







France



2024

Transparency rating

53%

alignment with FIR recommendations

PERFORMANCE S CORING NA RRATIVE S CORING

9/20

TREND SCORING

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Although TotalEnergies has announced its ambition to be carbon neutral by 2050, and the company is taking the first steps towards a transition of its business model, its efforts seem insufficient in view of the recommendations of the IEA's NZE scenario, to which it refers. In terms of its action plan, the company still plans to increase its oil and gas energy production between 2023 and 2030.

While we welcome the company's effort to present a Say on Climate, as well as its transparency on the use of technology to offset and capture emissions, we encourage it to accelerate its energy transition by stepping up its efforts in the development and sale of low-carbon energy.

Since 2021, the French Forum for Responsible Investment (FIR)

has called for the widespread adoption of stringent Say on Climate (SOC). In March 2023, the FIR signed again an agreement with 48 French and European signatories, encouraging the development of SOCs. Meanwhile, in 2022, FIR began analyzing the climate plans of French companies that submit them to shareholder vote. After joining forces last year, FIR and ADEME are extending their partnership by joining forces this year with Ethos and the World Benchmarking Alliance, to analyze the climate plans of European companies submitted to a consultative shareholder vote at their annual general meetings in 2024.

In 2022, FIR had published <u>analysis reports</u> assessing the extent to which French companies' climate strategies were in line with its recommendations. In 2023, as part of the partnership with ADEME, these analysis reports has been enriched with the ACT assessment tool, to measure the contribution of corporate strategies and actions to the mitigation objectives of the Paris Agreement.

As in 2022 and 2023, the FIR wishes to salute the efforts of companies that contribute to improving shareholder dialogue, and encourages them to reiterate the Say on Climate exercise annually.

Following an exchange between ADEME and TotalEnergies, certain elements relating to the company's transition plan were shared in order to support elements of the company's performance score.

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In partnership with:









TOTALENERGIES

alignment with FIR recommendations

Ambition Net Zero 2050

Ambition of carbon neutrality by 2050 for the three scopes, detailed breakdown between offsetting and reduction Scopes 1 and 2: offsetting (nature-based solutions) from 2030 (5 to 10 million credits per year). In 2050, offsetting will represent 10 MtCO2eq (equivalent to 29% of current Scopes 1 and 2 emissions in 2023). For scope 3, the company is banking on CCU and CCS*: target of 10 MtCO2eq/year from 2030 and 100 MtCO2eq in 2050. ▶ Significant use of offsetting and technologies; questions about the maturity of technologies

Reference scenario(s) used

Projections for 2050 refer to the IEA's Net Zero scenario

▶ But does not base its scope 3 targets on a Net Zero scenario → alignment 2030 close to the trajectory of the APS scenario (1.7°C) according to the company

Current GHG emissions (2023 vs 2022)

SCOPE 1 and 2 (assets operated)

35 MtCO2eq (vs. 40)

SCOPE 1 and 2 (non-operated assets/asset share) 49 MtCO2eq (vs. 56)

SCOPE 3**

415 MtCO2eq (vs. 453)

including 355 MtCO2eq induced by the use of products sold (vs. 389)

GHG emissions reduction target in the short term***

2025 vs. 2015: 17% absolute reduction in scopes 1 and 2 (of operated facilities) to 38 MtCO2eq

15% reduction in the lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold (gCO2e/MJ) (scope 1, 2 and 3); Absolute target for scope 3 < 400 MtCO2eq vs. 410 MtCO2eq in 2015

50% reduction in absolute methane emissions at operated sites by 2025 compared with 2020

⊳ For the accounted part of scope 3, virtually no reduction in emissions is expected in absolute terms; around 2% of reduction (< 400 Mtin 2025 vs. 410 Mtin 2015)

▶ The targets have already been reached since 2023 (355 MtCO2eq) without being revised upwards.

