalEnergies puts sustainable development in all its dimensions at the heart of its projects and operations to contribute to the well-being of people. Our 101,000 employees are committed to energy that is ever more affordable, cleaner, more reliable and accessible to as many people as possible.

In Australia, TotalEnergies has been present for more than 60 years since it was first explored for oil and gas in the Simpson Desert. This led to the construction of one of the few tracks across the desert now known as the “French Line”.



1 Reporting Entities

This Modern Slavery Statement (‘Statement’) is made jointly by TotalEnergies EP Australia, TotalEnergies EP Australia II, TotalEnergies GLNG Australia, TotalEnergies EP Ichthys Pty Ltd and TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd which are reporting entities under the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth) (together the **‘Reporting Entities’**).

This Statement describes the activities of the Reporting Entities and their subsidiaries (for the purposes of this Statement **‘TotalEnergies Australia’**). TotalEnergies Australia is ultimately owned by TotalEnergies S.E. Please refer to Appendix 1 for an overview of TotalEnergies Australia included in this Statement.

Within TotalEnergies Australia, only TotalEnergies EP Australia employs personnel. As of 31 December 2025, it has twenty-four (24) employees, distributed across financial, legal, administrative and project management roles.

The Reporting Entities do not directly conduct any oil and gas operations in Australia. The activity of these Reporting Entities is to hold investments in joint ventures that engage in exploration, development, and production of oil and gas in Australia. Our participation in joint ventures is set out in Section 2 below.

The Reporting Entities have a limited supply chain by virtue of the role as investors. Our direct supply chain consists largely of professional services such as auditors, lawyers, information technology and telecommunications services based in Australia.

2 Our Structure, Operations and Supply Chains

2.1 Gladstone LNG

We have a 27.5% interest in the Gladstone LNG Project ('GLNG').

GLNG is a joint venture with PETRONAS, KOGAS and Santos. GLNG was one of the world's first coal seam gas to liquefied natural gas projects.

The upstream part of the project involves extracting natural gas from gas fields in the Bowen-Surat Basin, Queensland and transporting it over 400 kilometres to a gas liquefaction plant in the industrial port of Gladstone, northeast of Brisbane.

The downstream project involves the liquification of natural gas through the GLNG LNG plant. The LNG plant consists of two LNG trains, which have a combined capacity of 8.6 million tonnes per annum. The feed gas for the project is sourced from GLNG's upstream fields and third-party gas.



Santos is the operator of the upstream project. It procures and manages the supply chain on behalf of the joint venture. Santos also performs the procurement and logistics services on behalf of the downstream operator, GLNG Operations Pty Ltd.

2.2 Ichthys LNG

We have a 26% interest in the Ichthys LNG Project ('Ichthys'). Ichthys is a large-scale LNG project which began production in 2018 and is operated by a subsidiary of INPEX.

Gas and condensate from the Ichthys field, located about 220 kilometres offshore Western Australia, is exported to onshore facilities for processing near Darwin through an 890-kilometre pipeline. Most condensate is directly shipped to global markets from a floating production, storage and offloading facility permanently moored near the Ichthys field in the Browse basin.



Ichthys' onshore processing facilities include two LNG processing trains that have capacity to produce 9.3 million tonnes of LNG per annum, at peak production.

In 2023, TotalEnergies and INPEX acquired interests in the Cash and Maple gas and condensate fields. The development of these fields is expected to contribute to the long-term supply of the Ichthys' onshore processing facilities.

INPEX is the operator and procures goods and services for Ichthys.

2.3 Bonaparte Carbon Capture & Storage

TotalEnergies has a 26% interest in the Bonaparte Carbon Capture and Storage Project ('Bonaparte CCS'). Bonaparte CCS is a joint venture with INPEX and Woodside Energy. This project is assessing the suitability of the saline aquifers of the Petrel Sub-basin for large-scale CO₂ sequestration.

