APA Corporation

TCFD Analysis

apacorp.com/sustainability

Last updated July 2026

Contents

About APA Corporation

APA Corporation (APA) owns consolidated subsidiaries that explore for and produce oil and natural gas in the U.S., Egypt and the U.K., and that explore for oil and natural gas offshore Suriname and elsewhere.

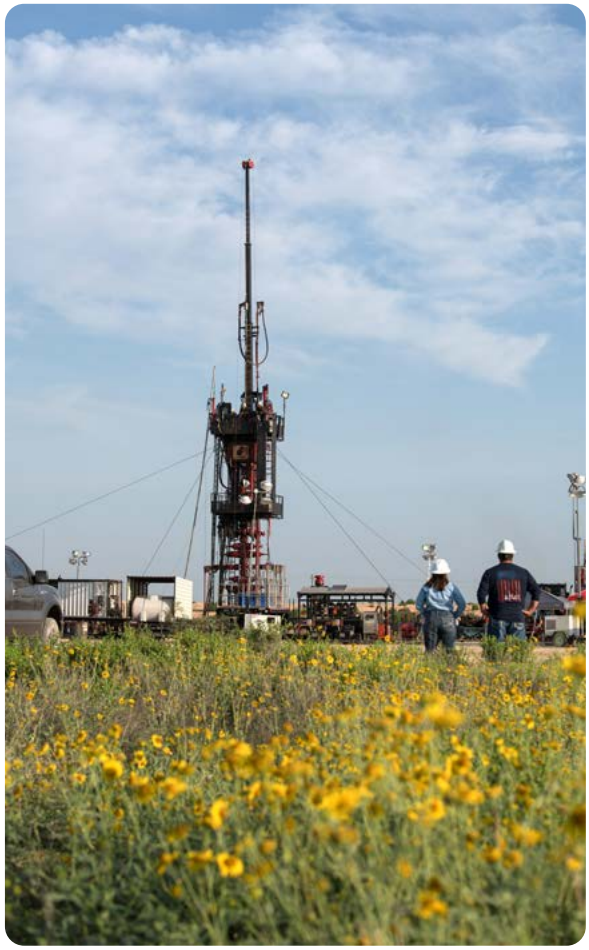
We are committed to helping address the energy challenges posed by climate change, while also continuing to produce reliable, affordable energy to help meet the world's growing needs and drive global prosperity.

Our reporting approach

This report is organized under the framework recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The report is consistent with the four core pillars recommended by TCFD: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets.

Our TCFD analyses utilize data from the 2025 International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook (WEO) as the basis for future energy demand and scenario analyses. We update and publish this TCFD report every other year, following the release of updated IEA scenario information.

This TCFD report complements our two main sustainability publications: "Our Approach to Sustainability," which details our sustainability principles, and our sustainability progress report, which highlights our annual performance. See the **Sustainability page** on our website for links to each document.



Governance

Climate change is an important issue for our company and our stakeholders. Our board of directors and senior management team are actively engaged in overseeing our climate change-related risks and opportunities, focusing on our asset portfolio, emissions performance and strategy.

Board of directors oversight

The board is responsible for APA's corporate governance and oversees the company's risk management approach and strategy, including climate change-related risks and opportunities. The board maintains three standing committees focused on specific areas of corporate governance and risk management, outlined below. For additional details and a diagram of the sustainability framework for the board, see pages 48-49 of **Our Approach to Sustainability**.

Committee	Responsibilities
Corporate Responsibility, Governance and Nominating (CRG&N) Committee	✓ Oversees the nomination of directors, annual board evaluations and corporate governance processes ✓ Provides guidance on sustainability issues and strategies, including climate change-related risks and opportunities ✓ Oversees the company's sustainability publications
Audit Committee	✓ Assists the full board with oversight of company financial statements and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements ✓ Oversees the enterprise risk management process, which includes management of climate change-related business and regulatory risks ✓ Oversees the performance of internal and external audit functions
Management Development and Compensation (MD&C) Committee	✓ Oversees compensation, development and succession planning for the executive leadership team ✓ Recommends to the full board compensation-linked goals and metrics for all employees and executives, including goals tied to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management and mitigation ✓ Examines retention and development strategies for employees

In addition to the work of these committees, the full board receives periodic updates on environmental and climate change topics, including our GHG emissions management and mitigation strategy, our ongoing actions and progress with the United Nations Environment Programme's Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0, regulatory changes and potential impacts, third-party sustainability ratings, peer benchmarking and overall sustainability performance. We also invite outside experts and advisors to present on current and future risks, as well as trends that could impact our company, our industry, or the broader business or geopolitical landscape.

All of APA's nonemployee directors, including the board chair, are independent, in accordance with standards established by Nasdaq and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Board members are selected based on a wide range of criteria, including relevant expertise; dedication to exemplary ethical, environmental, health and safety standards; and a willingness to question and challenge management. See Page 8 of our **2026 Proxy Statement** for summary information of our board members.

Senior management oversight

Our senior management team is comprised of cross-functional corporate officers responsible for delivering the company's corporate strategy and objectives, while championing safe, sustainable operations and prudent financial management. The senior management team represents various departments with interest and input related to climate-change risks and opportunities, including: environmental, health, safety, operations, supply chain, government affairs, legal and marketing. The team is tasked with overseeing our climate and emissions strategy, goals and performance across the company's asset portfolio. Climate-change related risks and opportunities or other pertinent emissions-related information are shared and discussed with the board of directors or the CRG&N board committee.

