

## CORPORATE PARTICIPANTS

**Patrick Pouyanné** *TotalEnergies SE – Chairman & CEO*

**Jean-Pierre Sbraire** *TotalEnergies SE – CFO*

## CONFERENCE CALL PARTICIPANTS

**Amy Wong** *Crédit Suisse AG, Research Division - Research Analyst*

**Biraj Borkhataria** *RBC Capital Markets, Research Division - Director, Co-Head of European Energy Research Team & Lead Analyst*

**Christopher Kuplent** *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research*

**Giacomo Romeo** *Jefferies LLC, Research Division - Equity Analyst*

**Henri Patricot** *UBS Equity Research, Oil & Gas sector - Associate Director*

**Irene Himona** *Societe Generale Cross Asset Research - Equity Analyst*

**Jason Daniel Gabelman** *TD Cowen, Research Division - Director & Analyst*

**Kim Anne-Laure Fustier** *HSBC, Research Division - Head of European Oil & Gas Research*

**Lucas Oliver Herrmann** *BNP Paribas Exane, Research Division - Head of Oil and Gas Research*

**Lydia Rose Emma Rainforth** *Barclays Bank PLC, Research Division - Director & Equity Analyst*

**Martijn Rats** *Morgan Stanley, Research Division - MD and Head of Oil Research*

**Matt Lofting** *J.P. Morgan – Oil & Gas Equity Research Analyst, Executive Director*

**Michele Della Vigna** *Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Research Division - Co-Head of European Equity Research & MD*

**Oswald C. Clint** *Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC., Research Division - Senior Research Analyst*

**Paul Cheng** *Scotiabank Global Banking and Markets, Research Division – Analyst*

## PRESENTATION

### Operator

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to TotalEnergies' First Quarter 2023 Results Conference Call. I now hand over to Patrick Pouyanné, CEO; and Jean-Pierre Sbraire, CFO, who will lead you through this call. Sirs, please go ahead.

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### Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO*

Hello, everyone. Good morning or good afternoon, wherever you are. I'm here today together with Jean-Pierre who will give you a review of the very good quarter we had, the first quarter of 2023. I just wanted as an introduction to comment on the other news which came this morning about the future of our Canadian assets. As you know, we explained that in September at our CMD, we were planning to organize the spin-off of our Canadian assets. We went through the process and in the meantime, because we were very serious about making this spin-off a reality, we attracted some unsolicited offers in the last months. And one of them has materialized, at a value which is quite attractive, CAD 5.5 billion cash plus CAD 600 million of additional payments under certain conditions. The value which is fitting with the expectations of the initial quotation, which were given to us between CAD 5 to 6 billion. It's coming from Suncor, who knows very well 1 of our 2 assets. Suncor will comment a little later in the day, their own view of the deal. For us, it is fitting the value, and it's a straightforward way to divest the

assets, as we were planning to do it, straight away.

And so from the Company and from the shareholders' point of view, the Board considered that this alternative was worth to be considered and approved yesterday to move forward with this transaction. Of course, the most important part of the discussion beyond comparing both alternatives was about the distribution to shareholders because, as you know, the spin-off meant a distribution in kind of shares of the NewCo. The Board perfectly had that in mind. Last year, we put a higher guidance on the payout to shareholders at 35% to 40% of cash flow from operations, which we've done in '22: 37%. Because we'll have additional proceeds from this divestment, the guidance we give you today is at least 40%.

By the way, I told you before there was no ceiling: the 35%-40% was the range of target. Today the Board decided to enhance for '23 this distribution to shareholders with at least 40%. So consider 40% plus, and you'll have to guess the plus, at least 40% of the cash flow from operations in 2023, which I think is a good news for our shareholders and which, of course, maintains the course of the Company. You have noticed that in the first quarter, we maintained buybacks at \$ 2 billion, like last year's last quarter. And in the second quarter, we'll repeat the \$2 billion. This guidance for the distribution to shareholders for 2023 of at least 40% of our cash flow from operations should give you some comfort about the will of the Board to maintain or to develop an attractive return for our shareholders. I will not be longer: I will give the floor to Jean-Pierre. For the first time, today, we disclosed the Integrated LNG and Integrated Power segment results. I told you during the last Investor Day, that we are targeting 10% ROACE for Integrated Power. We are not at 10%, but at 9.9%. I think it's comforting some expectations about the investments we are making in this Integrated Power segment. Jean-Pierre, the floor is yours.

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#### **Jean-Pierre Sbraire *TotalEnergies SE - CFO***

Thank you, Patrick. 2023 is off to a good start. Once again, we demonstrate our ability to generate strong results even in a softening commodity price environment. Quarter-to-quarter, Brent went down 9% to \$81 per barrel and European gas dropped by 50% to \$16 per MBtu. In this context, TotalEnergies reported first quarter '23 adjusted net income of \$6.5 billion, a decrease of only 13% and a strong cash conversion with a debt adjusted cash flow DACF close to \$10 billion. With Brent above \$80 per barrel and European gas above \$15 per MBtu, still high by historical standards. We are continuing to deliver excellent profitability with 25% ROACE in the first quarter. Commodity prices have been volatile, albeit still at high levels. Oil prices fell briefly below \$75 per barrel in March, largely on fears of economic slowdown before rebounding in April on news of OPEC+ quota reductions. Refining margins are easing down after several quarters of exceptionally high diesel cracks in the same context of fears of economic slowdown, high product inventories largely fueled by Chinese exports and the quicker-than-expected reorganization of Russian flows following the European embargo.

Gas prices fell due to mild weather. We expect prices to remain stable until restocking begins in the second half of the year. Futures markets are anticipating prices next to \$20 per MBtu for this winter. For the first time, as announced, we are reporting Integrated LNG and Integrated Power as independent segments. These 2 growing segments are, as you know, at the core of our transition strategy. The restated historical data for '21 full year and '22 quarters is available in the result press release. In terms

of scale, integration and performance, we are unmatched among our peers in both of these activities. We are already widely recognized that having a very strong performing globally integrated LNG portfolio in that business. Mainly through countercyclical acquisition, we have achieved our position as the largest lifter of low-cost U.S. LNG, more than 10 million tons, and the largest regas provider in premium priced European markets, around 20 million tons after the recent start-up of the FSRU in Lubmin, Germany.