The joint venture was awarded the greenhouse gas assessment permit (G-7-AP block) in the Petrel Sub-basin in 2022. All environmental permits for exploration activities were accepted at the end of 2023 and a 3D seismic survey on the permit area was completed in February 2024. Two appraisal wells were drilled in Q3/Q4 2024.

In 2025, we entered the Pre-FEED development phase as a critical step forwards obtaining a GHG Injection License. No significant operations or changes in the state of affairs on Bonaparte CCS company.

INPEX is the operator and procures goods and services for Bonaparte CCS.

2.4 Supply Chain

The Reporting Entities' supply chain consists of professional services such as auditing, legal, tax, information technology and telecommunications services from service providers operating in Australia.

For the supply chain of the joint ventures, the Reporting Entities rely on the description of INPEX and Santos, the operators, as articulated in their respective Modern Slavery Statements, as below:

Ichthys LNG Project

INPEX procures from a broad network of local and global suppliers across diverse industries and services, including:

- *Contract and temporary labour*
- *Engineering and capital project construction services*
- *Logistics*
- *Industrial services*
- *Corporate and professional services*
- *Parts and consumables*
- *Exploration, drilling and well completions*
- *Technology services*
- *Bulk chemicals*

In 2025, INPEX sourced goods and services from 1,365 suppliers across 29 countries. Approximately 87 per cent of INPEX's procurement expenditure was directed to 1,175 Australian-based suppliers or suppliers with an established Australian presence, reflecting INPEX's ongoing focus on local sourcing where practicable and consistent with our sourcing profile in previous reporting periods.

GLNG Project

Santos procures:

- *Building / construction / fabrication*
- *Building and engineering materials*
- *Consumables / materials*
- *Plant and equipment machinery*
- *Wellsite services*
- *Logistics*
- *Maintenance services*
- *Offshore services*
- *ICT software, networking and supporting services*
- *Professional services*
- *Remote camp supplies and services*

The suppliers of the abovementioned goods and services are predominately Australian suppliers. In some instances, goods are sourced from Canada, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, United States, and the United Kingdom.

3 Modern Slavery Risks in Our Operations and Supply Chains

As our procurement of goods and services is limited to those required for our corporate operations, the Reporting Entities have low modern slavery risks in our direct supply chain.

We acknowledge that modern slavery risks may exist in relation to the projects in which we hold minority participating interests.

In assessing these risks, the Reporting Entities have considered the most recent modern slavery risk information available from the joint venture operators, including their public reporting and ongoing engagement through joint venture committees. Based on this information, the following categories have been identified as presenting elevated risk:

- Contract and temporary labour: high risk due to third-party labour hire and potential exploitation;
- Logistics and shipping, including land transport and marine services often involves outsourced labour, cross-border work, and maritime operations, all of which carry modern slavery risks;
- Industrial services and construction: often rely on subcontracting models, increasing the challenge of monitoring labour conditions below the first tier.
- Materials, parts and consumables: often originate from complex, global supply chains with multi-tier subcontracting, making traceability and oversight challenging.
- Camp services and supplies, plant and equipment, ICT hardware and electronic components.

These risk factors arise from the characteristics of supplier's workforces, particularly the use of migrant, temporary, or low-skilled labour, and reliance on labour hire agencies, as well as the various level of the supplier's due diligence practices. This includes the extent to which appropriate human rights policies, subcontractor oversight, and grievance mechanisms are in place.