Our senior management team and people leaders believe in strategic goals and shared accountability to drive company performance. We continue to prioritize sustainability performance metrics and apply these to climate-related goals linked to incentive compensation for all employees — from the executive level to the field. Our climate-related goals require thoughtful planning, funding, execution and tracking across multiple departments and staff levels. Our successes are shared across the company and supported by top-line leaders.

For more information on our climate- and emissions-related goals, see the Metrics and targets section in this document (see **Page 14**).

Strategy

We aim to be a safe and disciplined global energy producer. Our focus is on financial strength and returns, low-cost operations and efficiencies, managing business risks, reducing our Scope 1 emissions, and being a positive contributor to our communities, while delivering growth and value for our shareholders.

The company has a diverse global portfolio that allows us to be nimble and strategic with development plans, market opportunities and capital investments. Our management and planning teams conduct rigorous analyses of the global energy demand outlook and pricing forecasts for near-, medium-, and long-term time frames. These analyses also consider potential and emerging climate change risks or regulations that may influence future market access, taxes, or other opportunity costs.

Refer to the Risk Factors section in our most recent Form 10-K for disclosure of potential material risks for the company, including climate change-related risks.

Climate change risks

Identifying and managing the risks and opportunities posed by climate change is an important part of our business planning and risk management process. Relevant climate change risks include current and emerging regulations, technological advancements, policy and legal changes, market evolution, trade realignments, reputational impacts, and physical risks. These factors, among others, could impact our business directly, as well as through their impacts on global energy markets and prices.

The following tables provide a summary of climate change-related transition and physical risks for our globally operated assets. These risks may impact our business over the near, medium and long term, and are defined as follows:

Near term (1-2 years): Risks that may impact near-term development plans and financial results, including those that may occur within the current annual reporting period.

Medium term (3-5 years): Risks that may manifest or grow in scale over a three- to five-year timeframe. These risks may affect our long-term goals and prompt us to adjust our strategy for some assets materially.

Long term (5+ years): Risks that are not expected to impact our business for over five years, but which could pose a significant challenge to our business model and investment strategy.

"The company has a diverse global portfolio that allows us to be nimble and strategic with development plans, market opportunities and capital investments."

Climate change — transition risks

Key: Near term = 1–2 years | Medium term = 3–5 years | Long term = 5+ years

Type	Risks	Timing	Potential impacts
POLICY AND LEGAL	**Changes in regulation**		
	– Introduction of carbon taxes or cap and trade	Long term	– Adjustments in portfolio asset base – Decreased asset diversification – Increased costs for emissions measurement and verification – Increased deployment of technology and electrification – Additional pipeline infrastructure for consolidated facilities
	– More stringent federal oil and gas permitting	Medium term	
	– EU Methane Regulation (EU/2024/1787)	Near term	
	– U.K. carbon budget	Near term	
	– U.S. alignment with Paris Agreement	Long term	
	– Increased stringency of emissions regulations in other countries or territories	Medium term	
	Changes in state and national policies		
	– U.S. state and national hydraulic fracturing bans	Long term	– Restrictions to operational areas or timelines – Stranded assets – Increased community engagements – Impacts to development schedule pace – Increased water reuse, which can impact well economics
	Changes in tax programs		
	– U.S. elimination of exploration tax incentives for oil and gas	Long term	– Adjustments in capital planning – Boost to growth of alternative energy and its market share – Increased cost of compliance – Potential challenge to return on investment within applicable jurisdiction
	– Increased U.S. tax incentives for alternative energies	Medium term	
TECHNOLOGY AND MARKET	**Equipment and technology**		
	– Alternative fuel technologies that aid the transition from fossil fuels to alternatives	Long term	– Shifts in market demand and commodity pricing
	– Disruptive technologies in energy generation or transportation	Long term	
REPUTATION	**Stigma of fossil fuels**		
	– Stakeholder withdrawal of investment due to climate change-related concerns	Medium term	– Increased competition for capital lending and investors – Increase in legal actions and responses – Decreased industry appeal to workforce talent
	– Climate change litigation and publicity	Medium term	
	– Impacts on talent pipeline and supply chain due to market and energy transition	Long term	

Climate change — physical risks

Key: Near term = 1–2 years | Medium term = 3–5 years | Long term = 5+ years

Type	Risks	Timing	Potential impacts
ACUTE	**Onshore**		– Increased emergency contingency planning and preparation – Increased communication and coordination with community partners – Damage to assets and local community infrastructure – Intense weather that results in safety emergencies or unplanned releases – Operational disruptions and associated production impacts – Additional requirements and costs for asset hardening – Local economies may not fully recover
	– Severe weather temperature changes that may affect our operations (e.g. Winter Storm Uri, 2021)	Near term	
	– Tornadoes or other severe storms that may affect our operations	Near term	
	– Seasonal droughts that may affect water resources supporting our operations	Medium term	
	Offshore		
	– Hurricanes and tropical storms that may affect our operations	Near term	
CHRONIC	**Onshore**		– Impacts to natural surface and altered access to assets – Additional requirements and costs for asset hardening – Increased communication and coordination with community partners – Reduction of economic activity within local communities – Changes in population distribution – Decreased access to local talent – Increased insurance premiums for offshore or nearshore operations – Changes to wildlife migratory patterns that may impact operations
	– Changes in rainfall or weather patterns that may affect our operations	Long term	
	– Extended droughts that may affect water resources supporting our operations	Medium term	
	– Changes in water availability patterns that may affect our operations (surface water and groundwater)	Long term	
	– Biodiversity and species listings affecting our operations	Long term	
	Offshore		
	– Rising sea levels that may affect our operations	Long term	
	– Sea temperature change and current-related changes that may affect our operations	Long term	

Opportunities

We believe that global energy demands will continue to grow over the long term, and that oil and gas will remain a reliable and affordable energy source supporting both global and local economic stability. Oil and gas products underpin the global economy, elevate billions to higher standards of living, and enable innovation and practical expansion of other energy sources.