Our unmatched access to the European market creates a competitive advantage for our trading operations and makes us more competitive as a partner in securing future resources. For example, our recent contract awards in Qatar. We launched this quarter the FEED for Papua LNG, and this will contribute to the future growth of our portfolio with close to 2 million tons equity production. Last year, with LNG sales of 48 million tons, this business generated \$10 billion of cash flow. In the first quarter, sales were 11 million tons and cash flow was \$2.1 billion. In the first quarter '23, LNG sales were down 17% quarter-to-quarter and 13% year-on-year, reflecting mainly a decrease in spot sales due to lower LNG demand in Europe linked to the mild weather. Integrated LNG generated adjusted net operating income of \$2.1 billion down only by 10% compared to the previous quarter, excluding Novatek, mainly due to lower prices. Given the evolution of oil and gas prices in recent months and the lag effect on price formulas, we anticipate that our average LNG selling price might decrease by another 10%-15% in the second quarter because of this time-lag versus \$13.3 per MBtu this quarter. Operationally, we expect to benefit from the restart of Freeport LNG in our Q2 '23 LNG sales.

Of the 2 new segments, Integrated Power is the newer business activity in the Company, mainly through the smart acquisition of early-stage development projects, we have grown this business to 18 gigawatts of gross installed renewable power generation, our 2 largest markets being Europe and the U.S., and we are solidly on track to reach 35 gigawatt by '25 and then 100 gigawatts by 2030. Our flexible power generation capacity and growing positions in energy storage are fully integrated into the business strategy, allowing our traders to maximize our performance. Developing power projects, generating electricity as well as integrating the trading and selling of power as we do in other energy commodities is a natural expansion of our business.

Last year, with power production of 33 terawatt-hour. This business generated about \$1 billion of cash flow. For the 12 months ended March '23, Integrated Power generated a ROACE of 9.9%, next to 10%, consistent with our stated objective to achieve double-digit profitability for this activity. Going into the details of the results of this new segment now. Renewable power generation capacity was 18 gigawatts at the end of this quarter, an increase of more than 1 gigawatts quarter-to-quarter, thanks to 0.6 gigawatt from the acquisition of Casa dos Ventos in Brazil and 0.3 gigawatt from the connection of the Seagreen Offshore Wind Farm in the U.K. For the Integrated Power results, the best reference for comparison is Q1 '22 since like for the Marketing & Services business, the Gas & Power marketing business is seasonal. Net electricity generation was 8.4 terawatt-hour in the first quarter, up 10% year-on-year due to growing electricity generation from renewables, offsetting the lower generation from flexible capacity in a context of lower demand.

Integrated Power posted adjusted net operating income of \$370 million. This figure is significantly higher

compared to the first quarter of '22 adjusted net operating income, which was negative at minus \$82 million. Last year was heavily impacted by a huge increase of supply costs. This year, all segments have done better. Gas-fired power plants, renewables, supply and trading despite the negative impact of winter seasonality of supply in the power marketing business: higher cost of supply in winter versus equal invoicing along the year for many customers.

Now moving to the oil parts of our business. Operationally, our oil and gas production was 2.52 million barrels of oil equivalent per day, up 2% quarter-to-quarter, excluding Novatek. This includes the acquisition of a 20% interest in the SARB / Umm Lulu producing oil field in the Emirates, starting from mid-March. The production also benefits from new projects contribution, notably the startup of gas production of Block 10 in Oman and the ramp-up of Johan Sverdrup Phase 2 in Norway. Production for Q2 '23 is expected at around 2.5 million barrel equivalent per day. Exploration and Production reported adjusted net operating income of \$2.7 billion, down 22% quarter-to-quarter excluding Novatek, due to lower oil and gas prices.

In the Downstream now, Refining & Chemicals contributed \$1.6 billion of adjusted net operating income, up 9% quarter-to-quarter and 44% year-on-year despite the pension-law protests that were ongoing in France at the end of the quarter, thanks to the strong refining margins. Refinery utilization rate was at 78%. For Q2 '23, we expect the refining utilization rate to increase above 80%, given the end of strikes in France. Marketing and Services results are stabilizing at a level of around \$300 million of adjusted net operating income, \$280 million for the first quarter '23, up 3% year-on-year despite sales being 6% lower. This demonstrates that our strategy of value over volume is working. Overall, at Company level, CFFO pre-working cap was \$9.6 billion in the first quarter, plus 5% quarter-on-quarter despite the lower price environment I already commented as the fourth quarter '22 was impacted by exceptional taxes, notably the \$1.1 billion European solidarity contribution, mainly impacting R&C and E&P to a lesser extent. There was a \$4.5 billion working cap build in this first quarter of '23. This is an exceptionally high build for a first quarter, mainly related to higher crude and petroleum product inventories on water, notably due to the impact of the pension law protest in France. This is an exceptional element which explains \$1.4 billion of working cap build and will disappear next quarter.

Second factor is the seasonality of the gas and power marketing businesses, the gap between the seasonal cost of supply and the fixed monthly B2C clients' payments. And of course, you have more traditional effects of lower prices on tax and trade payables that explain this working cap build in the first quarter '23. Note that part of this working cap build will reverse in the next quarter, notably the higher inventories related to protest in France and the impact of seasonality for the Gas & Power Marketing business. Also, there was higher net investments in the first quarter at \$6.4 billion, including \$3.3 billion for acquisitions, mainly the acquisition of a 20% interest in SARB / Umm Lulu acquisition, the payments relating to the acquisition of the stake in the North Field East project in Qatar and the stake in the joint venture with Casa dos Ventos in Brazil. Our guidance for '23 net investments remained unchanged at \$16 to \$18 billion. Net investments include acquisitions and divestments. So the sales of our Canadian assets that Patrick commented for \$4.1 billion, with a closing expected in Q3 should be counted in the envelope. The recently announced sale to Alimentation Couche-Tard for €3.1 billion is

also expected to be closed by year-end. Encouraged by the strong first quarter results, the Board confirmed the 7.25% increase for the first interim dividend '23 to € 0.74 per share as well as the repurchase of \$2 billion of shares in the second quarter '23. And I think we can now go to the Q&A.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Oswald C. Clint Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC., Research Division - Senior Research Analyst**

Good afternoon and thank you very much for the time. Yes, I'm happy to guess the “plus” on the 40%. And if I was to go up into the mid-40s, I guess the...