GHG emission reduction target for the medium term***

Reduction of scopes 1 and 2 (on operated facilities) between -35% and -46% in absolute terms (between 25 and 30 MtCO2eq) by 2030 vs 2015

25% reduction in the lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold (gCO2e/MJ) (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2030 vs 2015 80% reduction in absolute methane emissions at operated sites by 2030 compared with 2020

Scope 3 is the same target as for 2025 in absolute terms (< 400 Mt), with virtually no reduction (2%). Target achieved since 2023 without being revised upwards

Long-term GHG emissions reduction target***

Net zero target for all scopes by 2050

▷ In 2050, offsetting 10 MtCO2 through natural carbon sinks from 2030: the equivalent of 29% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions (from operated facilities) in 2023.

Scope 3

▷ In 2050, 100 MtCO2e captured by stored CO2 and CO2 consumed via synthetic fuels (CCU and CCS* technology): equivalent to 28% of scope 3 in 2023

Extensive use of offsetting and long-term carbon capture and utilisation technologies

Action plan measures

Actions on the 3 scopes (100 GW in 2030 cap. of renewable electricity, low-carbon molecules, reduction of methane emissions from operated facilities, capture and storage, work on non-operated assets, etc.)

► Including development of gas projects up to 2030 (+40% LNG production-2030 vs. 2021) in contradiction with the recommendations of the Net Zero scenario IEA****; reduction in oil sales but not in production until 2030

▶ No exact figures for the contribution of each action

CAPEX / OPEX investment alignment

By 2028, 30% of net investments/year for the development of new oil and gas projects; 33% for low-carbon energy and footprint reduction; By 2023, CAPEX eligible fortaxonomy 33,9% (\$6565 millions) / 31,7% aligned withtaxonomy (\$5998 millions);

▶ The company will continue to invest in new oil and gas projects until at least 2028, contrary to the IEA's Net Zero scenario****

> 33% CAPEX by 2028 vs. the minimum of 50% CAPEX allocated to clean energy fuel projects by 2030 recommended by the IEA's NZE scenario***

Remuneration

Annual variable compensation CEO:

Remuneration policy, annual variable:

Evolution of GHG emissions scopes 1 and 2 on operated installations: 10% + 15% qualitative / 180%.

Out of 100%, this corresponds to a criterion of 6% for scopes 1 and 2 and 8% for qualitative criteria.

Qualitative: steering the transformation strategy towards carbon neutrality in line with the 2020/2030 objectives

carbon criteria is weak and covers only on scopes 1 and 2

Annual consultative vote on implementation

The company undertakes to consult its shareholders annually on the implementation of its climate strategy

Consultative vote on strategy every three years

Resolution on implementation and ambitions; not two se parate resolutions

Long-term remuneration of the CEO and beneficiaries of the share plan:

- -Criteria of 15% on the evolution of methane emissions (-56% in 2026 vs 2020)
- -new criterion: 15% on the lifecycle carbon intensity of energy products sold to customers (-17% in 2026 vs 2015) $(gCO2e/MJ) \rightarrow replaces the criterion on scope 1 and 2$ operated assets
- *Offering carbon utilisation solutions (CCU) and carbon capture and storage
- (CCS)

 **The company's scope 3 is calculated according to the Oil and Gas sector methodologies published by Ipieca. This methodology accounts for the largest volume in the oil, biofuels or gas value chains, i.e. either production or sales.