According to the IEA's WEO, the global economy is projected to grow at an average of 2.6% per year to 2050. In the near- to medium-term, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) WEO (October 2025) forecasts the global economy to grow by 3.1% in 2026 and approximately 3% annually out to 2030. This outlook can shift due to geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts, changes in the global policy environment, and evolving trade agreements and tariffs. Much of this growth will come from emerging and developing markets, which the IMF projects will grow by approximately 4% out to 2030. This economic growth will require energy, much of which will be powered by natural gas and oil.

The world is also experiencing an expansion in electricity demand. Key components driving this demand in the U.S., China and other advanced economies are robust growth in data centers, electric vehicle mobility, advanced computing and consumer appliances. The IEA WEO report identifies this as the "Age of Electricity," noting that electricity demand is on pace to rise by 40% under current global trends and policies. In the U.S., the U.S. Energy Information Administration reports that 58% of electricity generation in 2025[1] was from fossil fuels, predominantly natural gas, which accounted for 41% of total electricity generation (or 70% of the total generation by fossil fuels).

APA is well-positioned to help deliver the energy the world needs, and to do so in a responsible manner that manages risks. We believe our international assets are a strength, as they provide a balanced portfolio of oil and gas resources capable of serving global markets and enabling us to capitalize on opportunities.

[1] EIA, Electricty explained (2026), "Electricity in the United States is produced from diverse energy sources and technologies," https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/electricity/electricity-in-the-us.php.

Climate change — opportunities

Key: Near term = 1–2 years | Medium term = 3–5 years | Long term = 5+ years

Type	Opportunities	Timing	Potential impacts
ENERGY UTILIZATION	– Increased demand for natural gas for power generation	Near term	– Expansion of in-field use and market for natural gas – Potential collaboration with midstream and downstream companies – Decreased emissions from diesel combustion – Increased expectations for reliability of on-demand supply
	– Improved economics and demand for hydrogen and hydrogen-based technologies	Medium term	
	– Utilization of field gas-generated power for drilling and completion equipment	Near term	
	– Portable power not connected to the grid	Medium term	
PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	– Development of grey and blue hydrogen markets	Medium term	– Focus on green label products and verified certifications – Conversion and retrofitting of assets to capture carbon dioxide – Extended life of assets
	– Premium pricing for delivery of certified, responsibly extracted resources	Near term	
	– Development of commercial carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS) markets in aging global oil fields	Long term	
ENERGY MARKETS	– Development of new markets for refined products to offset reduction of transportation fuel demand	Long term	– Expansion and strengthening of exportation opportunities – Increased focus on supply reliability and steady output – Partnerships to reduce societal GHG emissions – Eligibility and key performance indicators (KPIs) tied to green lending – Fewer market participants with methane performance thresholds
	– Expanding crude oil and natural gas markets in developing economies	Long term	
	– Development of hydrogen and CCUS markets	Medium term	
	– Access to green bonds and capital to support expansion into hydrogen and CCUS markets	Medium term	
	– Identification of changing global regulatory environments and impacts in the marketplace	Near term	
RESILIENCE	– Transition of enhanced oil recovery and water disposal practices to CCUS for industrial segments	Long term	– Increased spend and development in local communities (both developing and those with legacy production) – Support introduction of advancing technology in developing countries – Aid local workforce development, retention and recruitment
	– Expansion of local supply chains in developing countries so that modern tools are available and maintained for Operations	Medium term	
	– Training and education of localized workforce to support talent attraction and workforce retention	Near term	

Climate scenario analysis

TCFD recommends analyzing and disclosing a range of climate change-related scenarios to assess potential impacts on our business and the resilience of our assets. To this end, we use IEA's WEO scenarios to evaluate our long-term development plans for potential climate change-related impacts and opportunities.

IEA Current Policies Scenario (CPS): Considers policies and regulations that are already in place. Proposed policies are not included, nor are time-bound policies automatically renewed after expiration. Offers a moderate pace for deploying and integrating new energy technologies into the global energy system.

IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): Considers existing policies and regulations, plus those that have been formally proposed but not yet adopted. Carbon prices rise for advanced economies with carbon schemes in place or proposed policies that will introduce carbon pricing. Barriers to deploying new technologies are lower than in the CPS scenario. Unlike CPS, STEPS does not assume that all aspirational targets are met.