4 Actions to Address and Assess Modern Slavery Risks

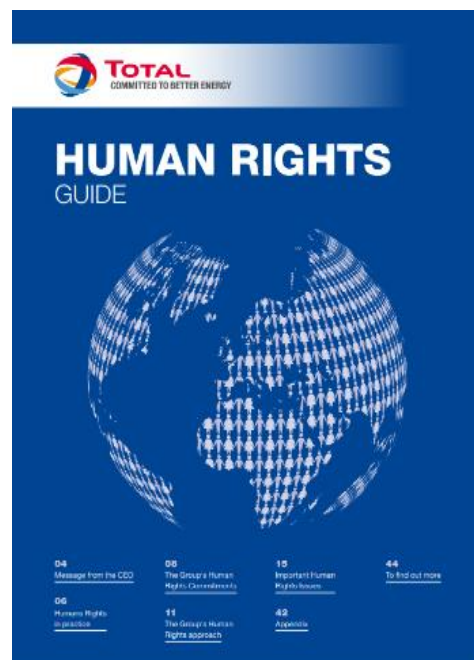
The Reporting Entities recognize that modern slavery risks may arise through the activities of joint venture operators and their supply chains. As a non-operating joint venture participant, we do not control day-to-day procurement. However, we exercise our governance rights, commercial influence and oversight responsibilities to ensure that modern slavery risks are addressed and assessed.

4.1 Policies and governance

TotalEnergies's global approach to demonstrating respect for human rights in the workplace and supply chain is articulated in our **Code of Conduct**. It establishes the core values, particularly respect for human rights, and defines the standards expected of employees, business partners and suppliers. This document reflects TotalEnergies' commitment to international human rights principles and applies across all operations globally.

TotalEnergies' Human Rights Guide (the "**Guide**") translates the principles set out in the Code of Conduct into practical guidance for employees, business partners and operations worldwide. It explains how respect for human rights must be integrated into daily business decisions, relationships and activities across more than 130 countries.

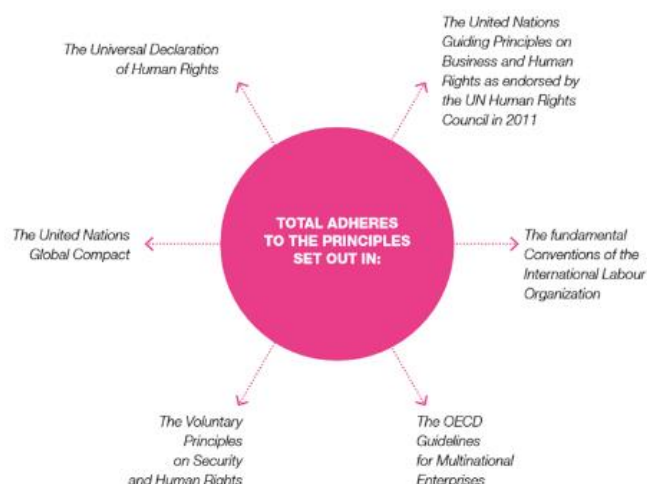
At its core, the Guide is anchored in internationally recognised standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's fundamental conventions, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Global Compact.



Through tools such as risk assessments, stakeholder engagement, and impact analyses, the Guide ensures that human rights considerations are embedded in day-to-day activities, from project development to community engagement.

The Guide also reflects a strong emphasis on human rights due diligence. TotalEnergies integrates human rights risk assessment into its broader risk management processes, identifying, preventing, mitigating and, where necessary, remediating adverse impacts linked to its activities. This includes conducting impact assessments (such as HRIAs and ESIAs), engaging third-party experts, and focusing on vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, migrant workers and local communities.

Implementation is supported by practical tools and processes. These include employee training programmes, awareness initiatives, stakeholder engagement mechanisms and structured grievance systems that allow employees, communities and other stakeholders to raise concerns without fear of retaliation.



Extending beyond internal implementation, the framework is applied externally through the **Fundamental Principles of Purchasing (FPP)**. These principles translate TotalEnergies' human rights commitments into binding requirements for suppliers and contractors.

Together, these three components: Code of Conduct, Human Rights Guide, and FPP feed into a unified human rights due diligence system aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Importantly, this structure is supported by governance and oversight mechanisms, the Ethics Committee. Oversight is further reinforced by a Human Rights Steering Committee and human rights representatives across business segments and affiliates.

4.1.1 Ethics Committee

TotalEnergies' Ethics Committee oversees the implementation of the Code of Conduct. Any reported breaches of the Code, including those relating to human rights, are subject to investigation. The Compliance Officer is responsible for promoting awareness, understanding, and adherence to compliance standards across the organisation.

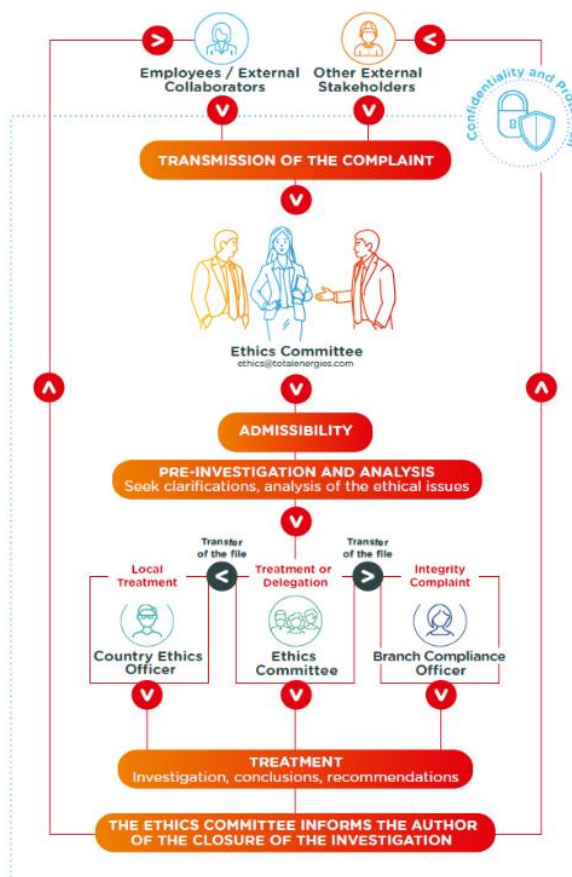
Employees are encouraged to report any concerns through the available whistleblowing channels. Reports may be made to their immediate manager, a Human Resources manager, the Compliance Officer, or via the ethics helpline (ethics@totalenergies.com).

The Ethics Committee is comprised of a chairman appointed by and reporting to the CEO and members from the main TotalEnergies' business segments. Importantly, it is also responsible for supporting and advising TotalEnergies' employees and stakeholders and for listening to their concerns.

The Ethics Committee provides a mechanism for stakeholders to voice their concerns regarding potential slavery risks. Employees, but also people from outside TotalEnergies, can contact the committee. The Committee protects the confidentiality of the complaints, which can only be lifted with the agreement of the complainant.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF ETHICAL COMPLAINTS

The authors of a complaint are informed of the progress of their case (reception, analysis, actions, closure). The authors can choose to remain ANONYMOUS.



4.1.2 The Human Rights Coordination Committee

The Human Rights Coordination Committee is managed by the Ethics Committee chair in cooperation with TotalEnergies' Human Rights lawyers. It is an information and decision-making forum which meets three or four times a year. Corporate and business segment representatives including security, communication, purchasing and sustainable development are part of this forum. This initiative also coordinates the activities undertaken internally and externally. External advisors such as the Danish Institute for Human Rights may attend some of these sessions in order to inform and advise the Committee on special topics related to Human Rights.

4.1.3 Training

TotalEnergies has dedicated communication channels, e-learning and training sessions on Ethics and Human Rights for our employees and managers. We also have awareness-raising sessions for external stakeholders, in some contexts, for specific issues, such as responsible security.

An online module on human rights in the workplace with a focus on respecting the International Labour Organization's core conventions has been accessible to all employees since 2019 in all countries in which TotalEnergies operates. It is available so far in five languages and is part of the onboarding process for new staff.

Other specific training programs tailored to issues encountered on the ground are held annually for training in ethics and human rights aiming for newly appointed senior executives; and a webinar on the

respect for human rights in the context of joint ventures was held for employees in charge of managing participations in the Exploration & Production segment.

4.2 Supplier Evaluation and Improvement Monitoring System

TotalEnergies evaluates suppliers' performance on modern slavery in several ways, starting with whether the suppliers adhere to our FPP, which must be signed by the supplier at the time of qualification and are included in the contracts. During the qualification process, the supplier answers a CSR questionnaire that conditions its ability to work with TotalEnergies. Subsequently, effective compliance with the FPP is verified through assessments such as the on-site human rights audits conducted each year by an external service provider on behalf of TotalEnergies.

Whenever necessary, an action plan is put in place and followed by the teams, allowing improvement of the supplier's practices to be attested.

4.3 Application of global approach to the Reporting Entities and operations

Our *Code of Conduct* applies whenever we control a joint venture. In other circumstances, we make ongoing efforts so that the joint venture partner who operates the joint venture applies equivalent principles.

As a non-operating joint venture partner in the Projects in Australia, the Reporting Entities do not control day-to-day operations or the supply chain. These responsibilities are undertaken by the operators. Our role is therefore focused on active oversight, engagement and ongoing monitoring of the operator's approach to identifying, addressing modern slavery risks, and ensuring that the operators are not only committing to appropriate actions but are also progressively implementing them in practice.

4.3.1 Ichthys LNG Project (INPEX)

In respect to the Ichthys LNG Project, the joint venture committee has addressed this topic at meetings, with a focus on incorporating learnings over the past year. We have reviewed and commented on the statement.

During the reporting period, INPEX reported a structured approach to managing modern slavery risks, focused on governance, supply chain controls, and awareness-building. As part of our oversight role, TotalEnergies reviews the outcomes of these processes and engages with INPEX, where appropriate, to understand how risks are identified, prioritised and mitigated.

Governance: INPEX reported maintaining and strengthening its internal governance framework, including the continued operation of a Modern Slavery Steering Committee and Working Group, ongoing implementation and monitoring of a Modern Slavery Action Plan, and increased senior management engagement. This includes raising awareness of legal requirements, emerging risks, and industry developments.

Supply Chain: INPEX reported the following key actions: completion of a desktop review of high-risk suppliers identified in the prior reporting period, engagement of an independent external party to review its modern slavery framework and identify improvement opportunities, and expansion of supplier reviews to include purchase order terms and conditions, thereby strengthening contractual controls.

Training and Awareness: INPEX also reported continued efforts to improve awareness of modern slavery risks both internally and externally, including publication of its Modern Slavery Statement, delivery of internal training and awareness sessions to its workforce, engagement with contractors through external forums; and ongoing participation in industry collaborations, including the Human Rights Resources and Energy Collaborative.

Based on the information provided and our ongoing engagement, we consider that INPEX has implemented a structured framework to assess and address modern slavery risks. This includes governance mechanisms with defined responsibilities and oversight, a supplier risk assessment and engagement process, workforce training and external stakeholder engagement.

4.3.2 GLNG Project (Santos)

In respect to the GLNG Project, we continue to monitor and assess Santos' implementation of its stated modern slavery risk management initiatives for 2025 and beyond. In particular, the Reporting Entities are tracking progress against Santos' commitments arising from its 2024 review, including a tailored version of internal Modern Slavery Awareness Training to assess its suitability for supplier engagement, the development and application of modern slavery risk mapping across the supplier lifecycle, and ongoing engagement with senior leadership and external experts.

The Reporting Entities also monitored Santos' delivery of its forward-looking priorities, including the expansion of supply chain risk mapping beyond Tier 1, increased supplier engagement activities, and the continuous improvement of due diligence, risk management systems, training, and supplier engagement systems and processes.

This ongoing monitoring is intended to ensure that Santos' commitments translate into measurable and effective actions.

Santos has identified a few areas for improvement in its Modern Slavery Statement for 2024 and has committed to taking actions to address the following key findings:

- *Governance & Due Diligence: Lack of board oversight, unclear accountability, no standalone modern slavery policies*
- *Operations & Workforce: Gaps in managing subcontractors, unclear oversight of casual/labour hire arrangements*
- *Risk Management: No structured supplier risk mapping, lack of supplier risk prioritisation*
- *Labour Rights: Incomplete monitoring of working hours, leave entitlements, wage audits for vulnerable workers*
- *Grievance & Remedy: Policies lack reference to modern slavery, inaccessible grievance channels, no remedy mechanisms in place*

Santos set targets for 2025 including governance improvement,

- *Progressing the implementation of EthicsPoint, a new external reporting tool for Whistleblower/Misconduct and community-related matters, designed to further enhance the ease of reporting and improve analytics for misconduct related matters*
- *Rolling out a new Code of Conduct e-learning module supported by delivery of face-to-face sessions in PNG*
- *Progressing a review of the Santos Code of Conduct for approval by the Board.*
- *Delivering face-to-face training on anti-bribery, corruption, and sanctions compliance to the Board.*
- *Improving due diligence framework to mature in line with best practices and regulatory expectations (including strengthening risk categorisation, refining supplier engagement approaches, and integrating more proactive monitoring mechanisms).*

5 Assessing the Effectiveness of Our Actions

The Reporting Entities are committed to achieving continuous year-on-year improvement in the assessment and management of modern slavery risks. During the reporting period, effectiveness was assessed through ongoing engagement with joint venture operators, including participation in operational committee meetings and targeted discussions on modern slavery risk management. In addition, we reviewed and challenged operator-provided updates through structured engagement, including operational committee forums and targeted discussions on modern slavery risk.

Where gaps or limitations are identified, we raise these with operators through governance forums and consider appropriate follow-up actions within the scope of our contractual and governance rights

Regarding the Ichthys LNG Project, INPEX has initiatives which are broadly aligned to our own. We monitor and assess the effectiveness of INPEX's actions in management of modern slavery risks across key areas of governance, supply chain, grievance mechanisms, training, and industry engagement.

For supply chain due diligence, we monitor INPEX's supplier risk profiling and its desktop reviews of higher-risk suppliers. Our assessment demonstrates, based on available information, that the current risk categorisation framework is designed to remain and is subject to ongoing review.

In the area of grievance and remediation, we oversee the operation of INPEX's grievance and whistleblower mechanisms, including any supplier-related issues. During the reporting period, no modern slavery-related grievances were reported; however, we recognise that absence of reported cases does not necessarily indicate absence of risk, and will continue to focus on strengthening accessibility, worker awareness and trust in grievance mechanisms.

With respect to training and awareness, we monitor INPEX's efforts to maintain senior management awareness through targeted engagement. This has supported a sustained level of awareness, while also highlighting opportunities for more targeted training in future reporting periods.

With respect to the GLNG Project, Santos has a similar whistleblower hotline, code of conduct, code of conduct training, and supplier engagement program. Santos builds upon efforts of the previous year by continuing to roll out supplier surveys, desk-top supplier assessments for their Tier 1 suppliers (highest risk/highest spend in direct contracts); assess known Tier 2 suppliers (key subcontractors of their Tier 1 suppliers) against modern slavery risk indicators; work with joint venture partners to review risks in international operations; expand their supplier engagement and communications strategy and conduct engagement and awareness-raising initiatives with high risk Tier 1 suppliers on an ongoing basis; and deliver modern slavery risk management training to staff.

Through our engagement with Santos, including updates provided at operational committee meetings and other forums, we observe that Santos has established a structured framework incorporating both qualitative indicators (such as governance maturity, supplier engagement quality, and grievance accessibility) and quantitative measures (including training completion rates, supplier screening coverage, and risk assessment outputs). These indicators support ongoing monitoring of modern slavery risks across Santos' operations and joint ventures.

Based on the information provided during the reporting period, Santos continues to implement its modern slavery risk management program across key areas, including supplier due diligence, risk assessments, training, and grievance mechanisms. No material adverse findings have been reported in relation to modern slavery risks.

Future Approach: While our current approach has focused on establishing governance frameworks and monitoring operator led initiatives, we recognise the need to further strengthen implementation by embedding more measurable and outcome driven mechanisms.

Across the Ichthys LNG Project and the GLNG Project, we have observed that operators, including INPEX and Santos, have established structured approaches to managing modern slavery risks across governance, supply chain due diligence, grievance mechanisms, training and industry engagement. These frameworks are supported by a combination of qualitative and quantitative indicators, and no material adverse findings have been reported during the reporting period.

6 Consultation Process

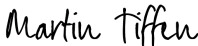
The Reporting Entities maintain formal engagement with all the operators through Operating Committees and Board of Directors meetings. Within these meetings, regular updates, and discussions on the topic of modern slavery have taken place. This Modern Slavery Statement has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Reporting Entities.

7 Approval

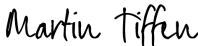
This Statement has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Reporting Entities.

Signed:

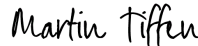
For **TotalEnergies EP Australia S.A.S.** (ARBN 112 603 880)

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Martin Tiffen
President
Date: June 30, 2026 | 2:41 AM CEST

For **TotalEnergies EP Australia II S.A.S.** (ARBN 149 617 167)

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Martin Tiffen
President
Date: June 30, 2026 | 2:41 AM CEST

For **TotalEnergies GLNG Australia S.A.S.** (ARBN 146 680 524)

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Martin Tiffen
President
Date: June 30, 2026 | 2:41 AM CEST

For **TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd** (ACN 602 975 619)

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For **TotalEnergies EP Ichthys Pty Ltd** (ACN 660 136 827)

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APPENDIX 1: TotalEnergies Australia

The registered office in Australia for all the companies listed below is Level 26, 360 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne VIC 3000.

Company name	Company business	Company Structure in relation to the Reporting Entities
TotalEnergies EP Australia (ABN 96832035151)	This company holds interests in the GLNG project	Reporting entity
TotalEnergies EP Australia II (ABN 52149617167)	This company holds interests in the GLNG project	Reporting entity
TotalEnergies GLNG Australia (ABN 11978897527)	The activities of this company focus on the downstream operations of GLNG.	Reporting entity
TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 11602975619)	This company holds investments in subsidies that engage in oil and gas exploration, development and production of energy.	Reporting entity
TotalEnergies Ichthys Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 89660136827)	This company holds interests in Ichthys.	Reporting entity
TotalEnergies EP Australia III (ABN 80152777529)	The activities of this company focus on the GLNG project	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
TotalEnergies EP Australia IV (ABN 52693850903)	This company was incorporated to hold an interest in gas fields which are yet to be acquired.	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
TotalEnergies GLNG Holdings Australia (ARBN 613974226)	This company is an intermediary holding company with subsidiaries which have interests in the GLNG project	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
TotalEnergies Exploration Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 72611222827)	This company holds interests in undeveloped gas fields which may, in the future, be developed in conjunction with Ichthys	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
TotalEnergies CCS Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 59657689364)	This company holds interests in Bonaparte CCS project	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
TotalEnergies GRP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 17674601079)	This company holds investments in subsidies that engage in gas, renewables and power projects.	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies EP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd
Pleasant Hills Pty Ltd (ABN 36674681808)	This company is a special purpose vehicle incorporated to hold a potential future project.	Subsidiary of TotalEnergies GRP Holdings Australia Pty Ltd and TotalEnergies EP Australia