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

No, no, no.

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**Oswald C. Clint Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC., Research Division - Senior Research Analyst**

No. But the range...

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

At least 40, forget the plus. I think some of your colleagues have found what it means. So you can guess.

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**Oswald C. Clint Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC., Research Division - Senior Research Analyst**

But I guess the question is, is the 40% a number we could think about when you have good divestments topping it up. And if not, we should think more around the 35%. And then just related to that, is there any Novatek dividends included here? I know Novatek declared a dividend last week. It's up quite materially. Does Total expect to get anything in 2023 in terms of the cash flow. And then the second one is just Mozambique LNG, lots of momentum, lots of discussion from the President recently. I think you're still hoping to secure some of the favorable cost terms, construction terms. Any update you could provide us on that side of it, please? Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

Oswald, we gave you a guidance 35-40% telling you that 35% is the floor and there is no ceiling. And last year, we've done 37%. So that means that, it's not monitored by specific figures. So it's not 35% certain times and 40% other times. The only point which makes a difference is that the Board announced the spin off, which was a dividend in kind. So we have a form of commitment from the Board to our shareholders. As soon as we decided to take the route of a direct sale, we were committed somewhere to have a reward to our shareholders. And so the decision yesterday was: at this stage, we don't know if it will go through buybacks or special dividends, let's look at where we'll be : we are at the beginning of the year, by the way the proceeds from the sale are not yet in the treasury of Jean-Pierre. So let's close and let's take time to see where we are in the year. The decision was: it's an opportunity and a commitment linked to the decision of the spin-off and the dividend in kind. We translate that as: “we'll go beyond what was announced”.

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So at least 40%, at least 40% means 40% plus. It will be then discussed either buyback or dividends. You

have noticed but for the time being, we have maintained the buybacks at \$2 billion per quarter for the first 2 quarters, despite the fact that the environment has softened, we did not decrease it. There might be a chance that we could maintain the \$2 billion along the year. And then I think if you make some math in your model, you will find something above 40%.

Novatek, again, you know my answer. The question is, and you have permanent news coming from Russia: yesterday, I've seen that the Russian authorities wanted to sanction more European Western companies. So I don't know, it's difficult to answer to you. Again, we are no more in the governance of Novatek. We are out of that. It's no more consolidated in our accounts.

We have seen that there was a decision of a dividend. Can it go up to the accounts of TotalEnergies, we'll see along the year. I just cannot tell you today. We have decided that about Russia, we do not plan the future, we just monitor day after day, week after week, and if it comes it comes, if it does not come... It's not in the plan, I would say.

Mozambique LNG, that's a good question, update on the cost terms. You have understood that it's the last step before to restart. I commented recently that we need the contractors to be reasonable. Some of them are not. So we will rebid some of the packages because there is no way for us to accept some undue costs. We have paid what we had to pay because we stopped the project and we have to restart the project, that has an impact, obviously, the stop and restart. We don't see why we should pay more than that. And so that's where we progress. When we will be ready, we'll come back to you. I think today, it's premature again because the project team is working with the contractors with a view to be able to relaunch the project, but under the condition that the costs are controlled. That's fundamental to us.

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**Christopher Kuplent *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research***

Patrick, I'm going to ask you probably the same question again, if you don't mind. I'm looking for clarification is the decision before the disposal to Suncor was to basically give proceeds to shareholders directly? Is that the principle we should continue to talk about and to consider the \$4 billion as effectively an add-on. And then we can run our CFFO payout numbers as long as we like. So that's my question, just looking for confirmation. And lastly, second question, slightly connected to that. You've done, as you've highlighted, more than \$3 billion of acquisitions in the first quarter. You've announced disposals that go well beyond this, but if we accept that the \$4 billion disposal ought to be distributed to shareholders, you're kind of running on an even number for the full year. And I appreciate you're not likely to give us a number, but I wonder how big the Total Eren completion looms and whether you can confirm that, that is baked into your \$16 to 18 billion guidance. That would be it. Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

I need to clarify. We never said that the \$4 billion would go back to shareholders. By the way, it was not the case in the spin-off. If you remember correctly, first, there is an Enterprise Value of around CAD 5 to 6 billion, let's say \$4 to \$5 billion. This company would have debt, which should have been proceeds for the company, then we were ready to spin off and keep 30% on our side. So if you make your math, you

are far from the \$4 billion. And again, it's not the way we expressed it. By the way, second remark, proceeds of sales do not impact the cash flow from operations, the cash flow from operations as it is stated, in all the way we communicate and in our results and accounts, do not integrate the cash from divestments. So we have an amount of cash flow from operations.

As you know perfectly, last year, we had \$46 billion CFFO at \$100 per barrel. At 80\$ I think, will be between \$35 and \$40 billion. This quarter, the cash flow from operation is something like \$9.5 billion. So if we have 4 quarters of \$9.5 billion, it will make \$38 billion. If you take 40% plus, you can find what will be the guidance of payout to shareholders. Then you deduct the dividend, as you have all the figures on the dividend: you can calculate it for all the quarters, with the last payment of €0.74. The only unknown is the exchange rate, euro-dollar. Then you will find what could be the amount. The question for the Board was: is it through share buyback or through special dividend, that will be discussed along the year. The feeling on our side is that as we consider that the share of the Company is low compared to some U.S. peers and there is room for maintaining a share buyback, it's probably a good investment and demonstrating the trust to our shareholders and to investors in the future of the Company.

Your second question: yes, there was some acquisition this year, but we cannot monitor quarter-by-quarter. There were also 2 big sales announcements: the divestments of the European network plus this Canadian divestment, so we'll have some proceeds. On Total Eren there is no secret, I think it was mentioned: of course, it is integrated in the \$16 - \$18 billion guidance and we don't change the guidance, neither one way nor the other way because I'm not fully sure that all the proceeds will come in 2023. I think Canada should come this year because it's quite an easy process, in fact. But on the other side, the European network, there is more to do: carving out etc. Everybody is working to close the deal before year-end, and both parties want to do it, but you know sometimes there's uncertainty. So TotalEnergies is integrated and in cash is something around \$1.5 to 2 billion, I think we already mentioned that.

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**Christopher Kuplent *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research***

Thank you very much Patrick, for the clarification. May I add one quick follow-up. Could you give us details around the carrying value of your Canadian assets that are to be sold?