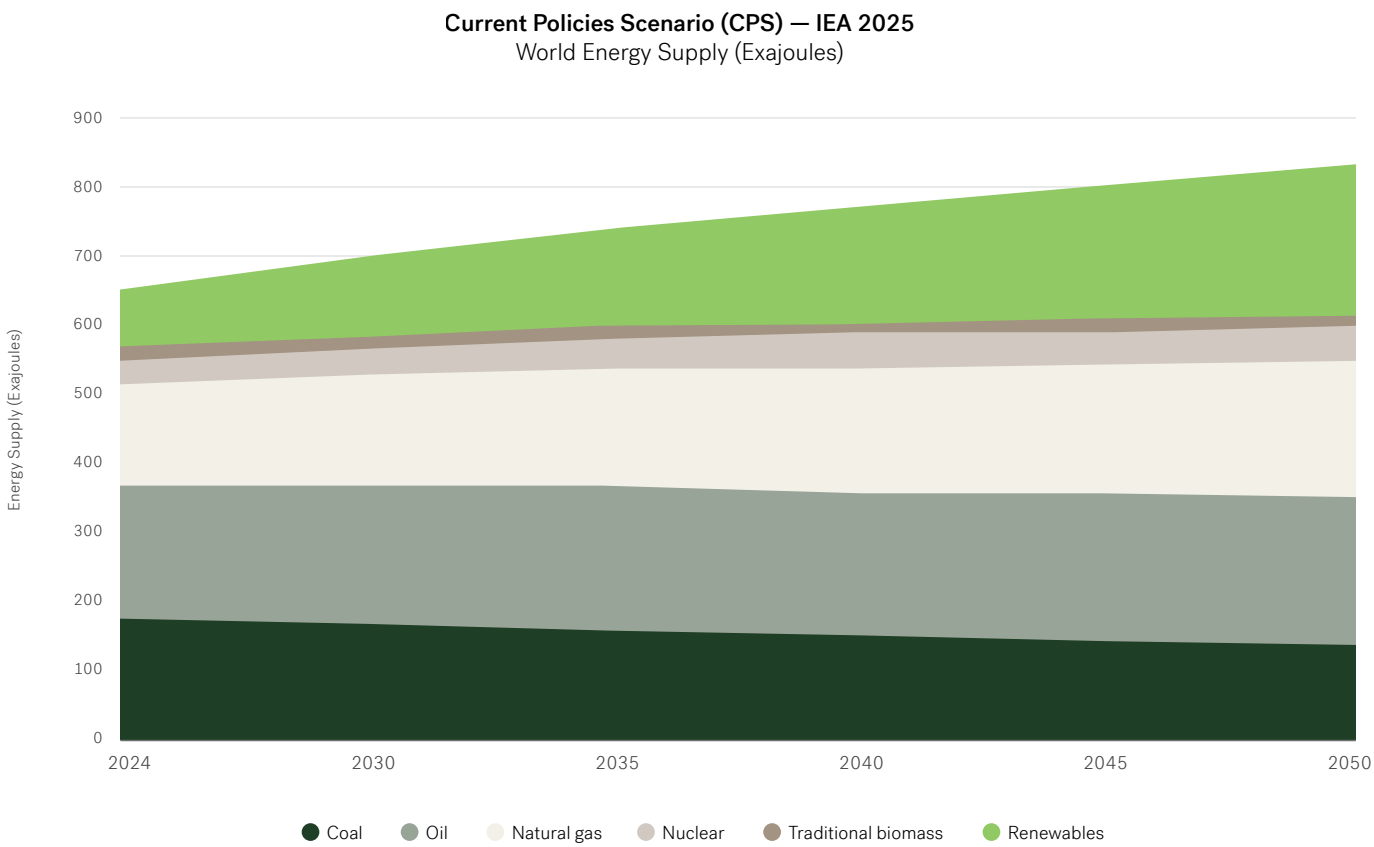
IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050 Scenario: Reflects an ambitious pathway to reduce global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions to net zero by 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. This is a normative pathway to achieve net zero, rather than a scenario based on current or stated government policies. This scenario assumes that carbon prices are introduced in all regions and energy sectors, while recognizing that different regions and countries will require different applications and emissions mitigation efforts.

The CPS and STEPS scenarios represent current medium- and long-term direction and strong potential action to reduce emissions and energy consumption from fossil fuels. Thus, these are suitable scenarios for evaluating APA's portfolio and business resilience in the global energy landscape.

The NZE scenario remains a useful reference for assessing long-term risks and opportunities, if the global economy were to experience a sharply changing consumption pattern favoring lower-carbon energy sources.

