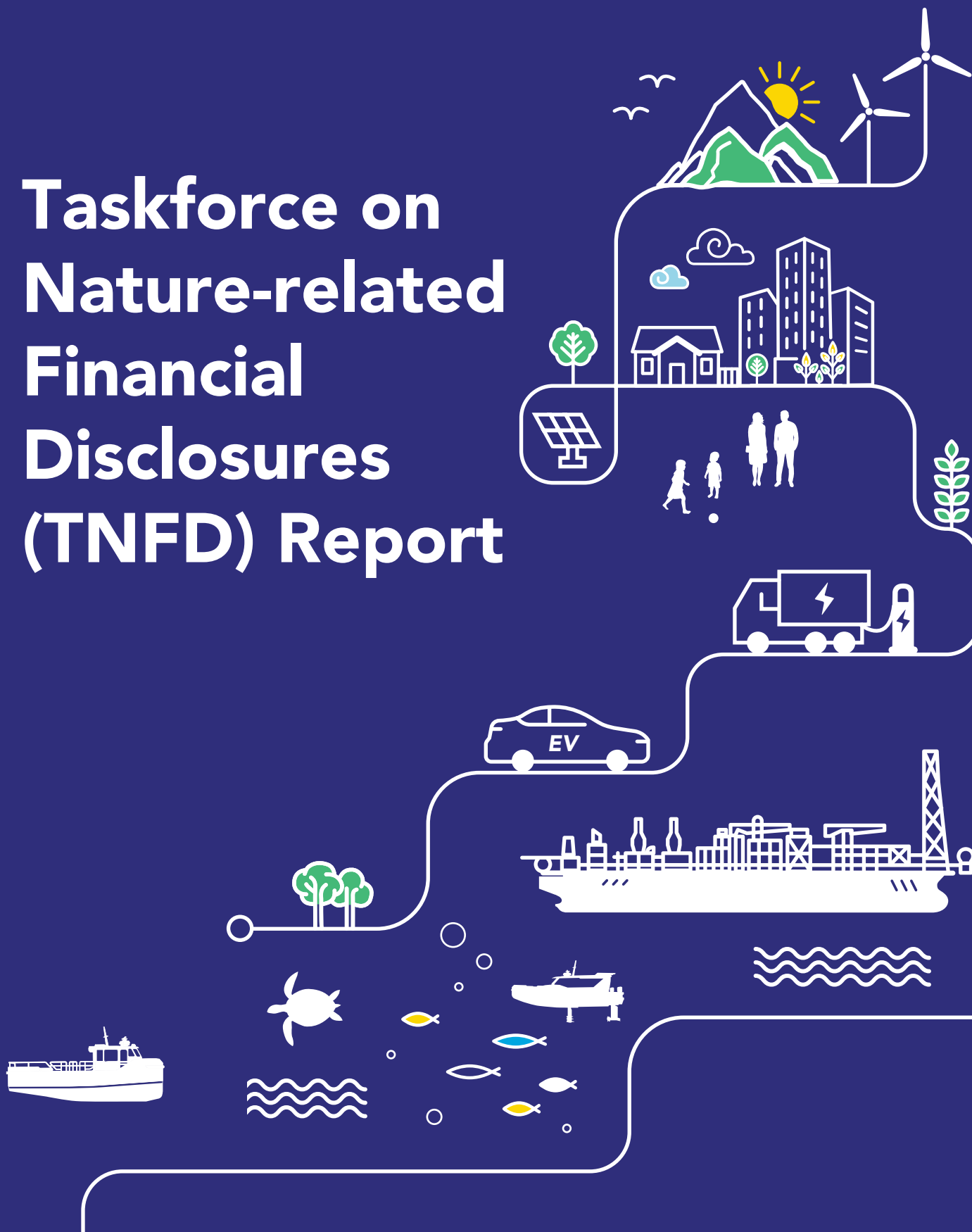




Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At Yinson, our sustainability journey is guided by a commitment to create long-term value while respecting the balance between development and environmental stewardship. This year, we are proud to present our first report aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”), underscoring our dedication to integrating considerations of the natural environment into our decision-making processes.

Nature underpins the resilience of global systems – economic, social, and environmental – and it is clear that our future prosperity depends on how we value, manage, and protect these vital natural assets. Recognising this, we have embraced the TNFD Framework to ensure that our business is both aligned with global best practices and adaptable to emerging nature-related risks and opportunities.

This Report outlines our proactive measures to assess and mitigate our dependencies and impacts on nature across our operations. It highlights our progress in mapping key biodiversity areas, integrating nature-positive strategies into our decision-making, and contributing to the preservation of ecosystems critical to both the planet and our business resilience.

Our alignment with the TNFD marks a milestone in our sustainability journey and a call to action for other players in our industry. It recognises that the interconnected challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss require collective effort, innovation, and leadership.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Yinson team and our stakeholders for their dedication to driving meaningful progress in this critical area. Together, we are taking steps toward a future where businesses act as stewards of nature, ensuring the long-term health of ecosystems and communities alike.