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

You mean the capital employed on our balance sheet.

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**Christopher Kuplent *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research***

Yeah.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

It's around \$5 billion.

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**Christopher Kuplent *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research***

Perfect, thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

There will be a capital gain. I mean there will be a positive result in our accounts. But I would say it's an exceptional result.

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**Jean-Pierre Sbraire *TotalEnergies SE - CFO***

Yes, it will be treated as an adjustment in our accounts when it comes.

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**Christopher Kuplent *BofA Securities, Research Division - Head of European Energy Equity Research***

Thanks.

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**Irene Himona *Societe Generale Cross Asset Research - Equity Analyst***

Thank you very much. Good afternoon. Two questions. First of all, on your E&P tax rate, please, which increased in the quarter. Can you remind us what is included in the first quarter in terms of upstream windfall taxes? And then at current price levels, what should we anticipate for that average E&P tax for the full year? And then secondly, you referred to the significant inflation in renewables. Could you possibly talk around inflationary pressures you're seeing in your upstream operations, please. Thank you.

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**Jean-Pierre Sbraire *TotalEnergies SE - CFO***

I will take the first question regarding the tax rate. Of course, the Q1 has been prepared the same way as the 2022 accounts. At that time, I explained to you that the EPL windfall profit tax in the U.K. is treated in the adjusted net income. So it has an impact in the '22 tax rate. And of course, it has an impact in the Q1 2023 tax rate. And so the amount in relation with this tax is \$0.4 billion, just to give you one figure. On the opposite, all the exceptional contribution in relation with the European decision to put in place an exceptional contribution in 2022 was treated in '22 as an exceptional element because it's an exceptional element. So of course, we continue with this treatment. So not impacting the tax rate in the first quarter of '23.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

Cost inflation in upstream. For the time being our OpEx is at \$5.5 per barrel. So in our operations, I do not see impact, which is by the way, a very good performance from the teams. On the rigs, we know that deepwater rigs are more expensive, but we are benefiting from the fact that we had quite a number of long-term and medium-term contracts, so we have seen some impact but that's limited. And then, where we had some seen some inflation was more on the steel last year. We resisted and by the way, we were right because the steel went down again. I think that we are facing the will of some contractors to get some money back from bad years. They look at our results, and they want a share of the cake.

But again, it's a question of supply and demand for me at the end. There is no reason to accept to pay more if the supply and demand is not stretched. And I think it's not stretched on many elements. This is why I was mentioning Mozambique: we will go to rebid when we had the feeling that the contractor which were awarded the contract, try to benefit from a situation. We are not in a hurry. To know where the market is, the best is to go to tender: this is what we will do on this project. Honestly, the source of inflation last year, which were more the steel and all that, came down. By the way, in our Uganda



project, we were very very right last year not to place the order for steel. I think we have saved a lot of money just by resisting the temptation. It's an arbitration for me between value and speed and it's a question of managing that. So I don't see much inflation today. By the way, it's another good message to our teams: which is simplifying the projects, and that's good for everybody.

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**Martijn Rats *Morgan Stanley, Research Division - MD and Head of Oil Research***

Hi, hello. I wanted to ask if you could set out a little bit the sort of the triggers or the drivers that would lead to the full payment in the disposal to Suncor. I noticed that the press release wasn't all that clear about. But if you could say a few words about that, that will be helpful. And secondly, I wanted to ask if you could perhaps share some of your thoughts on the global LNG market. I noticed that on Thursday and Friday last week, Europe enjoyed all-time high LNG imports, which is, of course, a little bit surprising given that the price has been going lower and yet the LNG keeps coming. And it's sort of -- it doesn't look like Asian demand is sort of picking up all that much, at least looking at the data that we have access to, but perhaps in your business, you have earlier insights. So I was wondering if you're seeing anything in terms of an Asian demand pickup, for example. Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

The additional payments: to be honest, there is nothing special. It's a monthly payment, a monthly calculation based on the price of WCS is reaching a certain level, then there is a multiplier effect by the dollar per barrel and depending also on the production of the field. So it's a classical CVR. What is good from my point of view is that we have 5 years, 60 months of, I would say, "casino", so there is a good chance to get some of it. Just, if we have 1 year like 2022, we would get the full \$600 million.

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**Martijn Rats *Morgan Stanley, Research Division - MD and Head of Oil Research***

Okay. Interesting.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

Interesting, yes, as you said. Global LNG market: we've seen at the beginning of the quarter some demand, even short-term demand, picking up. On the price, it's clear that today the market is better so it's a good time to try to sign some long-term contracts, and we are back to a better percentage of Brent than in the last years. By the way, this is what we want to do on Papua LNG. Today, we are marketing Papua LNG in this type of environment: it is a good timing for us, in fact. So we have a delay, but we benefit from that. And we are targeting to finalize some long-term sales contract to cover our share of Papua LNG. Then on the other side, on the global market, Europe was softer than last year because the weather was mild in winter. The storage is limited in capacity. So when the storage is full, it's difficult to put more.

It's a problem for Europe that we don't have a very large capacity of underground storage, in Europe. By the way, we see that in the figures of TotalEnergies: there were less spot deals being done. There was another reason, by the way, about the spot deals: the strikes in France, as the terminals in France were not accessible for almost a month. But otherwise, do we see today more Chinese demand? It's not too clear to me, to be honest. There is more than last year, but are we back to the 2021 level of Chinese LNG

demand, it's a little premature to answer positively. So we are in between, at this stage, '22 and '21 for this Asia demand. But more appetite from many players. And including, by the way, the Chinese players, you have seen that they have signed some long-term contracts with Qatar. It's going to be because they are really willing to ensure the security of supply. China is importing 40% of natural gas. So it's a good opportunity and Qatar is benefiting from it, and we are working with them in order to try to secure on the long term their supply for natural gas. So it's good for LNG.

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**Martijn Rats *Morgan Stanley, Research Division - MD and Head of Oil Research***

Wonderful, thank you.