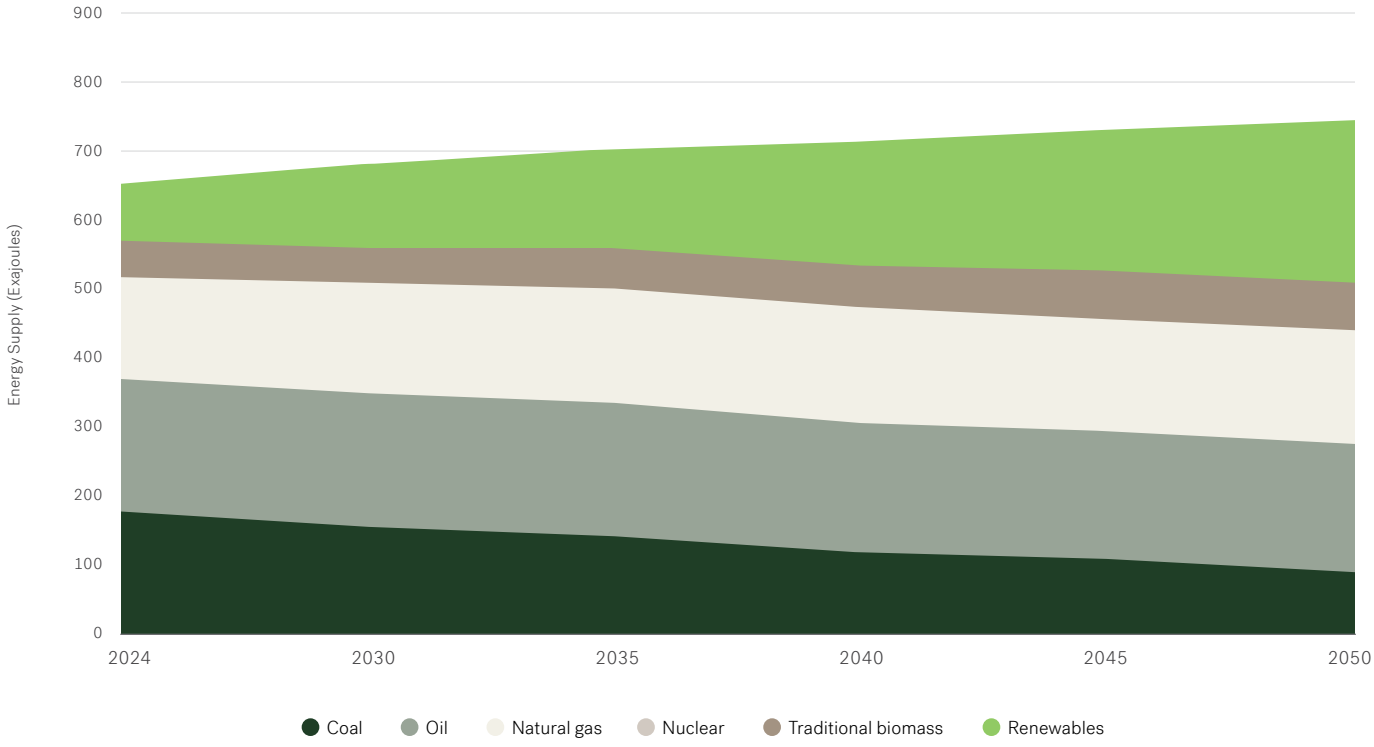
Supply and demand

The IEA's WEO[2] forecasts global energy supplies per scenario out to 2050. The outlook for energy supply and the potential scale of different energy types is important to consider for future oil and natural gas price expectations, as well as for identifying opportunities. The following graphs illustrate energy supply data.

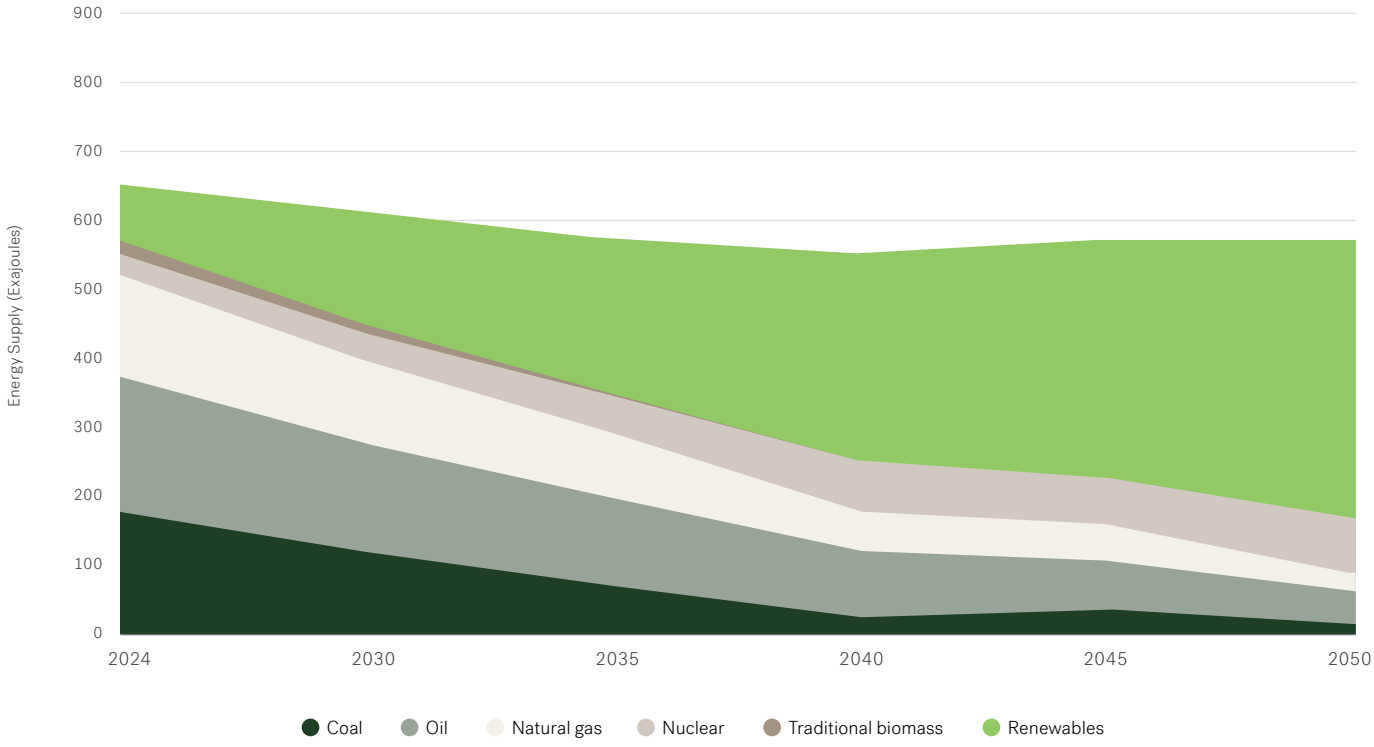


[2] Data from IEA World Energy Supply tables A.1a, A.1b and A.1c in Annex A of the World Energy Outlook report.

Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) — IEA 2025
World Energy Supply (Exajoules)



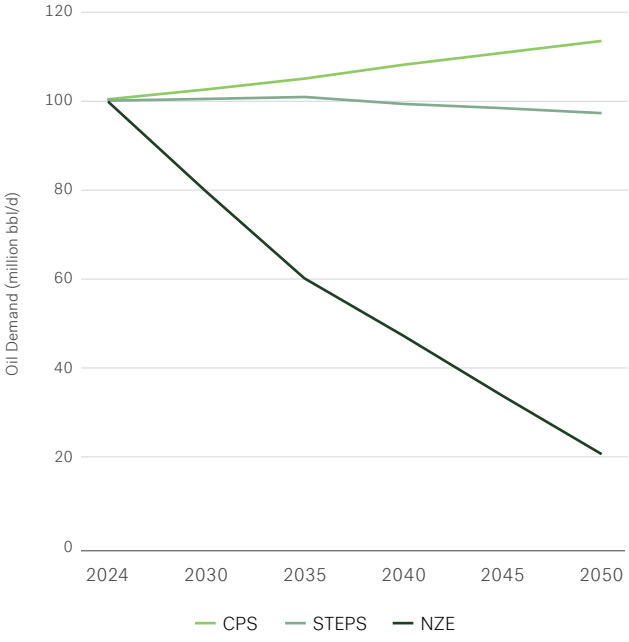
Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050 — IEA 2025
World Energy Supply (Exajoules)



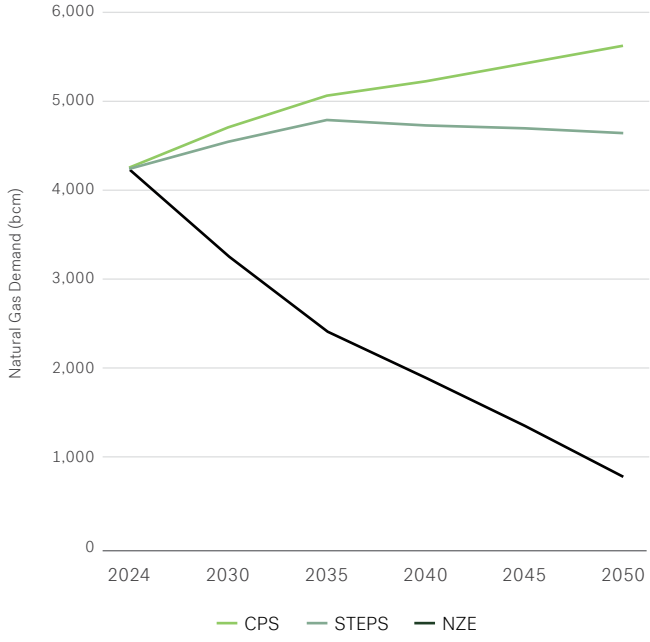
For the CPS and STEPS scenarios, overall global energy supply increases steadily out to 2050 compared to 2024. Natural gas supply also grows in both cases compared to 2024. Oil supply is expected to increase under the CPS scenario but declines by 4.7% in the STEPS scenario by 2050. Oil and natural gas demand curves for each scenario illustrate similar trends; see the charts below.

The NZE scenario models a decrease in overall global energy supply, starting immediately. This scenario also sharply reduces oil and natural gas supply by 2050, -79% and -81% respectively, compared to 2024. The NZE scenario represents a challenging future trajectory that will require transforming foundational energy systems worldwide to meet growing energy demand as the global population grows from 8.09 billion people in 2024 to 9.57 billion in 2050.

World Oil Demand — IEA 2025
(million barrels per day)



World Natural Gas Demand — IEA 2025
(billion cubic meters)



Scenario	2030	2040	2050
Oil demand — % change compared to 2024 (million barrels per day)			
CPS	2.9%	7.8%	12.8%
STEPS	0.2%	-0.8%	-3.1%
NZE	-21.7%	-52.8%	-79.0%
Natural gas demand — % change compared to 2024 (billion cubic meters)			
CPS	10.1%	22.9%	31.5%
STEPS	6.6%	11.2%	9.2%
NZE	-23.7%	-55.9%	-81.3%

Based on our analysis of supply and demand data, we expect oil and natural gas to remain a crucial part of the global economy for many years to come. Forecasted demand for both commodities grows through 2050 in the CPS scenario. The STEPS scenario predicts modest growth in natural gas and a minor decrease in oil in 2050, with oil demand essentially flat and steady over the next two decades.

The NZE scenario diverges from these two scenarios by featuring a dramatic decline in fossil fuel supply and demand and an overall reduction in global energy consumption. Achieving this scenario would require stronger signals from governing bodies, as well as significant shifts in consumer behavior and infrastructure investment, to make it the prevailing global pathway.

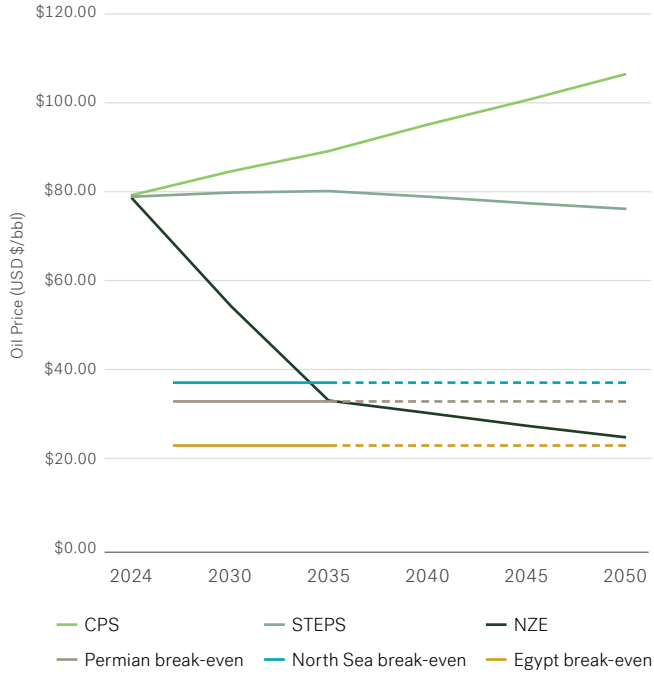
Resilience in a global market

The focus of our scenario-planning exercise is our continued ability to meet global demand for oil and natural gas. Our portfolio consists of a diversified global resource base, including active operations in the U.S., Egypt and the U.K. North Sea, as well as announced exploration and appraisal activities in Suriname, Uruguay and Alaska. Our diverse asset portfolio allows us to shift capital investment to, or from, certain assets in response to changes in geographic commodity prices, local regulations, supply-side issues or other market factors. Coupled with our experience as a cost-conscious producer focused on reducing our footprint and maximizing our positive community impacts, we believe this approach reduces our climate-related risk and helps the company respond to opportunities by optimizing capital investments in response to market pricing signals and energy needs.