 ***Scopes 1 and 2 targets do not cover legacy emissions. Scope 3 targets only
- cover emissions related to the end use of energy products sold to customers, i.e from their combustion to obtain energy (355 MtCO2eq in 2023).
 ****IEA, World Energy Outlook 2023, 2023







TOTALENERGIES



PERFORMANCE SCORING

NARRATIVE SCORING A B C D E

TREND SCORING



9/20

		I
Module	Score	%
Targets	16/20	15%
Material investment	4/20	15%
Intengible investment	0/20	8%
Sold product performance	7/20	23%
Management	15/20	10%
Supplier engagement	12/20	4%
Client engagement	8/20	10%
Policy engagement	12/20	5%
Business model	7/20	10%

Assessment's elements

- TotalEnergies has set itself a target of reducing its net Scope 1+2 emissions by 40% by 2030 compared with 2015, which would be net of 5 to 10 Mt of natural carbon sinks. TotalEnergies has also set specific targets to reduce the carbon intensity of its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 25% by 2030 compared with 2015. The company states that it is committed to carbon neutrality by 2050, and specifies the proportion that will be allocated to carbon offsetting. However, TotalEnergies plans to increase its energy production (oil, gas and electricity) overall by 4% a year between 2023 and 2030, while reducing emissions (Scope 1, 2 and methane) from its operated sites.
- TotalEnergies declares a proportion of CAPEX eligible for the European taxonomy of 28.1% for 25.7% aligned with their controlled perimeter, which is below the sector expectation of 77%. In 2023, TotalEnergies will devote 65% of their \$774 million R&D investment to new energies (renewable electricity, lowcarbon molecules), batteries and reducing its environmental footprint, which is not enough to reach the sector benchmark. The company does not indicate the proportion devoted to nonmature technologies and carbon elimination technologies.
- Past trends for the three emission scopes show a reduction in GHG emissions that don't measure up to the sector benchmark.
- TotalEnergies has a transition plan, with short-, medium- and long-term objectives, as well as oversight of climate change issues under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Extrafinancial criteria account for 39% of variable remuneration, including 6% for the reduction of GHG emissions.
- TotalEnergies encourages its main suppliers to reduce their emissions, and has set itself the target that 90% of the 400 most emissive suppliers will have adopted targets to reduce their scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2025.
- TotalEnergies' strategy for influencing its customers could be improved. Since 2022, the company has had a OneB2B Solutions offering that includes more than 30 experts who help our major customers in 11 different sectors realize their ambition for energy transition through offers tailored to their needs.
- TotalEnergies seems to have a comprehensive climate and energy transition policy.
- The share of Capex aligned with the European taxonomy is 25.7% (22.9% for electricity and renewables) on the controlled perimeter. As a share of sales aligned with the taxonomy, this represents only 1.4%.

Consistency of the plan:

Overall, TotalEnergies' climate plan is detailed and the monitoring of targets and emission reductions is consistent. The company's performance score increased slightly, due in particular to the precision of certain qualitative elements (supplier commitment, management and evolution of the business model). The company publishes clear energy transition objectives for scopes 1, 2 and 3. Past trends for the three emission scopes show a reduction in GHG emissions that falls short of the sector benchmark. Similarly, the company plans to increase its energy production (oil, gas and electricity) overall by 4% per year between 2023 and 2030, while reducing emissions (Scope 1, 2 and methane) from its operated sites. Total aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 on all three scopes, and details the share of offsetting that should take place through natural carbon sinks from 2030 onwards for residual emissions, based on a consumption of around 10% per year of our stock of carbon credits.

Identified areas for improvement:

TotalEnergies aims to be a major player in the energy transition. However, the proportion of sales aligned with the taxonomy remains at 1.4%. Taxonomy-aligned capex amounted to 25.7% on the controlled perimeter. The company could accelerate its energy transition by stepping up its efforts to develop and sell low-carbon energy. TotalEnergies could publish more information on its locked-in emissions.