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**Biraj Borkhataria *RBC Capital Markets, Research Division - Director, Co-Head of European Energy Research Team & Lead Analyst***

Hi, thanks for taking my questions. So 2 questions on the upstream, please. The first one, just on Mozambique. I appreciate you're restarting there. On the other side, they were it seems like the operator was considering a second floating facility. I was just wondering from the Total point of view, is that something you've looked at or something you're considering? And then the second question is just could you just walk me through the kind of plans for 2023 for both Namibia and Suriname. And what are the next steps heading towards development? Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

Honestly, when you have Mozambique LNG, huge reserves, the question for us is to develop a scheme where we can really have the potential to take the most of these reserves. And so the floating LNG concept, which honestly is not fully adapted. I think it was quite adapted for the first development because it was a part of the reservoir, which was not related to the big reservoir that we want to develop. But for us, honestly, in terms of allocation of capital, if I want to do LNG, I prefer to allocate capital for LNG to projects with a potential of upside because you make much more value with additional trains on a brownfield than on the greenfield project. And the limitation for me on the floating LNG scheme that, in fact, you have the CapEx and then you cannot expand it. You cannot benefit from the additional reserves. So we have enough projects in our portfolio, LNG projects portfolio, not to allocate capital to floating LNG because we don't see the upside. And again, for me, LNG is a very good cash machine when you can add additional trains.

Namibia and Suriname. Namibia, we are drilling just now. In '23, we will spend \$300 million. We have 3 wells to be drilled. We have 2 rigs, 3 wells, 3 tests. So in fact, it's a critical year. We are just making a second exploration well, then we'll make an appraisal well of the first discovery and potentially another appraisal well, either on the first discovery or on the second discovery, if it's a discovery. So, and we'll test because it's fundamental. We had some good static data last year, so very encouraging. This is why we have decided to commit almost half of our exploration budget in 2023. But we need the dynamics: the test results because when you are by 3,000 meter water depth, either if it's 15,000 barrels per day per well or 5,000, you don't have the same economics. My view is that with all this data, we'll be in a position to have by the end of '23 maybe earlier, a good idea of what we have in hand and can we accelerate the time to market to develop the first discovery.

On Suriname, the last appraisal well is just being drilled. So the good news is that we are trying to develop an oil pool. The difficulty in Suriname is that the gas-oil ratio is quite high, but so what we wanted to identify all pool with a lower GOR in order to be able to have an efficient development. It's a development which will combine 2 discoveries. The first two appraisal wells of these 2 discoveries have been positive. So today, it's a pool of around 500-plus million barrels of oil. We are waiting for the last oil well in order to reach 600-650 Mb. And then it will be time to go to development, after these appraisal wells. We'll have there a good vision in order to move forward to the next step. So this year '23 for both Namibia and Suriname is very important because it could be the next wave of going to FID for growing our oil business in the future years.

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**Biraj Borkhataria *RBC Capital Markets, Research Division - Director, Co-Head of European Energy Research Team & Lead Analyst***

Thank you for the details.

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**Michele Della Vigna *Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Research Division - Co-Head of European Equity Research & MD***

Patrick and Jean-Pierre, congratulations on the strong results despite the deteriorating macro. I really had one question. We've seen a major shift in the renewable power strategies, both of the oil companies, some of whom are deemphasizing that investment, but also from the utilities who are more focused on financial deleveraging. And I'm wondering whether you're seeing signs that this shift is starting to restore better profitability, especially in wind but also in solar and perhaps opening up better opportunities for you as well?

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

I think it's a little premature. It's clear that you had last year some higher costs from the supply chain. Then of course, you have the interest rates, which are going up. And it's a highly leveraged industry. If you want, at the end of the day to restore profitability, you have to put the price up, which is good for players like us, as it will create opportunities for sure. We've seen as well on some tenders to be honest, some price, which were very aggressive in offshore wind, which we do not understand: they are probably too low, I don't know what is behind. It's difficult to have a clear cut answer. We see higher prices in the negotiation of corporate PPAs in the U.S. clearly. People are more reasonable. And I think on both sides, the customers and the sellers because, when you have a direct discussions with some industries or some customers, it's a way to restore profitability. So there is a good signal from this point of view. Sometimes in tenders, it's different.

What we try to do, by the way, on the corporate PPA in order to restore part of the profitability, is as well to introduce not only a fixed price PPA for 15 years or 10 years, which honestly is not the best, but we introduce some merchant elements in order to share some upside, downside with the customer, which we like in our model of TotalEnergies, and this environment gave us more capacity to propose this type of contract. To come back to your question, there is a feeling that the race is more today not to volume, but to value. It's a little like the shale oil industry in the past. There are more players looking to

profitability. When we announced that we are targeting more than 10% for integrated power, I know that people had some doubts, again it's integrated on the full value chain, and I'm fully convinced that this will come. It's a capital-intensive industry, when cost of money was almost 0, you could find plenty of people ready to accept the low profitability but when the price of the money is at 4%-5%, you have to add those 4%-5%, if you want to reach the same profitability. So I think all that will probably help us to restore the profitability and to move from, I would say, an infant industry, so a little more mature industry.

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**Michele Della Vigna *Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Research Division - Co-Head of European Equity Research & MD***

Thank you.

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**Lydia Rose Emma Rainforth *Barclays Bank PLC, Research Division - Director & Equity Analyst***

Thank you and good afternoon. And 2 questions, if I could. And I did want to come back to the Suncor divestment proceeds. Given that you've kept the net investment number the same, is this effectively giving you more acquisition capacity? I just wanted to check where we are on that? And then the second one was just coming back to the Integrated Power business. Obviously, you've given us lots of helpful data and kind of seeing that out. It has been very volatile. So when we're looking at that business, kind of what are the key things that you actually want us to think about from that side? Thanks.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

On the first one, I would say yes and no because again, in our view, when we built our budget for 2023, we planned the spin-off. TotalEnergies was planning to allocate a certain amount of debt, let's say, \$2 billion, more or less to the spin-off. So this \$2 billion were the proceeds which was integrated in our budget. So it does not change fundamentally the view we have of our guidance for CapEx, \$ 16 to \$18 billion. So we have room for both divestments and acquisitions. We knew that this year we would have higher proceeds of divestments, but we have also spent some money for acquisitions. We've done the Abu Dhabi deal. We will have Total Eren, we have some renewable deal which were introduced and the Qatar - by the way, it's not a question of acquisition but a question of past costs - in 2023: we had NFE in January and we may have as well NFS. So all that is integrated.

Do not consider that the \$4.5 billion of proceeds from Canada are extra, by the way we also committed today through our announcement that the payout will be increased. But part of these proceeds will go to shareholders like it was.