Our global production profile is predominantly hydrocarbon liquids at 70%, with natural gas accounting for the remaining 30%.[3] This production split is expected to be representative of APA for the next several years; however, changes can occur through acquisitions, divestitures, exploration discoveries or new opportunities in existing basins. Future production plans can also be influenced by external factors, as discussed earlier in the risks and opportunities sections of this report (see **pages 6-8**).

The resilience of our approach is evident in the results of our asset and scenario assessment, which compare projected break-even prices for our operating basins with forecasted prices across all three IEA scenarios. Break-even prices per operating basin are from recognized third-party assessors,[4] Wood Mackenzie, Enverus and IHS, and are provided in U.S. dollars per barrel of oil. The CPS and STEPS scenarios support the strong likelihood that APA will continue to generate profits across our operating basins through 2035 and beyond. The graph below should not be viewed as prediction of company profits, but as an illustration of broad potential to yield profits with consideration of carbon pricing and climate change-related actions and policies. For example, in the case of the North Sea, the graph does not account for the U.K. Energy Profits Levy nor the planned cessation of production.

Break-Even Asset-Planning Assessment
(USD $/bbl)



[3] Global portfolio reported in APA's **4Q25 quarterly earnings supplement** in 4Q25 Highlights. As of the time of writing, this is the most recent view of global production.

[4] Permian break-even pricing is the average of APA Tier 1 and Tier 2 break-even prices from the 2022 Enverus Report, "Scoop Stack Play Fundamentals Rebounding from the Depths."

North Sea break-even pricing is from 2024 Wood Mackenzie Insight: Q1 2024 Pre-FID Upstream Project Tracker: (U.K. Northern North Sea).

Egypt break-even pricing is from 2026 IHS Egypt Asset Break-Even Price Economic Reports.

Risk management

Scenario analyses are reviewed by senior managers and executives to provide context on potential future conditions relevant to asset planning and capital investment. As part of long-term planning, these analyses evaluate financial performance across multiple commodity price scenarios, including consideration of relevant market factors and regulatory assumptions.

Separately, climate-related scenario analysis supporting TCFD reporting is reviewed by senior management, and final disclosures are presented to the board's CRG&N Committee for review prior to publication.

We strive for continuous improvement in our operational processes to further lower costs, reduce our environmental footprint and optimize capitalization of oil and natural gas in a lower-carbon energy future. As described in Our Approach to Sustainability document, these efforts include:

- Our commitment to reducing GHG emissions.
- Employing leak detection and repair programs, using the latest equipment and technologies, to identify and reduce methane losses.
- Working to address the potential physical impacts to our operations that may be further influenced by climate change-related weather patterns. For example, to mitigate the risk of reduced fresh water supplies critical to our operations, as well as the surrounding environment, we continue to focus our efforts to optimize water recycling.

We actively collaborate with industry, governmental and nongovernmental partners to measure, report and reduce emissions, and to encourage the development and deployment of advanced technologies to do so. Key collaborations include:

- The Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0, part of the U.N. Environment Programme, which is focused on methane emissions identification and mitigation through measurement, monitoring, reconciliation and reporting of methane emissions.
- The Environmental Partnership (TEP), a program that brings together oil and natural gas companies to address environmental challenges, share best practices and improve the environmental performance of our industry.

"We strive for continuous improvement in our operational processes to further lower costs, reduce our environmental footprint and optimize capitalization of oil and natural gas in a lower-carbon energy future."

Metrics and targets

Metrics

We use a wide range of metrics and targets to assess and drive our performance in managing climate change-related risks, in particular by reducing operational methane and other GHG emissions. We measure our progress in reducing these emissions using intensity metrics (emissions per unit of production), rather than total emissions, because intensity metrics provide a more comparable year-over-year measure of our performance that is not skewed by changes in activity levels, acquisitions and divestitures, and other factors. However, we focus on absolute emissions reductions when evaluating proposed projects and how those projects influence future emissions-related decisions.

We track and report our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions as total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). See Page 4 of our **sustainability progress report** for annual emissions data.

Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated and reported in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or, if voluntary, using appropriate, publicly available emissions frameworks. For operations in the U.S., we calculate emissions under applicable U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program methodologies and report emissions to the EPA as required and accepted by the agency. For our North Sea operations, we report emissions per the U.K. Emissions Trading Scheme for offshore oil and gas production. In Egypt, APA voluntarily calculates and reports all emissions from our Egyptian joint venture, Khalda Petroleum Company, even though we do not have direct operational control or a majority equity stake. Egypt asset emissions are calculated using API's 2021 Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Natural Gas and Oil Industry.

Targets

APA seeks to identify and execute meaningful emissions reduction projects that deliver lasting and measurable positive environmental impacts. To help drive our performance, we link compensation to environmental goals that will reduce our emissions intensity or target particular emissions sources. Current and recently completed emissions and climate-related goals are tabulated below.

For more information on our sustainability journey, please see our complementary documents. First, Our Approach to Sustainability focuses on Air, Water and Communities+People, and outlines the core principles and programs that guide our work across environmental stewardship, social impact and governance. This is meant to be an overarching guide that describes our approach year after year. The second document is our annual sustainability progress report, which highlights key achievements and performance updates specific to the reporting year.

Goal	Goal type	Target year	Description	Status[5]
Reduce Scope 1 methane intensity by 50%	Long term	2026	Reduce our methane intensity by 50% for all three operating areas (Permian, North Sea and Egypt) from baseline year 2021.	Ongoing and on track (as of July 2026)
Achieve a flaring intensity of 1% or less for legacy Callon assets	Short term	2026	Data shows our highest flaring intensity in 2025 was at legacy Callon facilities. This goal seeks to address these facilities for similar performance to our other sites.	Ongoing and on track (as of July 2026)
Reduce Scope 1 GHG intensity by 10%-15% by 2030, with milestone of 5% by 2025.	Long term	2025 & 2030	Reduce our Scope 1 GHG intensity by 10% to 15% in 2030 for all three operating areas. This included a milestone goal of greater than 5% by 2025.	2025 — Achieved 2030 — Ongoing and on track (as of July 2026)
Achieve a flaring intensity of 1% or less across our U.S. onshore assets	Short term	2025	Goal sought to reduce flaring intensity across our Permian assets. Success was achieved by equipment upgrades and infrastructure improvements.	Achieved
Eliminate 1 million tonnes of annualized GHG emissions (CO_2e) between 2021 and 2024	Long term	2024	Goal was focused on projects capable of eliminating 1 million tonnes CO_2e, annualized for each individual project. We executed over 50 projects globally, with most in Egypt.	Achieved
Reduce diesel consumption for power by at least 10% in Egypt	Short term	2024	Goal was aimed at reducing diesel emissions and costs. Success was achieved with new and expanded transmission lines from existing natural gas turbines with capacity.	Achieved

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements and risk

This report includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical facts, including statements regarding our sustainability and business strategies, plans, initiatives, policies, programs, goals, targets, commitments and objectives and the anticipated achievement, implementation, timing or benefits, if any, of any goals, targets, commitments or objectives or of any new projects and technologies, are forward-looking statements. These statements are generally accompanied by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "could," "expect," "intend," "project," "estimate," "anticipate," "plan," "believe," "continue," "seek," "guidance," "goal," "might," "outlook," "possibly," "potential," "prospect," "should," "would," or similar terminology, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward looking. All forward-looking statements are based on management's current assumptions and expectations, and although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Our actual future results, including the achievement of goals, targets or commitments, could differ materially from our expectations due to changes in circumstances, assumptions not being realized, or other risks, uncertainties or factors. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are included in the risk factors and other challenges and uncertainties described in the company's annual and quarterly reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as well as, with respect to our sustainability strategy, management and performance, the assumptions, risks, uncertainties and factors identified in this report and in our other public reporting, including factors such as (i) the availability of funding for the goals, initiatives and programs described in this report; (ii) our ability to achieve sustainability goals and objectives; (iii) changes in our strategies and priorities; (iv) changes in the priorities of our shareholders, customers, and suppliers; (v) the timing and amounts of our future investments; (vi) the accuracy of our estimates and assumptions and the scenarios on which we base such estimates and assumptions; (vii) the future effect of legislation, regulation, executive orders, rulemakings, or the interpretation or application of the foregoing, as well as changes in policies or federal and state executive branch administrations; (viii) the impact of acquisitions and divestitures; (ix) the competitive environment; (x) our ability to attract and retain personnel with the technical skills necessary to implement our initiatives; (xi) the timing, efficacy, commercial viability, scalability, and performance of technologically developed solutions; (xii) the willingness of our partners to comply with our programs and initiatives; (xiii) our reliance on third-party data, including from suppliers; (xiv) changes in sustainability reporting frameworks, standards, or methodologies; and (xv) the impact of global economic, business, political, diplomatic, inflationary, tax, trade, market and climate conditions on the goals, initiatives and programs described in this report. We urge you to consider all the risks, uncertainties and factors identified above or discussed in such reports carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements in this report. We also advise you that the disclosure of forward-looking statements and other information included in this report should not be construed as indicating that such information is material for purposes of federal securities laws. Descriptions of sustainability practices may not be directly comparable to those of other entities due to differences in methodologies, assumptions, data sources, reporting frameworks, and scope of disclosures, each of which may materially affect reported outcomes. The forward-looking statements in this report are made as of the date of this report, unless otherwise indicated, and, except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether based on changes in internal estimates or expectations, new information, future developments or otherwise.

About our GHG emissions estimates

The estimated GHG emissions of the company described in this report are derived from a combination of measured and estimated data using the best reasonably available information as of December 31, 2025. We use industry standards and practices for estimating GHG emissions, including guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.K. Emissions Trading Scheme, American Petroleum Institute, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Ipieca. We continue to seek improvements in data quality, including with respect to equipment inventories and estimation or measurement of GHG emissions. Our emissions estimates are not certain because of variations in processes and operations, the availability of sufficient representative data, the quality of available data, and the methodologies used for measurement and estimation. We intend to continue to update our emissions estimates, in accordance with applicable standards, in the event of significant changes as additional data become available, or estimation methodologies are refined, and to reflect significant changes to our assets, operations or emissions boundaries, which may result in changes to prior period estimates and affect comparability over time. We have endeavored to estimate direct GHG emissions from our operations (Scope 1) and indirect emissions associated with the generation by others of electricity that we purchase for use in our operations (Scope 2).

APA Corporation

2000 W Sam Houston Pkwy S, Ste 200
Houston, TX 77042
apacorp.com