SAY ON CLIMATE 2023 evaluation grid

based on follow-up to FIR recommendations

Ambition net zero 2050	If the ambition of contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050 is declared and clear explanations are given on how to achieve this neutrality The level of negative emissions is li mited	The ambition to contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050 is declared and the explanations on how to achieve this neutrality are clear. The level of negative emissions is high	A declared ambition, but very little clarity on how the company intends to achieve carbon neutrality (no long-term reduction targets, targets set are not very credible, heavy reliance on offsetting, etc.) or no declared ambition to be carbon neutral by 2050
Reference scenarios used	The company positions its climate strategy in relation to a 1.5°C warming scenario for all scopes	The company uses a reference scenario limiting warming to between 2°C and 1.5°C, or 1.5°C for only part of its scope.	No reference scenario explicitly mentioned or scenario(s) not used to define the strategy
Current GHG emissions	Disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions in absolute terms; breakd own by scope	Insufficiently detailed publication	No public data
Short-term GHG emissions reduction target	If the quantified emission reduction targets before 2030, expressed at least in absolute terms, cover the 3 scopes and are set in relation to the company's 1.5°C alignment trajectory. This trajectory has been scientifically validated.	If the quantified emission reduction targets before 2030 do not cover the majority of the company's activities, or if these targets cover all activities but are on a trajectory of between 2°C and 1.5°C	No quantified target for reducing emissions in the short term, or targets that are not very ambitious in the short term (reference year too far in the past, no absolute reduction, not scientifically validated, etc.)
Medium-term GHG emissions reduction target	If the quantified emission reduction targets for 2030, expressed at least in absolute terms, cover the 3 scopes and respect the alignment with a 1.5°C scenario. This trajectory has been scientifically validated	If the quantified emissions reduction targets for 2030 do not cover the majority of the company's activities, or if these targets cover all activities but are on a trajectory of between 2°C and 1.5°C	No quantified target for reducing emissions in the medium term, or targets that are not very ambitious in the medium term (reference year too far in the past, no absolute reduction, not scientifically validated, etc.)
Long-term GHG emissions reduction target	If the quantified emission reduction targets in 2050 or earlier, expressed at least in absolute terms, cover the 3 scopes and are set in relation to the company's 1.5°C alignment trajectory. This trajectory has been scientifically validated	If the quantified emission reduction targets for 2050 or earlier do not cover the majority of the company's activities, or if these targets cover all activities but are on a trajectory of between 2°C and 1.5°C	No quantified target for reducing emissions in the long term, or targets that are not very ambitious in the long term (reference year too far in the past, no absolute reduction, not scientifically validated, etc.)
Action plan measures	Detailed measures for each scope of the company with a sufficient level of detail, in cluding short- and med ium-term figures, to enable the alignment of this plan with the objectives set to be assessed.	Detailed measures for each scope of the company, but insufficient detail to assess the level of alignment with the objectives set (lack of quantified measures in particular)	Measures with little or nodetail
Investment alignment (OPEX / CAPEX)	Details the proportion of invest ments (OPEX and CAPEX) that contribute to meeting short- and medium-term targets, and explains how these invest ments enable the targets to be met	The information provided on the contribution of investments to the achievement of objectives does not allow an understanding of how the company achieves the objectives set	No investments contributing to the achievement of explicit objectives
Remuneration	All variable parts of the remuneration of corporate officers in clude at least one criterion that assesses the achievement of greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. The % of remuneration determined by this criterion is published; it represents a significant proportion (10% or more)	At least part of the variable part of the remuneration of corporate officers is covered by a non-diluted criterion for reducing green house gas emissions in line with the reduction trajectory defined by the company	The criterion included in the remuneration of corporate officers relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is diluted, or does not follow the reduction trajectory defined by the company. or No criteria relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are included in executive remuneration
Annual consultation on implementation	The company undertakes to consult shareholders annually on the implementation of its climate change strategy	The company is committed to consult shareholders on the implementation of its climate strategy over the coming years	The company does not undertake to consult shareholders on the implementation of its climate strategy

Consultation on

strategy every

three years

The company undertakes to consult

shareholders on its climate strategy

at least every three years

over the coming years

The company undertakes to consult

shareholders on its climate strategy

The company makes no

 $on\ its climate strategy$

commitment to consult shareholders







→IT'S TIME TO ACT

WHAT IS ACT?

A joint voluntary initiative of the UNFCCC secretaria

WHY ACT?