As we share this Report, we remain steadfast in our resolve to innovate, collaborate, and champion nature-positive solutions. We welcome your feedback and look forward to continuing this journey with transparency, purpose, and a shared vision for a sustainable future.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Yinson is pleased to present our inaugural Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”) Report, which outlines how nature-related considerations are integrated into our business strategy. This Report serves as a foundational step towards greater transparency, detailing our current practices for identifying and managing nature-related risks and opportunities, along with our future commitments. Aligned with the TNFD’s recommended framework, the Report aims to support informed stakeholder decision-making and contribute to a nature-positive future through continuous improvement in our practices and disclosures.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES

This Report covers Yinson Holdings Berhad (“Yinson” or “the Company”) and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), focusing on our nature-related disclosures as of 31 January 2025, unless stated otherwise. The policies, practices and methodologies referenced in this Report are adopted on a Group-wide basis and applied across the relevant jurisdictions where Yinson operates, unless specified otherwise.

REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND FRAMEWORKS

In compiling this Report, we have considered the following frameworks and guidelines:

- **Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (“Bursa Securities”) Main Market Listing Requirements (“MMLR”), Sustainability Reporting Guide and Toolkits (3rd Edition)**
- **TNFD recommendations**
The TNFD outlines 14 recommendations across four pillars – governance, strategy, risk and impact management, metrics and targets. These recommendations help organisations identify, assess, and disclose nature-related risks and opportunities. The framework is supported by sector-specific guidance to help companies address nature impacts and dependencies within their industry context.
- **The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (“GBF”)**
This is an international agreement adopted in 2022 to guide global efforts to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. It includes 23 targets and 4 overarching goals focused on protecting ecosystems, restoring degraded lands, reducing harmful subsidies, and increasing financing for biodiversity conservation. The Framework provides a roadmap for countries and businesses to support nature’s recovery and promote sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

At Yinson, we recognise the dual challenge of meeting the world's growing energy demands while minimising our environmental footprint. The need for energy is undeniable, as it powers economies, supports development, and improves living standards. We understand that the way we meet this demand must evolve to ensure the sustainability of our planet's life-support systems.

In response, Yinson is advancing its transition towards clean energy solutions. We are expanding our portfolio to include renewable energy and green technologies alongside our offshore production capabilities. In addition to our development of low-carbon technologies and the low-carbon value chain in our offshore production business, our investments in solar energy and the electrification of transportation reflect our commitment to long-term environmental stewardship and reducing our overall ecological impact.

Moreover, we are committed to responsible operational practices that protect the environment. This includes implementing advanced technologies to prevent spills, reducing emissions from our operations, and ensuring that our activities do not harm biodiversity. We also engage in initiatives aimed at restoring and conserving both marine and terrestrial environments, recognising that healthy ecosystems are essential for sustainable business practices and the well-being of communities worldwide.

Protecting ecosystems is essential for maintaining biodiversity, supporting climate resilience, and safeguarding communities. As part of our nature strategy, we actively assess and mitigate potential impacts across all our operations. We collaborate with industry partners and environmental organisations to adopt best practices and contribute to conservation efforts that enhance nature's ability to thrive alongside human development.

In summary, Yinson acknowledges the importance of preserving environmental health while meeting global energy needs. We are dedicated to leading the transition towards cleaner energy sources and implementing sustainable practices that safeguard ecosystems for future generations. This balanced approach reflects our commitment to corporate responsibility, environmental stewardship, and the pursuit of a sustainable energy future.

YINSON'S RESPONSE TO NATURE DEGRADATION

The Kunming-Montreal GBF, adopted during the 2022 United Nations Biodiversity Conference of the Parties (COP 15), outlines an ambitious pathway toward the global vision of living in harmony with nature. In alignment with its support of the CEO Action Network's ("CAN") Level 3 Commitments, which include disclosing a time-bound commitment to adopt the national policy on biodiversity aligned with the GBF by December 2026, Yinson remains steadfast in its dedication to these goals by identifying nature-related risks and dependencies.

While we recognise nature degradation as a significant risk, we also view it as an opportunity to unlock new possibilities for the business. To understand our nature-related risks and opportunities, Yinson has adopted the World Wide Fund for Nature's Biodiversity Risk Filter ("WWF BRF"), aligning with TNFD's guidelines, to analyse our water stress and key biodiversity areas. We uphold the precautionary principle emphasising our business's critical role in advancing decarbonisation and driving ambitious nature conservation efforts.

Yinson is therefore determined to join the global movement in addressing nature challenges, reinforcing our dedication to achieving the global vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.

GOVERNANCE

The management of our biodiversity-related risks and opportunities is integrated into our robust corporate governance framework, guided by our Board and Senior Management, underpinned by our Biodiversity Policy, Board Charter, and board committee-level Terms of Reference. The Board delegates the responsibility to the Board Risk & Sustainability Committee ("BRSC") and the Management & Sustainability Committee ("MSC") strengthens efficiency, oversight and agility in addressing emerging sustainability risks.

Sustainability governance structure at Yinson



BOARD OVERSIGHT

The Board delegates nature-related functions and duties to the BRSC, with the BRSC Chairman holding ultimate accountability.

The BRSC, chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director, meets quarterly to integrate input from the MSC into its review of Yinson's nature-related risks and opportunities, advising management on action-plan implementation. In addition to evaluating sustainability strategies, the BRSC monitors progress toward sustainability targets and assesses the effectiveness of ongoing initiatives. They table major sustainability, including nature-related measures, to the Board for approval. The BRSC's duties and responsibilities are governed by the Terms of Reference.

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN NATURE-RELATED ISSUES

At the Management level, the MSC facilitates the flow of nature-related information to the BRSC. The MSC is chaired by Yinson's Group Chief Executive Officer and meets quarterly.

The MSC focuses on sustainability issues that impact the Group's business strategies, plans, policies, and frameworks. It is supported by the ESG Task Force,

comprising cross-functional members from different businesses. The ESG Task Force convenes regularly to implement strategies addressing identified nature-related risks and opportunities, including those related to nature-based credits, biodiversity, and ecosystem management.

The committee also ensures compliance with international and national regulations such as the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships ("MARPOL") and the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments. Yinson's Management is committed to minimising environmental impacts through rigorous waste and pollution management, supported by strict waste management plans and comprehensive environmental impact assessments.

Looking ahead, Yinson remains dedicated to reducing our environmental footprint by continuously assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This proactive approach reinforces our commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. By integrating nature-related considerations into our core business model, we aim to align with global sustainability targets and foster a sustainable future for all stakeholders.

HUMAN RIGHTS OVERSIGHT

Yinson's actions and decisions can significantly impact our employees and local communities. Therefore, meaningful stakeholder engagement is essential to maximise shared value and maintain our social license to operate.

Our structured approach towards governance ensures transparency, accountability, and mutual respect in all stakeholder interactions. The Board ensures that human rights considerations are integrated into Yinson's core strategies and operations. Our governance frameworks and policies, such as the Human & Labour Rights Policy, Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Policy & Procedure, and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy are in place and regularly updated to align with international standards. It also promotes a culture of respect for human rights across the organisation while maintaining transparency and engagement with stakeholders on these issues.

Yinson's Stakeholder Communication Policy & Procedure is designed to foster effective engagement with stakeholders, creating shared value through open dialogue. The policy highlights the importance of stakeholder feedback in enhancing Yinson's business operations and ensures that the legitimate interests of stakeholders are addressed through effective responses.

Furthermore, Yinson is committed to complying with statutory and regulatory disclosure requirements. This includes adherence to the Bursa Securities' MMLR, following the recommendations of the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2017 (MCCG 2017), and aligning with the Corporate Governance Guide – 3rd Edition issued by Bursa Securities.

YINSON'S BIODIVERSITY POLICY

Yinson's Biodiversity Policy serves as a foundational framework to guide our approach to protecting and enhancing nature across our operations. Our policy commits to minimising environmental impacts and preserving ecosystems to support global biodiversity while setting clear principles for managing nature-related risks, integrating biodiversity into decision-making, and promoting sustainable practices across all operations. Ultimately, the policy underscores Yinson's dedication to balancing energy development with ecosystem protection, supporting a thriving natural environment for future generations.

The Biodiversity Policy is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal GBF, which sets global goals and targets to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030, and the United Nations SDGs, particularly SDG 14: Life Below Water and SDG 15: Life on Land. It also reflects our commitment to the United Nations Global Compact environmental principles (Principles 7, 8 and 9), reinforcing our broader sustainability strategy.



Scan for more information on Yinson's Biodiversity Policy.



STRATEGY

LEAP APPROACH

The TNFD recommends adopting the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare ("LEAP") approach to identify business dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to nature. This structured framework provides a clear process for assessing nature-related issues at both the corporate and asset levels. In alignment with TNFD guidance, Yinson applies the LEAP framework to systematically evaluate nature-related factors across our operations.

The table below outlines the key parameters considered in each phase of the LEAP framework, along with Yinson's approach to addressing them.

LEAP indicators	Yinson's approach
Locate Interface with nature	- Identified 26 global assets spanning FPSOs, solar installations and offices. - The WWF BRF is used for dependency and impact screening across oil & gas, solar and wind energy sectors. - Mapped operational footprints to identify interfaces with nature. - Assessed value chain relationships and sensitivity on identified areas, and the proximity of operational footprint to Key Biodiversity Areas ("KBAs").
Evaluate Impact and dependencies	- Evaluated dependencies and impacts of oil & gas, solar and wind energy sectors with the WWF BRF. - Mapped ecosystem services with identified areas. - Conducted dependency and impact analysis for identified areas, considering both size and scale. - Enhanced risks and opportunities identifications, considering internal and external stakeholders.
Assess Risk and opportunities	- Based on TNFD's guidance, identified the correlation of risks and opportunities to impacts and dependencies for identified areas. - Analysed and assessed asset-type risk exposure.
Prepare Responses and reporting	- Formulated Yinson's three-pronged nature strategy. - Adopted TNFD core global disclosure indicators and metrics for performance monitoring. - Published a TNFD-aligned report by FY2026, with plans for biennial update.

NATURE-RELATED DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS

To understand how our operations interact with natural ecosystems, we conducted an assessment to identify key nature-related dependencies and impacts. In alignment with TNFD recommendations, we utilised tools such as the WWF BRF to analyse sectoral dependencies and impacts associated with the oil & gas and electricity production (solar and wind) sectors, which are pertinent to our business activities. The following tables present the results of this assessment:

Table 1: Dependency of oil & gas and electricity production (solar, wind)

Risk category	BRF indicator	Dependency level	
		Oil & gas	Electricity production (solar, wind)
Provisioning services	Water availability	High	Medium
	Forest productivity and distance to markets	High	N/A
	Limited wild flora & fauna availability	N/A	N/A
	Limited marine fish availability	N/A	N/A
Regulating & supporting services – enabling	Soil condition	N/A	N/A
	Water condition	Low	Low
	Air condition	Medium	Medium
	Ecosystem condition	N/A	N/A
	Pollination	N/A	N/A
	Landslides	Medium	Medium
Regulating & supporting services – mitigating	Wildfire hazard	Medium	Medium
	Plant/forest/aquatic pests and diseases	N/A	N/A
	Herbicide resistance	N/A	N/A
	Extreme heat	High	Medium
	Tropical cyclones	Medium	Medium
Cultural services	Natural & cultural resources	N/A	N/A
Additional reputational factors	Media scrutiny	High	Low
	Political situation	Medium	Low
	Sites of international interest	Medium	Low
	Risk preparation	Low	Low

N/A = Not Available

Table 2: Impact of oil & gas and electricity production (solar, wind)

Risk category	BRF indicator	Dependency level	
		Oil & gas	Electricity production (solar, wind)
Pressures on biodiversity	Land, freshwater and sea use change	Very high	Medium
	Forest canopy loss	Very high	Very low
	Invasives	Low	N/A
	Pollution	Very high	High
Environmental factors	Protected/conserved areas	Very high	High
	Key biodiversity areas	High	Medium
	Other important delineated areas	High	Low
	Ecosystem condition	High	Low
	Range rarity	Medium	Medium
Socioeconomic factors	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) land and territories	Very high	Medium
	Resource scarcity: food - water - air	Low	N/A
	Plant/forest/aquatic pests and diseases	High	Low
	Financial inequality	Low	Low

N/A = Not Available

Summary of key nature dependencies of oil & gas and electricity production (solar, wind) sectors

Provisioning services	The oil & gas sector demonstrates a high dependency on water availability. Water is essential for cooling, processing, and operational needs, especially in offshore environments. The electricity production sector (solar, wind) has a medium dependency. Solar plant operations may require water for the cleaning of photovoltaic modules, whereas wind facilities generally have minimal water requirements, resulting in an overall lower dependency.
Regulating services – mitigating	The oil & gas sector is highly dependent on managing extreme heat, as it can compromise equipment integrity, safety and performance. The electricity production sector (solar, wind) has a medium dependency. Excessive heat in solar plants may reduce photovoltaic efficiency and accelerate component wear, while wind turbines may face mechanical strain under prolonged high temperatures.
Additional reputational factors	The oil & gas sector faces high reputational dependency due to increased public and regulatory attention on environmental risks, such as potential spills and emissions. The electricity production sector (solar, wind) experiences low dependency in this regard, benefitting from its positioning as a clean energy solution.

Summary of key nature impacts of oil & gas and electricity production (solar, wind) sectors

Pressure on biodiversity

The oil & gas sector presents very high impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems. Offshore infrastructure and subsea installations can disturb sensitive seabed habitats and species migration patterns. Meanwhile, the electricity production sector (solar, wind) has a medium impact on biodiversity. The construction of solar plants may lead to habitat fragmentation in arid regions, while wind farms may disrupt bird flight paths or marine species' movement offshore.

Pollution-related impacts from the oil & gas sector are also assessed as very high due to the risk of hydrocarbon discharges, produced water and emissions. The electricity production sector (solar, wind) presents high pollution-related impact, primarily from the production, transport and disposal of solar panels and turbine components, which may involve hazardous substances if not managed appropriately.

Environmental factors

The oil & gas sector poses a very high impact when operating near protected areas, where accidents or disruptions may damage sensitive habitats. The electricity production sector (solar, wind) has a high impact in similar contexts. Land clearing for solar parks or installation of wind turbines may disturb local flora and fauna.

The oil & gas sector also presents high impacts when operating near KBAs. Oil & gas activities near these areas may disturb important habitats. The renewable energy sector is assessed to have a medium impact when operating near KBAs, where land use changes can affect ecosystem functions.

Socioeconomic factors

The oil & gas sector shows very high impacts on Indigenous peoples, Local Communities, and their land and territories. Activities, particularly in coastal areas, may affect communities that rely on fishing and marine resources, with disruptions impacting livelihoods and traditional practices.

The electricity production sector (solar, wind) has a medium impact. While generally less invasive, solar and wind projects may lead to land use conflicts in rural or indigenous areas due to large-scale infrastructure development, potential displacement or changes in traditional land use patterns.



THREE-PRONGED NATURE STRATEGY

To advance our nature-positive agenda, we have developed our three-pronged nature strategy, i) Responsible stewardship, ii) Rehabilitation and remediation of biodiversity, and iii) Investments in nature. These strategies ensure the responsible management of natural resources, the restoration of impacted ecosystems, and the long-term preservation of biodiversity, reinforcing our commitment to creating a sustainable and thriving planet for future generations.

Responsible stewardship

Responsible management and consumption of waste, water, effluent, and air emissions across our operations from acquisition to disposal, ensuring minimal environmental impact through sustainable practices and continuous improvement.

Rehabilitation and remediation of biodiversity

Strategies for rehabilitating and remediating habitats aimed to protect and enhance biodiversity through collaborative partnership and conservation efforts, ensuring that Environment Impact Assessments ("EIAs") are conducted and followed up (where applicable).

Investments in nature

Promoting environmental conservation through nature-based solutions ("NbS") projects, CSR initiatives such as tree planting and mangrove reforestation, and investments in high-quality carbon credits that support ecosystem preservation and biodiversity restoration.

We are committed to supporting biodiversity efforts in the countries where we operate. In Malaysia, we align our operations with the National Policy on Biological Diversity, which outlines five goals that mirror the Kunming-Montreal Protocol. We are firmly committed to advancing these goals by identifying nature-related risks and dependencies and integrating biodiversity considerations into all aspects of our operations.

We recognise the importance of collective action in fostering sustainable and positive impacts on nature. We actively participate in technical working groups to stay engaged with key developments and contribute to addressing nature-related challenges. Our efforts also include supporting public policy discussions and demonstrating our dedication to responsible environmental management. The working groups we are part of include:



Yinson is the Chair of the ASEAN Carbon Market Working Group under the ASEAN-Business Advisory Council Malaysia, demonstrating our commitment to the driving regional carbon market development. Yinson also serves as a member of the council.



Yinson is an integral part of the CAN, a coalition of CEOs and senior leaders from various industries committed to advancing sustainable business practices and addressing climate change. Organisations within CAN are grouped into three levels (Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3) based on increasing ESG maturity. Yinson is dedicated to supporting Level 3 commitments, which include disclosing a time-bound commitment to adopt the national policy on biodiversity, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal GBF, by December 2026.



Yinson is a member of the technical working group at the Malaysia Forest Fund, contributing to the development of forest carbon offset guidelines for Malaysia. This involves working alongside industry experts and stakeholders to establish a comprehensive framework that supports sustainability and aligns with Malaysia's net-zero objectives.



Yinson is the founding member and president of Malaysia Carbon Market Association, a non-profit organisation dedicated to facilitating the development of the Malaysian carbon market. The association also contributes to the formulation of national policies, enhancing carbon market talent development and collaborating with international and domestic carbon partners in both the public and private sectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

One of our key focus areas is maintaining a strong focus on Health, Safety, Environment, and Quality (HSEQ) matters, including potential biodiversity impacts from our operations. We align with SDG 14: Life Below Water, and are committed to preventing all forms of marine pollution while promoting the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems.

Our engineering solutions are designed to minimise environmental impacts, integrating international and national regulations, along with industry best practices. This includes compliance with MARPOL and the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments. Additionally, we adhere to the EIAs prepared by our clients for offshore fields where our assets operate.

Meanwhile, some of our solar photovoltaic assets are located in regions with high solar irradiation, making them ideal for energy generation. However, these areas are often arid with limited water availability. Module cleaning is the most water-intensive activity during solar farm operations, and we recognise the link between water risks and biodiversity, as water scarcity can lead to habitat loss and affect local ecosystems. To mitigate these risks, we ensure our renewable energy assets comply with all environmental regulations. Yinson Renewables is also exploring dry cleaning methods for new projects, with plans to adopt a phased approach that alternates between dry and wet cleaning to reduce water use, aiming to eventually phase out wet cleaning in certain locations.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Our offshore operations employ specialised procedures to manage waste and pollutants and reduce their environmental impact. By focusing on sustainable practices, we aim to deliver long-term environmental benefits, enhance operational efficiency, and support the transition to a greener future.

Yinson Production has established a comprehensive waste management system aligned with MARPOL. Each vessel is equipped with a dedicated waste management plan to ensure effective waste handling across our assets.

Through continuous monitoring of waste and pollutants, we reduce the environmental impact of our operations and maintain compliance with regulatory standards, including the Integrated Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality (HSSEQ) Management System and the internal processes outlined in our Yinson Management System (YMS). Our environmental performance dashboards offer updated and aggregated visualisations of environmental data.

We have maintained a record of zero non-compliance to environmental laws and regulations for FY2025.

INVESTMENT IN NATURE

Yinson remains committed to advancing environmental conservation through strategic investments in nature, focusing on preserving ecosystems, enhancing biodiversity, and supporting sustainable development. This approach includes initiatives such as NbS projects, high-quality carbon credit investments, and collaborative partnerships that drive impactful climate actions.

As part of this strategy, Yinson has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Malaysia Forest Fund to explore the development of NbS projects in Malaysia, fostering connections between landowners, developers and investors to promote sustainable land management and environmental offsets. Additionally, Yinson has formalised a partnership with Fairatmos, a Southeast Asian climate technology company, to explore and co-develop high-quality carbon offset projects. This partnership leverages Fairatmos' technical expertise in project development and monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), alongside Yinson's interest in financing and co-developing NbS projects. These collaborations exemplify Yinson's proactive approach to nature investment, strengthening the company's commitment to sustainable growth and ecosystem resilience.

GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

Yinson has a global footprint across diverse regions, including Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America. Operating in these diverse environments highlights the importance of addressing nature-related risks and impacts responsibly. Our approach focuses on implementing consistent and effective strategies to uphold sustainable practices across all locations.

No.	Asset name	Asset type	Location
1	FSO PTSC Bien Dong 01	Offshore	Vietnam
2	FPSO PTSC Lam Son	Offshore	Vietnam
3	FPSO John Agyekum Kufuor	Offshore	Ghana
4	FPSO Helang	Offshore	Malaysia
5	FPSO Abigial-Joseph	Offshore	Nigeria
6	FPSO Anna Nery	Offshore	Brazil
7	FPSO Maria Quitéria	Offshore	Brazil
8	FPSO Atlanta	Offshore	Brazil
9	Rising Bhadla 1 & 2	Renewable Energy (Solar)	India
10	Nokh	Renewable Energy (Solar)	India
11	Matarani	Renewable Energy (Solar)	Peru
12	Kuala Lumpur Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
13	Singapore Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Singapore
14	Oslo Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Oslo, Norway
15	Netherlands Office	Corporate/Operations offices	The Hague, Netherlands
16	Angola Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Luanda, Angola
17	Brazil Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
18	Accra Office - Ghana	Corporate/Operations offices	Accra, Ghana
19	Takoradi Office - Ghana	Corporate/Operations offices	Takoradi, Ghana
20	Nigeria Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Port Harcourt, Nigeria
21	Sarawak Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Miri, Sarawak
22	London Office	Corporate/Operations offices	London, United Kingdom
23	India Office	Corporate/Operations offices	New Delhi, India
24	Indonesia Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Bali, Indonesia
25	Cyberjaya Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Cyberjaya, Malaysia
26	Namibia Office	Corporate/Operations offices	Windhoek, Namibia

*Namibia office was incorporated in FY2026.

*Our two-wheeler segment, rydeEV, has transitioned out of Yinson GreenTech and will continue as an independent entity.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RECOGNITION OF NATURE-RELATED RISKS

Yinson recognises that nature-related risks can have significant implications for our operations and long-term business resilience. As biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity accelerate globally, these risks pose direct and indirect challenges to our assets and activities. Integrating nature-related risk assessment into our decision-making processes is essential to ensuring sustainable growth while supporting global efforts to halt and reverse nature loss.

We use the WWF Risk Filter Suite, including the Biodiversity Risk Filter and Water Risk Filter, to assess our exposure to overall physical risks to ecosystems, as well as our proximity to KBAs.

For water, we evaluate basin physical risks, which encompass water availability, drought, flooding, water quality, and the status of ecosystem services, alongside baseline water stress. These tools serve as corporate- and portfolio-level screening mechanisms to highlight biodiversity and water-related risks, thereby facilitating the prioritisation of strategic actions in these areas.

The tables below present the percentage distribution of our asset types across low-, medium- and high-risk categories for different indicators.

Biodiversity risk

Table 1: Scape physical risk assessment

Asset type	Total assets	High risk (%)	Medium risk (%)	Low risk (%)
FPSOs	8	0	12.5	87.5
Renewable energy (solar parks)	3	0	66.7	33.3
Offices	15	0	40.0	60.0
Total	26	0	38.5	61.5

Note: Under WWF Risk Filter, we have grouped "High" and "Very high" categories as "High risk", and "Low" and "Very low" categories as "Low risk".

The landscape physical risk assessment evaluates overall exposure to environmental changes that could affect ecosystems and operational conditions. The results indicate that our FPSOs are predominantly in low-risk areas (87.5%), suggesting limited vulnerability to environmental degradation. In contrast, our renewable assets (solar parks) have higher medium-risk exposure (66.7%), indicating potential susceptibility to land-use changes, such as habitat loss or climate variability. Our offices also show a notable share of medium-risk exposure (40.0%), likely due to urban environmental pressures, including pollution and altered ecosystems. These findings suggest that while our FPSOs operate in relatively stable conditions, solar parks and office locations may require proactive environmental risk management.

Table 2: KBA risk assessment

Asset type	Total assets	High risk (%)	Medium risk (%)	Low risk (%)
FPSOs	8	50	50.0	0
Renewable energy (solar parks)	3	0	66.7	33.3
Offices	15	0	0	100
Total	26	15.4	23.1	64.5

Note: Under WWF Risk Filter, we have grouped "High" and "Very high" categories as "High risk", and "Low" and "Very low" categories as "Low risk".

For KBA risk, the assessment flags our FPSOs as high-risk, with 50% located in areas with more than 50% KBA overlap and the remaining 50% in areas with 10 to 50% overlap. However, this classification reflects geographic proximity rather than actual operational risk, as our FPSO projects undergo stringent EIAs to ensure biodiversity risks are assessed and mitigated before deployment. Similarly, our solar projects also undergo EIAs before development, ensuring biodiversity risks are carefully considered and addressed. While 66.7% of our solar parks are classified as medium-risk, this does not necessarily translate to high biodiversity impact, given the regulatory safeguards in place. Our offices, with no overlap with KBAs, pose minimal biodiversity concerns. Overall, while our FPSOs and solar parks may appear high-risk due to location-based assessments, their impact is effectively managed through EIAs and other regulatory frameworks, whereas our offices require general urban sustainability considerations.

Water risk

Table 3: Basin physical risk assessment

Asset type	Total assets	High risk (%)	Medium risk (%)	Low risk (%)
Renewable energy (solar parks)	3	0	100	0
Offices	15	6.7	66.7	26.6
Total	18	5.6	72.2	22.2

Note: Under WWF Risk Filter, we have grouped "High" and "Very high" categories as "High risk", and "Low" and "Very low" categories as "Low risk".

Yinson's basin physical risk assessment indicates that 100% of solar parks are in medium-risk basins, suggesting potential exposure to seasonal variations in water availability and moderate water-related risks. Meanwhile, 6.7% of offices are in very high-risk basins, while 66.7% are in medium-risk basins, highlighting that certain locations may experience periodic water shortages or flooding risks. These findings underscore the need for effective water management strategies, particularly in areas where water conditions are less stable. Notably, FPSOs have no water stress-related risks as they operate offshore, where water stress is not a concern.

Table 4: Baseline water stress risk assessment

Asset type	Total assets	High risk (%)	Medium risk (%)	Low risk (%)
Renewable energy (solar parks)	3	100	0	0
Offices	15	33.3	0	66.7
Total	18	44.4	0	55.6

Note: Under WWF Risk Filter, we have grouped "High" and "Very high" categories as "High risk", and "Low" and "Very low" categories as "Low risk".

Meanwhile, the baseline water stress risk assessment highlights regions where water withdrawals approach or exceed available renewable water supply, indicating high competition for water resources. The results show that 100% of our solar parks are in very high-stress areas, where annual water use exceeds 75% of available resources, presenting a significant water scarcity challenge. Yinson's solar photovoltaic assets are strategically located in regions with high solar irradiation, making them ideal for solar energy generation. However, these areas are often desertic, with limited water availability. Additionally, 33.3% of our offices are in very high-stress areas, meaning they are situated in regions where water demand far exceeds supply, which could pose challenges for long-term water security. While Yinson's assets are not highly water-dependent, these findings emphasise the importance of water-efficient measures to mitigate risks in high-stress regions.

NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

We adopt nature-related risk categorisation based on TNFD guidance. Nature-related risks pose potential threats to an organisation resulting from its own, and society's, dependencies and impacts on nature. These risks may manifest as physical, transition, or systemic risks.

The following summarises Yinson's nature-related risks and opportunities.

Transition risks

Nature-related transition risks are risks to an organisation that result from a misalignment of economic actors with actions aimed at protecting, restoring and/or reducing negative impacts on nature. These risks may arise from various factors, including shifts in regulations and policies, evolving legal precedents, technological advancements, as well as changes in investor sentiment and consumer preferences.

Policy risks	Tightening of marine and wildlife regulations aim at mitigating negative impacts and/or promoting positive outcomes may adversely affect Yinson's businesses. For example, stricter MARPOL and ballast water management regulations for FPSO operations could increase operational complexities and limit offshore activities. Emerging land-use and wildlife protection regulations (e.g., for birds, bats, and marine mammals) may also delay or restrict projects.
Liability risks	Potential legal consequences from non-compliance with environmental regulations or causing harm to nature, such as marine pollution or biodiversity loss. As environmental laws, regulations, and legal precedents evolve, the likelihood of contingent liabilities related to nature-related issues is expected to increase.
Technology risks	Products or services with reduced nature dependencies or impacts may pressure Yinson to develop or adapt, affecting financial performance. For example, the development of advanced water treatment technologies could lead to higher operational costs on FPSOs to meet stricter environmental standards, while innovations in solar photovoltaic efficiency may outcompete existing renewable energy technologies.
Market risks	Shifts in market dynamics, including changes in consumer preferences, driven by evolving physical, regulatory, technological, and reputational conditions, as well as stakeholder expectations. These changes can affect the demand for products and services, asset values, and overall business competitiveness.
Reputational risks	Changes in stakeholder perceptions regarding an organisation's actual or perceived impacts on nature at local, economic, or societal levels. These risks may result from the company's direct operations, industry-wide practices, or activities across its value chain, potentially affecting stakeholder trust and business relationships.

Physical risks

Nature-related physical risks are risks to an organisation that result from the degradation of nature and consequential loss of ecosystem services. These risks can be acute or chronic.

Acute risks	Short term, specific events that change the state of nature. For example, extreme weather events threaten FPSO integrity, increasing spill and downtime risks.
Chronic risks	Chronic physical risks refer to gradual, long-term changes to the natural environment that can affect business operations over time. For example, chronic unrecoverable hydrocarbon spills contribute to long-term marine degradation, affecting fisheries and marine habitats.

Systemic risks

Nature-related systemic risks refer to risks that arise from the collapse of entire natural systems rather than isolated events. These risks occur when small, interconnected changes combine to cause widespread disruption, triggering a chain reaction that prevents ecosystems from returning to their original state.

Ecosystem stability risks	Risk of the destabilisation of a critical natural system, so it can no longer provide ecosystem services in the same manner as before. For example, tipping points are reached, and regime shifts and/or ecosystem collapses occur that generate forms of physical and/or transition risk.
Financial stability risks	Risk that materialisation and compounding of physical and/or transition risks lead to the destabilisation of an entire financial system.

Nature-related opportunities

Category	Opportunities
Sustainable use of natural resources	Optimise water and energy usage across FPSO and renewable energy operations to reduce dependency on scarce natural resources.
Reputational capital	Strengthen corporate reputation through partnerships with local communities for ecosystem restoration initiatives, showcasing Yinson's leadership in sustainability and environmental stewardship.
Resource efficiency	Implement cutting-edge technologies to enhance operational efficiency and reduce emissions.
Capital financing	Strengthen nature strategy and resilience by investing in NbS and carbon credits.



METRICS AND TARGETS

Yinson adopts a comprehensive approach to defining our metrics and targets to drive biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration, aligning with the TNFD recommendations and Kunming-Montreal GBF. Disclosures are based on the best available information. Progress will continue to be tracked and reported biennially, starting in 2025. Additional disclosures will be made in subsequent reporting cycles as data availability, internal capabilities, and methodologies mature.

NATURE-RELATED METRICS

Driver of nature change: Climate change

Indicator	Unit	FY2025	FY2024	FY2023
GHG emissions				
Total Scope 1 emissions	tCO ₂ e	40,663.1	43,486.6	44,116.1
Total Scope 2 emissions	tCO ₂ e	346.0	311.8	444.7
Total Scope 3 emissions	tCO ₂ e	2,236,371.2	2,004,635.0	1,729,681.2

Driver of nature change: Pollution/pollution removal

Indicator	Unit	FY2025	FY2024	FY2023
Water consumption				
Total freshwater consumption	m ³	12,100.0	12,200.0	12,100.0
Water discharge				
Total water discharge	m ³	6,410,400.0	2,642,500.0	2,894,600.0
Waste generated				
Total waste generation	tonnes	637.5	473.9	512.5
Waste diverted from disposal				
Waste reused, recycled or recovered	tonnes	105.5	206.7	225.0
Waste directed to disposal				
Total hazardous waste disposed	tonnes	264.3	74.3	66.5
Total non-hazardous waste disposed	tonnes	267.7	192.9	221.0
Non-GHG emissions				
Carbon monoxide (CO)	tonnes	3,634.3	3,327.8	2,608.1
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	tonnes	2,838.2	2,601.6	2,356.9
Sulphur oxides (SOx)	tonnes	123.1	122.0	74.4
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (nmVOCs)	tonnes	880.5	819.1	605.0

NATURE-RELATED TARGETS

Our 30 by 30 initiative outlines Yinson's 30 most material ESG targets to be achieved by 2030, several of which address climate change, a key driver of natural change.

Targets	Definition	Unit	FY2025	FY2030 (target)
Investments into green businesses	Percentage of total equity invested into non-oil-based FPSO activities	%	8	30
Carbon intensity of our FPSO operations	Total emissions against total production of the offshore production fleet which Yinson operates	kg CO ₂ e/BOE	33.2	11
Carbon intensity of our Group operations	Total Group emissions against total energy produced	kg CO ₂ e/MWh	492.6	136.7

In addition, we aim to increase our renewable energy installed capacity to 1,300 MW by the end of calendar year 2027. Looking ahead, we aim to establish specific nature-related targets to further align with emerging frameworks such as the TNFD.



TNFD INDEX

Core element	Recommended disclosures	Reference
Governance Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities	Describe the board's oversight of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Governance, pg 6-7
	Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
	Describe the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	
Strategy Disclose the effects of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities on the organisation's business model, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Strategy, pg 8-14
	Describe the effect nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.	
	Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.	
Risk and impact management Describe the processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, prioritise and monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Describe the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria for priority locations.	Risk Management, pg 15-18
	Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.	
	Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).	
	Describe the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	

Core element	Recommended disclosures	Reference
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation's overall risk management processes.	
Metrics and targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage material nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.	Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Metrics and targets, pg 19-20
	Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.	
	Describe the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

"BRSC"	Board Risk & Sustainability Committee
"Bursa Securities"	Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
"CAN"	CEO Action Network
"EIAs"	Environment Impact Assessments
"GBF"	Global Biodiversity Framework
"KBAs"	Key Biodiversity Areas
"LEAP"	Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare
"MARPOL"	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
"MMLR"	MainMarket Listing Requirements
"MSC"	Management & Sustainability Committee
"NbS"	Nature-based solutions
"the Company"	Yinson Holdings Berhad
"Yinson"	Yinson Holdings Berhad
"the Group"	Yinson Holdings Berhad and its subsidiaries
"TNFD"	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
"WWF BRF"	World Wide Fund for Nature's Biodiversity Risk Filter

Units	
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents
m ³	Cubic metre
kgCO ₂ e/BOE	Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per barrel of oil equivalent
kgCO ₂ e/MWh	Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per barrel of oil equivalent per megawatt-hour



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