On the second one. Yes, it's volatile, but going up. And the year '22 on the supply side, to be honest, like Jean-Pierre told you, was complex because you know these European governments wanted to put some ceiling. So introducing in our accounts, the ceiling effects and when you have some supply, which are done on the spot created the quarter-by-quarter results were not a smooth exercise last year. This year, I have the impression that we are in a more stable environment, even if you still have some governments which are putting some different schemes, but it's more stable. And so I'm expecting more stability from last year from this supply business. The renewable part is growing. So I'm expecting more in '23 than in

'22.

And then part that could be volatile is linked to the gas power plants, which last year ran at a very high rate. This first quarter was good, but not as high as last year because of mild weather. So this is part of volatile results. And so we'll see. I mean we are at the beginning of a story, and we'll see quarter after quarter and to give you some more elements. What Jean-Pierre and his teams have done and delivered to you, I think it's at the end of the press release, we've restated the year '21 and all the quarters of '22 in this segment. And then you can engage with my IR team, they will be happy to give you more indications, or maybe not by the way, just to help you to see what they can explain to you. By the way, for volatility, the answer will be from growing and developing the business. It's a question of size of this business. But you have noticed that almost \$400 million, I think \$370 million is quite sizable. The results are even larger than the one of marketing and services. After 5 years of development, I think it's a good achievement. So we look to that positively and be a source of growth in the future cash flow.

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**Lydia Rose Emma Rainforth *Barclays Bank PLC, Research Division - Director & Equity Analyst***

Thanks very much.

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**Lucas Herrmann *BNP Paribas Exane, Research Division - Head of Oil and Gas Research***

Hi, thanks very much and thanks for the opportunity. Patrick, I wanted to ask you 2 questions on the LNG business. The first, there's clearly been increasing talk in Europe of banning or doing something to stop Russian LNG imports into Europe. I just wonder whether you could make some observations around what's your understanding interpretation and whether well, just your position on that. I'm a little confused actually as to whether you were obliged to take volumes into Europe to regasify through the original contract but anyway. And the second staying with LNG it goes back to Mozambique. And you have heads of agreement or you have contracts signed for pretty much all of the offtake from Mozambique. How is that impacted if at all or how are those agreements impacted, if at all, as a consequence of pushout, redoing, retendering, et cetera, et cetera, and the delays that are clearly apparent for the offtakers. That was it, thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

The Mozambique LNG contracts have not been affected until now by all that. I think we did not reach any date at which we would have to commit or something like that. I think that the buyers when you look to the different contracts, we have a good contract, they are in the market. There is no impact at this stage of this delay on the LNG contract. By the way, one of the contracts was renegotiated, but TotalEnergies took some volumes, and we are ready to take more volumes of Mozambique LNG on our side.

On the Russian imports, we have some long-term contracts. Part of this long term have a destination clause, which is Europe, to be clear. Most of them, by the way, out of the 5 million tons of long-term contracts that we are committed to, at least 3 or 4 have a destination clause to Europe. There is also a force majeure clause, which means that if Europe decides to ban LNG imports, then we would exercise the force majeure clause and will stop importing LNG from Russia to Europe.

I have the impression when I'm reading that there is a debate, but the debate has rebounded because first there is not much improvement on the war. And second, because the European leaders think that today they have to take actions that maybe banning Russia LNG imports is possible. It's not a unanimous position. Some countries are more concerned than others. What is being discussed today, if I understand correctly, the regulation which is put on the table, which will go to the European Parliament, so it could take time, because sanctions require unanimity and will not go full sanction. There is no unanimity in Brussels on that. But if I understand the position, it's more about trying to regulate the capacity of Russian players to book some future regas capacities in Western Europe. So if it is the case, it's not a ban. And by the way, it will not affect our position, to be clear. Then you know our position on that, we will respect all the sanctions but at this stage, as you know, we have a long-term contract, it's a commitment. It's a huge contract, and we have no other way than respecting this long term, it's a take-or-pay contract. So if we don't take, we'll pay.

And again, in the balance of Europe, it was not neutral: last year it was something around 15 million tons, I think, which were imported from Russia to Europe. So again, we are monitoring that week after week, and we will execute. I remind you that we don't hedge all these LNG contracts because we perfectly know but maybe it could happen to us that we'll have to stop. And so there is no market position being taken on the LNG from Russia.

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**Lucas Herrmann *BNP Paribas Exane, Research Division - Head of Oil and Gas Research***

And sorry, just to go back to Mozambique and the volumes that you've now taken into portfolio, could you quantify the amount of LNG that you effectively will take into your marketing?

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

At this stage, I think it's something like 0.7 million tons for TotalEnergies. But again, if some buyers tell us that they prefer to withdraw, we are ready to take more -- so we are open to that. But some Japanese buyers are also ready to take more – our Japanese friends from Mitsui are also keen – so there is some appetite. Mozambique LNG is not only a huge reserve, it's well located. It's directly on the Indian Ocean to go to Asian countries, Indian players. I think it's a good geographical position. So I'm not afraid about selling this Mozambique LNG. And again, the buyers did not exercise any clause vis-a-vis the project.

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**Lucas Oliver Herrmann *BNP Paribas Exane, Research Division - Head of Oil and Gas Research***

Okay. Patrick thank you.

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**Matt Lofting *J.P. Morgan – Oil & Gas Equity Research Analyst, Executive Director***

Hi, thanks for taking my questions. Two, if I could, please. First, on demand, Patrick, I think you talked LNG specifically earlier, but to the extent financial markets are putting something of a burden of proof on the resilience of global oil and energy demand more broadly here. Are there any areas or subsectors through Total's extensive global downstream business? Or are you seeing any early warning signs on the rate of change in demand manifesting? And then secondly, could you share any sense of the strength of contribution from the Oil & Products trading business within the first quarter Refining and Chemicals

result and perhaps how you see that trending going forward as the industry moves through the immediate effects of the embargo on Russian oil products? Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

What we observed in Europe was energy efficiency effect last year, as prices were very high. So I would say Europe has saved 15% of energy demand because prices were so high, in a lot of industries. By the way, B2C customers have also saved some energy. We have allocated to our customers in France a bonus if they were saving more than 5% of their electricity during winter time, we were ready to share with them part of the profit that we are gaining from the forward supply. And half of our customers, 1.2 - 1.3 million customers have saved an average of 15%. It's more or less the same figure that we observe on the industry side. So there were some impact on energy savings. Will it last? I think it was really a reaction to the very high price. The gas price was almost \$200 per barrel last year in Europe. So today, it has softened, and we begin to see some demand coming back. Is it short term, it is fundamental – it's not clear.

Otherwise, we don't see some softening of energy demand and the expectation from the oil market are still high. On the second question about Russian ban, what is clear is there's been a surprise. There are many effects on the ban. The big surprise is that the diesel from Russia was rerouted much quicker than expected. I think the markets had anticipated some impact on the diesel cracks, which were integrated probably. We've seen a lot of players making inventories of diesel before the ban. And in fact, the surprise of the coming months is that the diesel of Russia was quickly rerouted: to Africa and South America, that was obvious because there were the 2 importing market, but also to the Middle East, where some producing countries, prefer to buy some diesel with a good discount and to sell their crude with no discount, which is, by the way, a good transfer of value. from Russia to some Middle East countries. That is a surprise, which means that, by the way, the diesel crack is softening, clearly, because there were high inventories. Now Russian diesel is there. And the Chinese refineries are back full speed because they also benefit, by the way, from Russian crude with a discount.

This cap on the Russian crude and diesel has many effects on different parts of the world and some impact from the global markets. This is what we observe. On the trading: our traders, they love volatility, there is a lot of volatility. So they have good results. But in fact, they have very good results almost every quarter. So I hope that they will continue. That's my comment.

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**Matt Lofting - *J.P. Morgan – Oil & Gas Equity Research Analyst, Executive Director***

Very good. Thank you Patrick.

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**Kim Anne-Laure Fustier *HSBC, Research Division - Head of European Oil & Gas Research***

Hi, good afternoon. And thank you for taking my question. I've got 2, if I may. First one is, I appreciate that you don't comment on rumors, but I'm just curious to hear any thoughts that you can share on the attractiveness of corporate upstream M&A and particularly for producing assets, given that Total has recently been linked to a certain private E&P company. I guess another way of asking that question is,

hypothetically, what would you need to see in order to pull the trigger on, let's say, a \$5 billion deal in the upstream? And my second question is on Iraq. I just wondered if you could walk us through the updated Iraq integrated energy deal that was announced earlier this month. It seems to be a \$10 billion headline investment. But just how is that CapEx going to be phased over the years? Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

Iraq, yes, that was a good news after my comments in London. I don't know if some people listened to my comments. But clearly, the government of Iraq confirmed the whole contract with no modification at all. So I would say sanctity of contract went through a change of government, it was for me fundamental. So that was, for me, more than a good news. And secondly, we reached an agreement on the way that participating interest could be allocated to an Iraqi party. You have seen that we will invite also our partners from QatarEnergy to join us. So I think it's a good setup. We are finalizing all the paperwork. The \$10 billion will be spent fundamentally across, let's say, 4 years -- because there are phases. We have to build some trains to reduce the gas flaring that will take 2 phases. And also on the oil part, increasing the production will be done in 2 phases. So let's consider 4 years with a ramp up along the years.

On M&A, don't believe all rumors, people love to use our name. We have demonstrated, I think, in the past that we are able to make good deals when the price is good. And second, I think it's a matter for me as well of synergies. Can you find some synergies in the acquisition, which will deliver additional value. And the other point which, of course, is important for us is: does it fit with our portfolio according to our different position. We are not trying to fill the gaps. We are more trying to be consistent with the strategy. So we'll see, don't believe rumors.

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**Amy Wong *Crédit Suisse AG, Research Division - Research Analyst***

Hi, good afternoon and thanks for taking my questions. I have 2 of them, please. So one of them is just continuing along the lines of M&A strategy. You've made quite a few chunky, pretty large acquisitions this quarter, an interesting mix across E&P, power, integrated gas. So can we take that as an indication of kind of how you're thinking along the lines in the near future? And then -- and as a follow-up to that, just think tying that with your Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions targets that you've talked about. And how are those targets to any degree, if any, at all, restricting the way you're looking at acquisitions at the moment? The need to comply with some of those '25, 2030 targets that you put out? Thank you.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

The second question is easy. There is no constraint of absolute value. We have a commitment in particular, when we look to hydrocarbons, that any project, either by the way, organic or acquisition must have a scope 1 and 2 intensity of CO2 lower than the average of the company, the average company of 19 kg/boe. So it any project, any M&A should enhance the position in intensity. And then we manage and if it's good for the shareholders, it delivers value, we will manage the absolute objective is up to us to make the efforts on other projects. And I think we have demonstrated our capacity not only to acquire, but also to divest some assets like we are doing today. By the way, the exit of the Canadian oil sands from that perspective, pure CO2 budget, I would say, are giving us some space in terms of CO2. There is a link when we are developing our Integrated Power strategy. It's very clear that we want to be



able to offer to our customers a lower carbon range of products, oil, gas and some electricity, that's clear, it is the strategy.

By the way, on the first question, we have demonstrated, I think this quarter is a perfect demonstration of the balance of our strategy. We can use M&A or organic development, either to go on oil back in Abu Dhabi because we have the opportunity to put in our portfolio, a very low cost, low CO2 asset. I think the price per barrel of production is around \$7-\$8 per barrel. We paid more or less \$4-\$5 per barrel. So it's fitting perfectly with the strategy. So oil is good when it's fitting with the strategy. We had the LNG investments in Qatar, which were the results of last year positioning. And again, it's LNG is clear, and we have some renewables. So we'll continue to, feed with organic or M&A, all the segments of the Company, if there are good opportunities. We have looked recently more to divestment than to acquisitions. But we are looking at that: What is the value creation that we can get, not only by paying, but beyond, the initial acquisition payment, that's how we look at it.

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**Paul Cheng Scotiabank Global Banking and Markets, Research Division - Analyst**

Hi, thank you. Patrick just if you don't mind, I want to go back into the oil sands assets sales. Was it competitive or did you get some unsolicited offer? Did you go out and put it as a competitive bid or did it purely come in from other people? And have you looked at breaking up the asset and sell them individually.

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

I think everything is in the statement. I think we said in the statement: we launched the spinoff. There was no bid organized at all and we received several unsolicited offers. So several is many. So several players, not only one. We looked at them only in the last month when the one from Suncor began to reach a level that we felt comfortable enough to go to the Board and to say to the board, look, we have this offer, CAD 5.5 billion. And at the same time, we were working hard, 2 weeks ago, I went to Toronto in order to meet the stock exchange management team, so we were working hard. So we had a good view of what could be expected from one side – a clear alternative. Of course, it's our job to push the price up. I prefer Suncor's management to comment on their motivation to make the acquisition on their side. On our side, through this process, without organizing a bid process, but just being very determined to make the spinoff, we created an alternative opportunity. By the way, I met several shareholders after our last event in London and some of them were expecting a possible outcome of this nature. So that's what we've done.

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**Paul Cheng Scotiabank Global Banking and Markets, Research Division - Analyst**

Okay. And that in the past, a lot of time you guys comment on that, what is the trading environment in the quarter. And you haven't mentioned anything in the first quarter. So we just assume trading result is more and less average and nothing spectacular.

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

You understand. When it is spectacular, we warn you in the trading statement. If we say nothing, as I said before, it means it's very good, but nothing spectacular.

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**Paul Cheng Scotiabank Global Banking and Markets, Research Division - Analyst**

Very good, thank you.

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**Henri Patricot - UBS**

Just one left for me. On biofuels. We've seen some high targets from the EU in recent weeks and including this week on SAF. I was wondering when I look at your 2030 targets, you mentioned 10% market share with 1.5 million tons. Are these numbers? Could these numbers go up both for the overall market size and for your own capacity? Or do you see too much of a constraint when it comes to feedstocks?

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

You're right, with 10%]. There is Europe on one side, there is a U.S. on the other side. I think we have a plan. We are working in order to develop different units, either in the U.S. where the IRA gives an interesting framework. So there is a plan to develop a project around Port Arthur. And we have other plans in Europe, like Grandpuits, like La Mède, but we are looking to other opportunities to develop. It's an attractive market. Having said that, as you know, the constraint is more on the feedstock because, it's a circular economy. So you need to use either waste or second generation. So today, the constraint is more in the feedstock, but I think our colleagues are reaching this target of 1.5 million tons per year by 2030, we'll see, but don't worry. We are working on it.

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**Giacomo Romeo Jefferies LLC, Research Division - Equity Analyst**

Yes, thank you. First question is just trying to understand with the rationale that led you to increase pay out as a result of the Canadian divestments rather than committing to a fixed payout. And the other question I have, it's more general -- and it's around the emerging legislation in France, and I'd like to hear your thoughts about the tightening investment criteria for Article 9 funds and to exclude explicitly investments in fossil fuels, and just trying to understand whether you are any sort of involved in discussion with the government in trying to make any changes here. It's obviously Total in our screen is the most popular name and for Article 9 funds investments in oil and gas. I just trying to understand a little bit your thoughts here and whether you are engaged in discussion with the government?

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**Patrick Pouyanné TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO**

On the first question, the spin-off was announced to our shareholders. So that means that there was a distribution of a dividend in kind, potentially to our shareholders. It was a form of commitment. We won't do the distribution in kind, so we had the strong feeling to respect our word, and so the cash payout will be done through either buybacks or special dividend. I think it's quite logic. And so we translated it at this stage because we prefer to observe what will happen during the year by giving you a guidance on the payout, a positive one, I think, more than 40%, at least 40%. I think it's positive. So I think that we demonstrated that the Board is clearly committed to the return to shareholders like we said last year.

The second question, Article 9, that's a debate. I'm not sure that exclusion will make the progress of the

transition, in particular, because I'm convinced that players like TotalEnergies are very well positioned to reallocate part of our cash flows to accelerate this transition. If people want to exclude, they exclude: the only argument I have for them is that you have different fossil fuels companies. You have the one who are in transition, which we can demonstrate. I'm not a big fan of taxonomy, to be honest, because all that is just classification. But I've observed that in some countries like Belgium, they make some caveats on the rule stating that if some companies are really serious about the transition, then they have to be considered. I'm more in favor, I would say, of a best-in-class philosophy than a banning philosophy, which is what we repeat. I think it should be more encouraging. Then if it's not Article 9, it will be Article 8. From an investor point of view, you might be willing to have a pure category of very clean assets, okay. But it's a question for me more of organizing the marketing to investors than really a question of regulation. And I think there is there a confusion to try to organize the transition through financial regulations. I'm not sure it's the best way to do it. This does not affect our strategy, which is very clear and we maintain the course.

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#### **Operator**

The next question is from Jason Gabelman of TD Cowen.

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#### **Jason Daniel Gabelman *TD Cowen, Research Division - Director & Analyst***

I wanted to go back to M&A for a minute. Last year, at your Analyst Day, you talked about an interest in growing your U.S. LNG integrated gas footprint. And I'm wondering, as we try to figure out the use of proceeds from the oil sands asset sale, if that's an area that looks attractive to you, either moving further into upstream gas in the U.S. and/or partnering on an LNG project or two there? And then my second question is on Kazakhstan, some news out of there regarding a potential lawsuit related to recouping costs from the Kashagan project, which you have an interest in. I was wondering if you could provide some comments around that, where that lawsuit sits, potential liabilities arising from that lawsuit? Thanks.

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#### **Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

On second question, I have no more news than what you learned. It seems that the government of Kazakhstan wants to reopen old discussions, it's not the first time, about the cost recovery from Kashagan. I think that the 5 IOCs are really united and so we'll face: we have a contract there again, and we will, of course, fight for the contract to be respected by all the parties. So that's my comment, I have no other view on it.

On the first one, don't consider that because we divest, we are going to spend the money tomorrow. I commented, during our last investor meeting, that we are looking to see if we can integrate more our various positions, our U.S. positions. The price of the Henry Hub is quite low, but people are still dreaming of the price of last year. So let's be patient. Things are possible. You know our area of interest are, good oil, LNG, it's also a renewable. So we are looking to different opportunities in order to create value from the global portfolio.

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#### **Operator**

Gentlemen, there are no more questions registered at this time.

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**Patrick Pouyanné *TotalEnergies SE - Chairman & CEO***

Okay. So thank you very much, Jean-Pierre has given you all the figures. The results were good. Thank you to all the teams. And thank you for your questions. And see you soon!

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