Drive climate action by companies and align their strategies with low-carbon pathways.

HOW DOES ACT WORK?

ACT provides sectoral methodologies as an accountability framework to assess how companies' strategies and actions contribute to the Paris mitigation goals.

FRAMEWORK

What has the How do all of What is the How is the What is the company company company doing company done these plans and planning planning to at present? in the recent actions to do? get there? past? fit together? PRESENT CONSISTENCY

INNOVATIVE: ACT is an integrated, long-term approach.

QUANTITATIVE: it measures past, present and future performance

TARGETED: on the main sources of emissions in the value chain

SECTORAL: addressing issues specific to the transition of each sector

TRANSPARENT: through third-party evaluation

ACT ASSESSMENT

For what purpose?

Credibly measure the contribution to the net-zero objective in relation to sectoral low-carbon trajectories.

For whom?

Companies with science-based objectives and/or a transition plan ready for assessment



PERFORMANCE SCORE

Transition alignment metrics

A

NARRATIVE SCORE

Analysis of overall consistency

A - E



TREND SCORE

Forecast of future changes

+ = -





ACT Methodology

Oil and Gas

The full ACT methodology for the Generic sector can be found on our website. The detailed assessment is summarized in a score based on three criteria: performance, overall consistency and trend. It takes the following form:

- Performance: number between 1 and 20
- Evaluation (consistency): letter between A and E
- **Trend**: + (improvement), (deterioration), = (stable)

Score de performance

Module	Indicator
1. Targets	1.1 Alignment of scope 1, 2 emissions reduction targets
	1.2 Alignment of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions reduction targets
	1.3 Time horizon of target
	1.4 Achievement of previous and current targets
	2.1 Trend in future scope 1 + 2 emissions intensity
	2.2 Emissions lock-in
2. Material Investment	2.3 Share of unsanctioned projets within carbon budget
	2.4 Low carbon and mitigation technologies capex share
	2.5 Carbon removal technologies (CDR) and carbon capture, use and storage technologies (CCS, CCUS) CAPEX share
3. Intangible	3.1 Share of R&D in Low carbon and mitigation technologies
investment	3.2 Share of R&D in Carbon Removal Technologies
	4.1 Trend in past Scope 1 + 2 + 3 emissions intensity
4. Sold product	4.3 Trend in future Scope 1 + 2 + 3 emissions intensity
performance	4.3 Trend in future low-carbon products share
	4.4 Energy efficiency services share
	5.1 Oversight of climate change issues
	5.2 Climate change oversight capability
5. Management	5.3 Low-carbon transition plan
	5.4 Climate change management incentives
	5.5 Climate change scenario testing
6. Supplier engagement	6.1 Supplier engagement
	6.2 Activities to influence suppliers to reduce their GHG emissions
	7.1 Strategy to influence customers to reduce their GHG emission
7. Client engagement	7.2 Activities to influence customers to reduce their GHG emission
	8.1 Company policy on engagement with trade association
8. Policy	8.2 Trade associations supported do not have dimate-negative activities or positions
engagement	8.3 Position on significant climate policies
	9.1 Business activities that drive the energy mix to low-carbon energy
9. Business model	9.2 Business activities that contribute to the reduction of energy demand
	9.3 Business activities that develop CCS, CCUS and Negative Emissions Technologies (NETs).

Narrative scoring

- 1. Business model and strategy
- 2. Consistency and credibility
- 3. Reputation
- 4. Risks

Trend scoring

- 1. Probability of emissions' evolution
- 2. Evolution of business model and strategy







Disclaimer:

The information and assessments disclosed here do not constitute investment or voting advice. Each organisation individually determines the most appropriate way to use this information. In addition, the information and assessments contained in this document reflect a judgement at the time these assessments were made and do not guarantee that the most recent information on the company has been taken into account, as this information may have been published between the assessment and the publication of this document.

In collaboration with:



