



OMV



May 2025

Review of OMV's Public Policy Engagement & Industry Associations: Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Contents



This document outlines OMV's business strategy and climate targets, along with its public policy engagement and involvement in industry associations, reviewing their alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

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OMV Strategy 2030 and Transition Plan



OMV fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement as well as the EU climate targets. In 2022, OMV released its Strategy 2030, which focuses on the transformation to an integrated sustainable chemicals, fuels, and energy company and sets the ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050.¹

OMV's Strategy 2030 rests on the following pillars:

- Strengthen, expand, and diversify the chemicals portfolio
- Establish a leading position in renewable and circular economy solutions
- Become a leading European producer of renewable fuels
- Focus on gas and low carbon solutions

To support OMV's ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050, OMV has developed a transition plan. This plan is an integral part of the OMV Strategy 2030 and complemented by concrete short-, mid-, and long-term [targets](#).

These targets were set in 2021 and are approximated to the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) for 2030. However, our target to achieve net-zero emissions already by 2050 is significantly more ambitious than the emission reductions pathway of the Sustainable Development Scenario. The base year 2019 is used for these targets, as it was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the development of our Strategy 2030, when the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating throughout that year.

To achieve our targets, OMV is committed to taking climate action across the three segments Chemicals, Fuels & Feedstock (F&F) and Energy. Reaching our targets for 2030 and beyond will demand considerable effort from all our business units, leveraging our existing strengths and expertise.

The reduction in greenhouse gases (GHGs) will be achieved through several key levers:

- Decrease in fossil fuel and natural gas sales: significant decrease in fossil fuels and a less steep decline in natural gas sales.
- Increase in zero-carbon energy sales: significant increase in sustainable and biobased fuels, green gas sales, and build-up of photovoltaic electricity capacity, as well as geothermal energy.
- Increase sales volumes of sustainable base chemicals and polyolefins to 1.4 mn t p.a. by 2030, based on renewable and recycled feedstock.
- Improve energy and operational efficiency, and zero routine flaring and venting, thereby reducing methane emissions.
- All electricity purchases in the Chemicals segment are foreseen/planned to be sourced from 100% renewable energy.

In addition to these efforts, OMV plans to establish approximately 3 mn t per year Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) capacity by 2030 which will help us achieve our GHG targets.

The Group will carefully balance investments in new areas while optimizing the traditional business operations. This approach recognizes the need for economic sustainability in its projects and its responsibility to be a reliable energy supplier.

Further details on OMV's business activities and climate transition plan are available in the [OMV Combined Annual Report 2024](#).

¹ The commitment "net-zero business by 2050" covers the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of our operations (Scopes 1 and 2) and our product portfolio and other Scope 3 emissions along the value chain. For our interim GHG targets for 2030 and 2040, Scopes 1 and 2 and the following Scope 3 categories are included: Category 11: Use of Sold Products for energy supply, Category 1: Purchased Goods (feedstocks) from OMV's Chemicals business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for non-energy use.



OMV's Climate Scenario Analysis

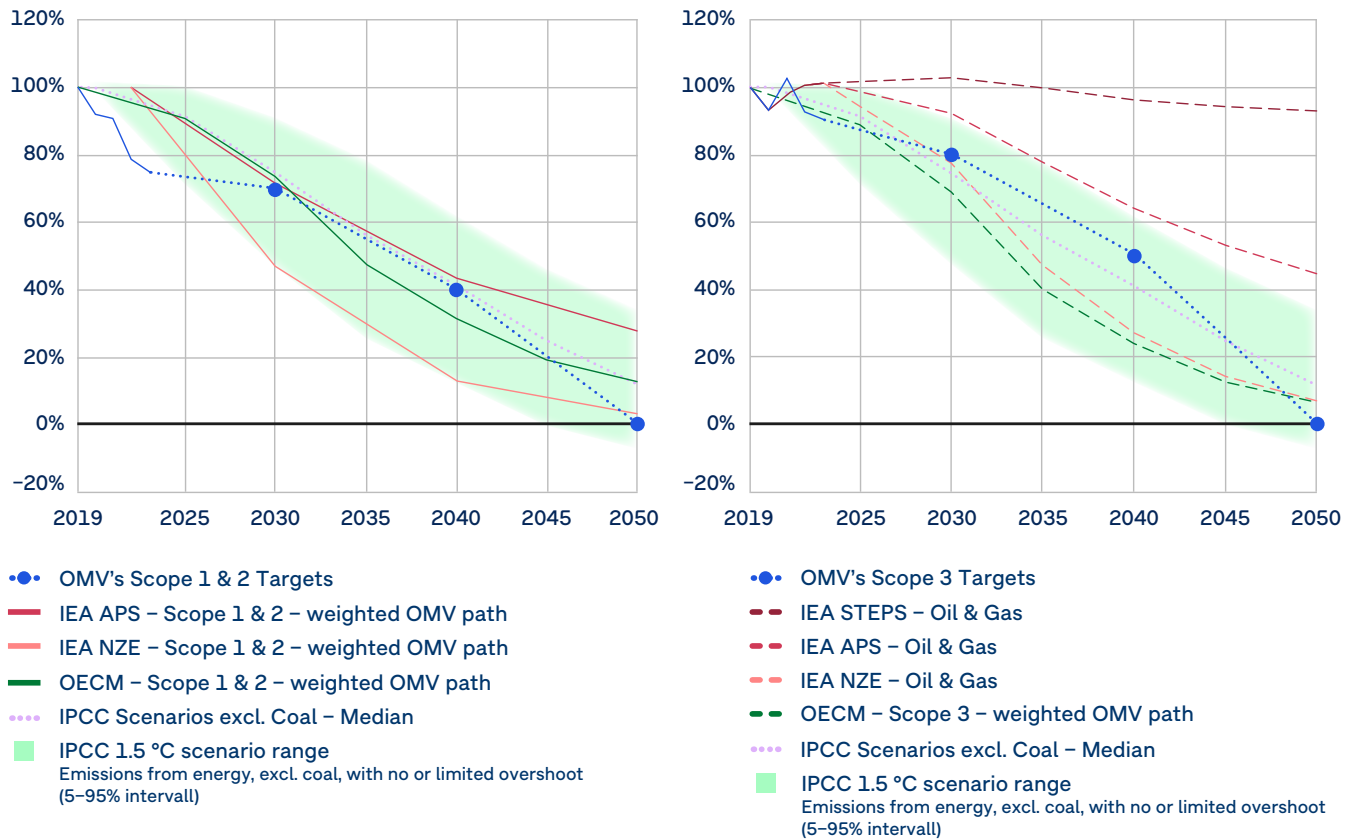
Scenario analysis lays the foundation for OMV to develop its strategy, offering insights into potential future pathways within which OMV can position its strategy. Continuous scenario analysis supports OMV in strengthening the resilience of our business model and strategy: scenarios are used to identify risks and opportunities (e.g., risks and opportunities for business development arising from a slower or a faster energy transition, risks and opportunities for current and future businesses arising from policies and regulations), stress test the business model (e.g., in different pricing environments), and support capital allocation decisions (e.g., to ensure cash flow resilience in different scenarios).

OMV's strategy development is informed by an underlying market base case, which is based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and other external and internal market analysis. This base case is used to evaluate strategic options, define our mid-term strategy and planning, and for estimates relating to the measurement of various items in the Group financial statements (including the impairment testing of non-financial assets and the measurement of provisions). For investment decisions, business cases are based on the base case scenario. Additionally, investments undergo a stress test based on a "net-zero emissions by 2050" scenario that is primarily influenced by the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario.

When assessing the alignment of OMV's climate targets with a 1.5°C world, several scenarios and approaches were explored, as no guidance is available for an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company. One of the main starting points for OMV's assessment was the suite of scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), particularly its C1 scenarios, in which global warming is limited to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot (>50% probability). By examining global energy-related GHG emissions (CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O) but excluding emissions from coal to better reflect OMV's business, a wide range of around 70 scenarios opens up to 2030 and beyond. The emissions were normalized to 100% for 2019, the base year for OMV's climate targets. Then, 5% each of the extreme lower and upper outliers were removed to condense this spectrum of scenarios. All OMV's targets fall within this range, indicating alignment with a 1.5°C world (see figure on the next page). For OMV's Scope 3 targets in 2030 and 2040, approximately 40% and over 20%, respectively, of the analyzed IPCC scenarios are characterized by less ambitious CO₂ emissions reductions.



Alignment of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets



The second key source for OMV's assessment of its climate targets is the IEA's World Energy Outlook (WEO 2024). The key IEA scenarios used are the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, corresponding to a 1.5°C temperature increase, the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), associated with a 1.7°C increase, and the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), pointing toward a 2.4°C rise in temperature. OMV's 2030 Scope 3 target is very close to being aligned with the oil and gas-related emissions pathway in the NZE scenario, while the 2040 targets fall between the NZE and APS pathways.

Looking at sectoral decarbonization pathways, the IEA's 2023 special report on The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions is another critical reference. For a company like OMV that remains active in oil and gas and maintains its production target of 350 kboe/d for 2030, the IEA suggests that a capital budget share exceeding 50% should be allocated to clean energy technologies by 2030. This is considered a key criterion for making a fair contribution to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. As the IEA notes, this capital share would only be feasible for oil and gas companies if governments were to significantly reduce their tax revenues and shareholders were willing to accept lower dividends.



This compares with OMV's plan to allocate, on average, 40–50% of organic investments² to sustainable projects in the period to 2030, while also maintaining competitive shareholder returns. This investment plan also depends on market demand and regulatory developments. The IEA report also provides Scope 1 and 2 emission pathways for oil and gas, which were combined with emissions from chemicals from the World Energy Outlook by weighting them based on OMV's Scope 1–3 emissions according to the respective business segment in 2019. This indicates that OMV's 2030 and 2040 targets align with the resulting APS pathway, but not the NZE. In the NZE scenario, for oil and gas operations alone, Scope 1 and 2 emissions should fall by more than 60% by 2030. Recognizing that achieving this could be challenging for companies with extensive past reduction efforts, the IEA suggests alternative 2030 emissions intensity targets for upstream oil and natural gas as well as oil refining. Based on the intensity targets, OMV's Scope 1 and 2 targets are over 80% aligned with the outcomes of the NZE scenario.

However, the comparison with the intensity targets covers only about one-third of OMV's current total target-relevant Scope 1 and 2 emissions and thus doesn't encompass a significant portion of OMV's operations. In general, the IEA's guidance for the oil and gas industry on alignment with the NZE scenario does not fully apply to OMV, as it excludes OMV's chemicals business. This limitation specifically applies to the IEA's emissions intensity target, which is designed for conventional oil refineries. To make a meaningful comparison with the IEA's targets, it is necessary to exclude the chemicals business and its associated emissions from OMV's petrochemical integrated sites at Schwechat and Burghausen. This exclusion results in a somewhat narrower scope for the remaining oil refinery business, with lower associated emissions and thus a more positive outcome.

To complete the picture, the One Earth Climate Model (OECM) is used as a reference. Commissioned by the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance and the European Climate Foundation, the OECM provides sectoral decarbonization roadmaps for oil, gas, and chemicals. Compared to the IEA's NZE scenario, it assumes a lower carbon budget, no fossil fuels for energy use by 2050, and no role for any carbon capture technologies such as CCS. Consequently, especially looking toward 2040, the role of oil and gas is significantly lower than in the IEA's NZE scenario. The OECM's exclusion of CCS is not in line with OMV's strategy, which considers CCS crucial for achieving net-zero by 2050. However, this implies that successful global deployment of carbon capture technologies may increase the available carbon budget, providing more leeway to the OECM sectoral decarbonization pathways.

As for the IEA scenarios, the OECM oil, gas, and chemicals pathways were weighted and combined to reflect OMV's business structure. This demonstrates clear alignment with a 1.5°C pathway to 2030 for Scope 1 and 2 emission targets. By 2040, OMV would miss the combined OECM pathway. However, by then OMV's business is expected to have evolved in line with the political realities and business environment in which OMV operates, rendering the 2019 weighting no longer applicable. As the share of OMV's business related to gas is expected to increase and oil to decrease, this improves OMV's alignment, as the OECM Scope 1 and 2 pathway for gas is less ambitious than OMV's targets. In contrast, OMV's Scope 3 targets do not align with the combined OECM pathway.

² As communicated at the Capital Markets Day in June 2024, potential additional inorganic investments for mergers and acquisitions are strategically selected to accelerate OMV's transition in alignment with its Strategy 2030 and its path to net-zero by 2050.



Temperature Alignment of OMV 2030 Targets

Scope 1 & 2

| Alignment Criterion | Temperature Outcome | Alignment |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Paris Agreement | well below 2°C | Aligned |
| IEA | APS Pathway | 1.7°C |
| | NZE CAPEX | 90% of target value |
| | NZE Intensities ¹ | 1.5°C |
| | NZE Pathway | Not aligned |
| OECD Pathway | 1.5°C | Aligned |

1. Limitations regarding applicability to OMV as outlined in text.

Scope 3

| Alignment Criterion | Temperature Outcome | Alignment |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Paris Agreement | well below 2°C | Aligned |
| IPCC Pathways | 1.5°C | Within range |
| IEA | APS Pathway | 1.7°C |
| | NZE Pathway | 1.5°C |
| OECD Pathway | 1.5°C | Not Aligned |

In conclusion, while OMV's climate targets are clearly aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, assessing compatibility with a 1.5°C world presents a more nuanced picture due to the lack of binding guidance for the oil, gas, and chemicals industry and the limited number of credible sector-specific decarbonization pathways. At this stage, OMV is confident that its Scope 3 emission reduction targets for 2030 are compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, while Scope 1 and 2 targets come close to the ambition of making a fair contribution. As new scenarios and guidance become available, OMV will revisit its 1.5°C assessment and adjust conclusions accordingly.

Carbon credit offsets are not part of OMV's strategy to reach its climate targets. OMV offers voluntary carbon offsetting to customers, which however doesn't count towards the achievement of our climate targets. Only high-integrity, ex-post carbon credit offsets are acceptable, meaning programs that have already been established and ensure robust carbon offsetting project design, implementation, and validation. According to OMV's standards, carbon credits must represent genuine additional emissions reductions, and no double counting is permitted. CO₂ emissions reductions should be maintained over time, unlikely to be reversed, and have compensation measures in place in case of unforeseen events (such as forest fires for forestation projects). Minimum social safeguards such as adherence to the OMV Code of Conduct must be ensured for all contractors and the underlying project from which carbon offsets are purchased.

More information on OMV's ESG management practices can be found in the [OMV Sustainability Statement 2024](#).



Governance of Climate Targets at OMV

Ultimate responsibility for reducing carbon emissions lies with OMV's Executive Board. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for overall management and coordination and is therefore also responsible for overseeing climate-related issues. OMV Executive Board members meet regularly (at least quarterly) to discuss current and upcoming environmental, climate, and energy-related policies and regulations, related developments in the fuels and gas market, the financial implications of carbon emissions trading obligations, the status of innovation project implementation, and progress on achieving climate targets. The Executive Board's remuneration is linked to the achievement of OMV's GHG emission reduction targets. OMV's carbon emission reduction progress is also overseen by the OMV Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board is supported by the Sustainability & Transformation Committee, which was formed in 2021. It oversees and monitors OMV's sustainability strategy, ESG-related standards, performance, and processes, and specifically, the Group's performance in HSSE (Health, Safety, Security, Environment) and climate change. For example, one of their responsibilities is to review and evaluate the progress we are making toward OMV's objectives in relation to our carbon footprint, climate change, and the energy transition.

Strategic actions to follow OMV's [transition plan](#) and achieve our climate targets are approved by the OMV Executive Board through OMV's mid-term planning and investment approval processes. OMV's risk management is a central element of these processes and comprehensively addresses both physical and transition climate-related risks. It ensures a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential impacts on the company's operations and assets.

At Group level, the responsibility for GHG accounting and management, sustainability reporting, and ESG governance lies with OMV Group Sustainability within Investor Relations & Sustainability, overseen by the CFO. The Group Sustainability department is tasked with generating OMV's GHG inventory based on international standards and best practices to ensure a consistent approach across the Group. The main responsibilities of the team involve defining, implementing, and managing OMV's GHG Management Framework, including the Group's climate targets, monitoring, calculating, and reporting OMV's GHG emissions (Scopes 1–3), and defining the GHG accounting and reporting protocols and tools. The team coordinates activities across the business, providing guidance and training on GHG and energy-related topics to subsidiaries, business units, and assets. To ensure consistency, dedicated teams are also in place at OMV Petrom and Borealis. This comprehensive approach ensures alignment and effectiveness in OMV's sustainability efforts across the entire organization.



Implementing OMV's Strategy 2030 – Lighthouse Projects

Since unveiling the Strategy 2030 to the public in 2022, OMV has initiated a variety of innovative Lighthouse Projects that reflect our vision of transforming into an integrated sustainable chemicals, fuels, and energy company.

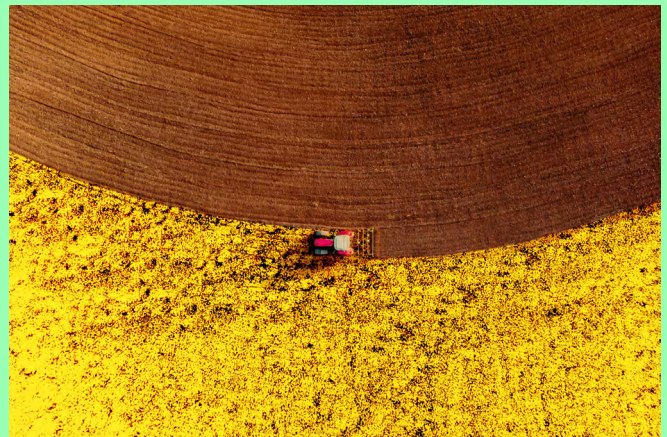
To support OMV's climate targets and Strategy 2030, the company plans to allocate an average yearly organic CAPEX of up to EUR 3.8 bn between 2024 and 2030. Of this, we plan to direct 40–50% toward sustainable projects such as geothermal energy, CCS, renewable electricity, mechanical and chemical recycling, and biofuels to achieve our ambitious decarbonization targets. Approximately

40% of the CAPEX for sustainable projects are planned to be dedicated to OMV's Energy segment, and 30% each to Chemicals and Fuels & Feedstock.

All highlighted lighthouse projects and their associated GHG emissions, including new gas exploration activities in Norway and Romania, are integral elements of the OMV Strategy 2030 and our climate targets towards becoming a net-zero business by 2050.



Chemical Recycling – ReOil®



Sustainable Aviation Fuel



Geothermal Energy



Gas as a Transition Fuel



Circular Economy Solutions

OMV is committed to gradually replacing fossil-based inputs to fuels, chemicals and polymers with renewable and recycled alternatives.

Innovating in plastics recycling to keep materials in use for as long as possible and at their highest value is a key activity contributing to an effective circular economy. OMV's ambitions in the area of mechanical recycling are implemented by its subsidiary Borealis, which continues to work with partners to develop new technologies for mechanical recycling.

OMV, in partnership with Interzero, is building Europe's largest sorting plant for mixed plastic waste in Germany, set to open in 2026. The plant processes used plastics that would otherwise go to landfills or incineration to produce viable input for OMV's ReOil® chemical recycling process, which turns plastic waste into pyrolysis oil. The technology is highly scalable and due to its integration in the refinery processes ensures optimized yield and efficiency.

OMV is expanding the ReOil® technology at the Schwechat refinery with a new plant capable of processing 16,000 metric tons of plastics per year, which was started up in March 2025. Additionally, a

larger plant with a capacity of 200,000 metric tons is planned to be operational between 2028 and 2029. OMV also plans to license its technology.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

The Circular Economy is a key pillar of OMV's Strategy 2030. The increasing use of secondary recycled input materials to OMV's production processes not only contributes to effective waste management, but also supports OMV's climate targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions of its products. OMV set itself a target to produce 1,400 kta of sustainable (renewable and recycled) chemicals and polymers by 2030, with about 950kt to be contributed from mechanically and chemically recycled inputs and 450 kt from renewable bio-based inputs.





Sustainable Aviation Fuel

OMV is focusing on contributing to the creation of a sustainable energy system by creating solutions for markets that are hard to electrify, such as heavy road transport or air travel.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) supports the decarbonization of the aviation industry, which is responsible for between 2% and 3% of global CO₂ emissions. For this reason, it is a key product for OMV's Strategy 2030 due to its potential to utilize synergies with existing refinery assets and competences for a feasible scale-up and roll-out of sustainable technologies while reducing emissions associated with its sold products.

SAF is a drop-in fuel that has almost the same chemical characteristics as conventional kerosene, is suitable for all aircraft engines and airport infrastructure and can be produced from various raw materials. Since March 2022, OMV has been producing SAF at its Schwechat refinery in Austria by co-processing sustainable and locally sourced raw materials, such as used cooking oil. In Romania, OMV Petrom made the final investment decision in June 2024 to build a SAF/HVO facility along with two green hydrogen facilities at the Petrobrazi refinery.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

SAF is produced from renewable biobased materials such as used cooking oil and causes over 80% lower carbon emissions over its lifecycle than conventional kerosene fuel. OMV set itself a target to reduce crude distillation throughput by 2.5mn tons, while aiming to produce up to 700,000 metric tons of SAF per year by 2030, which will support OMV's climate targets by contributing to the reduction of emissions associated with sold products.





Geothermal Energy

In 2023, OMV and Wien Energie founded the geothermal energy joint venture “deelep”, with the aim to develop new low-emissions energy sources that can help to decarbonize district heating networks, large infrastructure operators and industrial plants.

Deep geothermal energy is a crucial component for the heat transition. The technology reduces the dependency on energy imports and is a regional energy source. It also has significantly reduced emissions compared to fossil-based energy. No matter how cold it is outside, the deeper you go below the earth's surface, the warmer it gets.

Drilling for the first “deelep” geothermal plant in Vienna started in December 2024 and is expected to supply 20,000 Viennese households with sustainable heat after its planned commissioning in 2028. Additional geothermal plants are planned, which will generate climate-neutral district heating for the equivalent of up to 200,000 Viennese households, with the first geothermal drilling site serving as basis for this future expansion.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Geothermal energy plays a crucial role in enhancing energy security and diversification, while also supporting the decarbonization of large cities and achieving European climate targets.

OMV set itself a target to reduce oil and gas production levels to around 350 kboe/d and to reduce crude distillation throughput by 2.5mn tons, while establishing approximately 4TWh of geothermal energy by 2030, leveraging its decades of expertise and experience in subsurface drilling. OMV's geothermal activities apply an innovative closed loop technology which creates the potential for scalability. The transferability of its workforce from oil and gas activities toward geothermal activities also contributes to a Just Transition.





Gas as a Transition Fuel

OMV continues to invest in new natural gas projects with a focus on Europe, aiming to diversify its energy supply and enhance regional energy security, while also aligning with its broader decarbonization goals.

In August 2024, OMV completed the drilling of a deep-water exploration well that resulted in a gas discovery in the Vøring Basin in the Norwegian Sea with estimated recoverable volumes between 30 and 140 mn boe in total. The gas discovery is approximately 65 kilometers from the existing infrastructure of the Polarled pipeline and the Aasta Hansteen field.

OMV and its license partners will further evaluate the area for potential gas field development to the nearby infrastructure. Leveraging existing infrastructure through a subsea development to the Aasta Hansteen host platform will result in faster planning and execution with lower development costs, and a reduced carbon footprint.

Furthermore, in 2023 OMV Petrom made a final investment decision for the natural gas deep-water project Neptun Deep, a co-development with Romgaz. The partners will invest up to EUR 4 billion for the development phase, set to bring on stream around 100 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Production at the plateau will be approximately 140 kboe/day for almost 10 years.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

It is a key milestone in OMV's Strategy 2030 to grow natural gas supply as energy transition fuel that significantly contributes to earnings earmarked for investments in more sustainable energy sources. OMV has plans to increase the share of gas in its production to 60 percent in 2030, while keeping overall oil and gas production stable at 350 kboe/d by 2030.

OMV investments in oil and gas activities will decline in favor of sustainable investments. OMV aims to develop new natural gas projects safely and in an environmentally friendly manner. The carbon footprint for Neptun Deep for example is expected to be at 2.2 kg CO₂/boe, which is significantly below the global average of 16.6.



OMV Public Affairs Activities



OMV's Public Affairs activities serve the purpose of creating a favorable regulatory environment which allows for OMV's Strategy 2030 to be effectively enacted. As stated in the OMV [Code of Conduct](#), OMV is committed to conducting all of its public policy engagement in accordance with the OMV Strategy 2030, which in turn is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement as detailed in the [chapter on OMV's transformation and transition plan](#). OMV is committed to not funding any actors or organizations that convey messages of climate change denial or lobby against climate regulations. OMV also requires any third party working on its behalf to comply with these rules.

The following chapter will give an overview over OMV's public policy engagements, highlighting key policy positions taken and legislation commented on in 2024 as well as an outlook for 2025.

OMV Positions supporting Key Levers for our Strategy 2030

In the previous chapters, a detailed overview over OMV's key actions was provided, which will enable the company to become a net-zero company by 2050. OMV's positions in its public policy engagements support the implementation of its strategy, which is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, OMV's public policy engagement is consistent with the Paris Agreement. The path of sustainable business development forms the guideline for public policy engagements, as illustrated by the following key transition levers.



Low-Carbon Business

While OMV continues to invest in its Exploration & Production portfolio with a strong focus on gas as a transition energy, it simultaneously aims to build a profitable low-carbon business.

Geothermal energy makes use of the heat beneath the earth's surface to provide a renewable source of heat and power. As a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, it can help to accelerate the energy transition and reduce carbon emissions. Geothermal energy has a low carbon footprint and reduces dependence on energy imports and fossil fuels which is why it can play a key role with regards to global decarbonization efforts in view of reaching climate targets set by the Paris Agreement.

In addition to geothermal energy, OMV is aiming to develop a low-carbon business portfolio, including renewable power and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). CCS is an indispensable technology in order to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement. Experts, including the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the



International Energy Agency (IEA), recognize that achieving emissions targets will be nearly impossible without large-scale application of CCS.

In order to scale up CCS projects and achieve global decarbonization targets, the European Union and its Member States need to create a clear regulatory framework along the entire CCU and CCS value chain. Moreover, the successful completion of CCS projects will only be possible with solid CO₂ transport infrastructure across the European continent.



Sustainable Fuels

Decarbonizing aviation is critical. OMV's sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is an immediately available solution that reduces the carbon footprint of aviation fuel over its life cycle. With almost the same chemical characteristics as conventional kerosene, SAF is suitable for all aircraft engines and airport infrastructure. SAF is a renewable alternative to conventional kerosene fuel that contributes to over 80% lower carbon emissions over its lifecycle. Unlike carbon offsetting, SAF tackles the problem at its source, directly reducing emissions within the aviation sector itself. In Europe, the RefuelEU legislation now requires 2% of aviation fuel to be SAF. The proportion will increase gradually, reaching 70% by 2050. With the surge in demand already beginning, the need to increase production is acute. OMV aims to become a leading supplier of SAF, and we are on track with a robust project pipeline that positions us for a scale up. SAF will form a significant share of our 2030 target of 1.5mn metric tons of sustainable fuels and feedstock. To ensure the ramp-up of SAF, clear regulatory frameworks, and a public commitment from policymakers are required. OMV ensures that all its products are certified using reputable certification schemes such as ISCC EU or ISCC PLUS.



Circular Economy Solutions

OMV is committed to broadening the range of applications where recycled plastic waste can be used as an input source and considers mechanical and chemical recycling technologies as equally relevant and complementary. OMV's ambitions in the area of mechanical recycling lie with its subsidiary Borealis, which continues to work with partners to develop new technologies for mechanical recycling, with the objective of delivering products with near-virgin quality where possible, and with the smallest carbon footprint. Chemical recycling on the other hand can extract value from residual waste streams from mechanical recycling and mixed plastic waste streams, which would otherwise be sent to landfill or be incinerated.



Public Affairs Management at OMV

OMV's public policy engagement is fully committed to the Business Strategy 2030, which is based on the Paris Agreement and aims to reach a net-zero target in all three scopes by 2050 at the latest. This alignment ensures that OMV's public policy engagement is fully consistent with the targets of the Paris Agreement. We recognize that the regulatory framework can help achieve progress on issues such as resource efficiency, climate change, safety improvements, and fair trade. Interactions with governments and regulators take place at international, European, national, and local levels. Regulators, political stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can all shape the regulatory framework that affects OMV's business. Therefore, OMV needs to understand the policy, regulatory and NGO environment and ensure that it can contribute its knowledge and insight to discussions regarding the future of the regulatory framework.

The OMV Group is a member of industry associations that support the understanding of issues, share knowledge, help develop standards, and provide input to regulatory authorities on behalf of the sector. OMV's activities in its associations make an important contribution to the broader debate on a sustainable, affordable, and secure energy future, as well as sustainable chemicals and polymers. Both the energy transition and the transformation from a linear to a circular economy can only succeed if all stakeholders, including legislators, businesses, and society, engage in productive debates. As a voice from the world of business, associations participate in precisely these important debates and contribute their proven expertise on various aspects of policy.

Direct Political Engagement

OMV is partaking in discussions related to economic policy initiatives but does not support political parties or their candidates – neither financially nor in any other way. Donations to political parties are not permitted as per the [OMV Code of Business Ethics](#) and the [OMV Code of Conduct](#). Activities organized by political parties are not allowed on the premises of OMV. There are no restrictions for individual OMV employees on engaging in political or public functions or engaging with special interest groups within the framework of legitimate secondary employment. However, it is not permitted to associate OMV with such activities. As with other secondary employment, employees must conclude an agreement with OMV that regulates the details of such activities. Employees must disclose a conflict of interest between the exercising of political or other public functions and their employment with OMV to their line manager and to the OMV Compliance Department.

Indirect Political Engagement

OMV exchanges views on regulatory issues with the responsible political decisionmakers and actively participates in EU and national public consultations on legislative initiatives that are relevant to OMV's business. It is an active member of industry associations and standardization groups at international, EU, and national levels to stay ahead of regulatory and public requirements. OMV representatives express OMV's position on the issues tackled by the associations of which we are members. OMV aims to advocate for its stance on regulatory and policy issues with major industry associations such as FuelsEurope, the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic), the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) and Business Europe, in line with OMV's Strategy.



Public Policy Engagement at OMV

Transparency

OMV's public policy engagement practices are fully in line with all reporting obligations at national and EU levels, and we are fully compliant with all transparency requirements. Interactions with governments and regulators take place at international, European, national, and local levels.

Governance

The Public Affairs & International Relations Department is responsible for managing and overseeing all public policy engagements, reporting directly to the Group CEO. The development and approval of OMV's high-level public policy positions are conducted on behalf of the CEO, in collaboration with individual executive members or the entire executive board.

Expenses

Expenditure associated with our public policy activities complies with the requirements and guidelines set out in the EU Transparency Register, as well as the Austrian and German Lobbying and Advocacy Registers, respectively. In the EU, OMV reported expenses below EUR 500,000 in 2024. During the same period, OMV reported costs above EUR 100,000 in Austria and below EUR 100,000 in Germany.





Public Policy Actions 2024

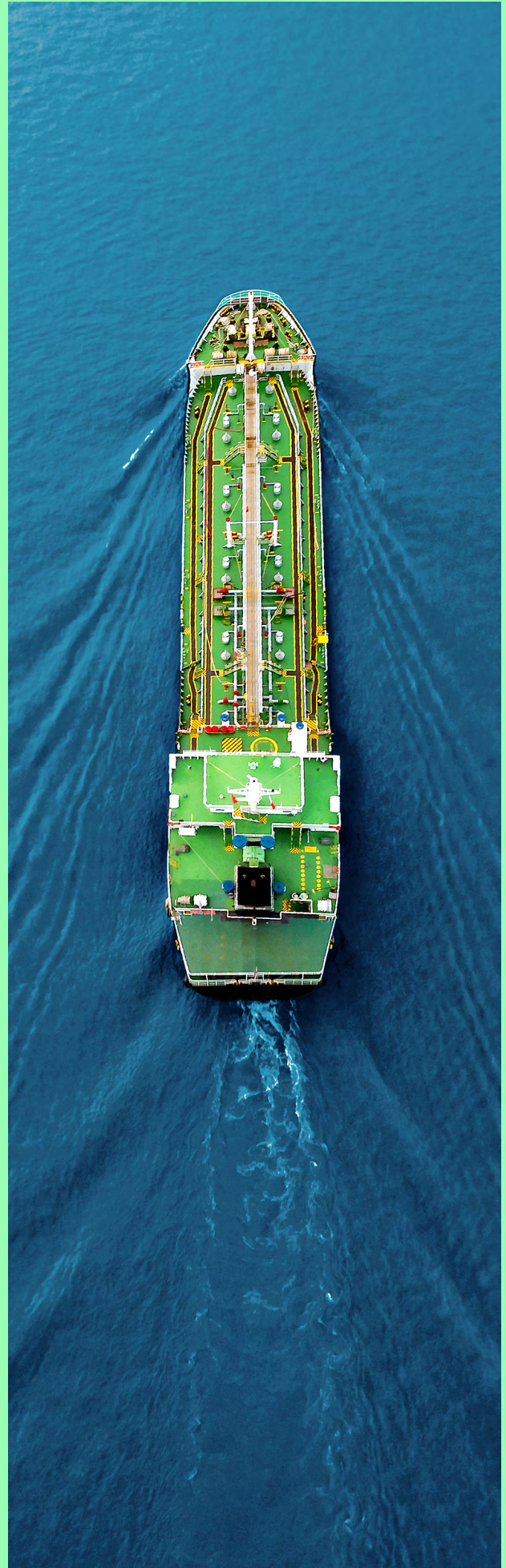
The following key activities were carried out across the Group in 2024:

- In 2024, the finalization and implementation of the Fit for 55 package and REPowerEU, including the adjacent discussions related to the relevant secondary legislation, were among the most relevant regulatory issues for the OMV Group in the EU. Included dossiers in our focus were (and will continue to be – as the implementation process will be of duration), among others, the Renewable Energy Directive III, the Methane Emissions Regulation, the EU Emissions Trading System, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, the Energy Efficiency Directive, and the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation. The OMV Group permanently monitored the legal development and contributed to the positioning of the industry associations.
- Another topic finalized on EU level was the Green Deal Industrial Plan. OMV focused particularly on the Net-Zero Industry Act, but also analyzed the Critical Raw Materials Act in the context of this package.
- Another important step has been made with the Hydrogen and Decarbonized Gas Markets package and the Methane Emissions Regulation. These were discussed and finalized. The REMIT II Regulation came up as a new topic and is also finalized and under review. With regards to the security of gas supply, the Austrian preventive action plan was updated in the reporting year and the EU Energy Platform (AggregateEU) is still ongoing with participation from OMV's side.
- OMV also monitored the development and contributed to industry association positions on several ongoing negotiations in the area of implementing the Circular Economy Action Plan. Negotiations are partly finalized but also partly ongoing as regards to several key files, including the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, the End-of-Life Vehicles Regulation, the Pellet Loss Regulation, and discussions on a global instrument to end plastic pollution.
- Sustainable finance legislation was also on the agenda and the OMV Group participated in the relevant working groups at industry associations. Special focus was the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive with the development of the European Reporting Standards by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group.
- In the context of the EU's chemicals strategy for sustainability including the proposal to restrict the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the EU, the OMV Group pro-actively supported follow-up discussions conducted by associations in the committees of the European Chemicals Agency.
- New initiatives closely monitored and analyzed by the OMV Group were the Communications on the 2040 climate targets, as well as the Industrial Carbon Management Strategy.
- In 2024, OMV Petrom actively participated in associations and task forces, focusing on biofuels, alternative fuels, transport targets, hydrogen promotion, geothermal energy, carbon capture, storage and utilization, electromobility, and greenhouse gas reduction. OMV Petrom facilitated the transition of the Oil and Gas Employers Federation (FPPG) to the Energy Employers Federation (FPE) to address new energy technology challenges.

Public Policy Outlook 2025

In 2025, depending on the work program of the new European Commission, the announced Clean Industrial Deal, the 2040 climate targets as well as initiatives regarding carbon management, bio-economy and circular economy are expected to become the most relevant regulatory packages for OMV in the EU. OMV will also follow any developments with regards to the potential revision of the regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Likewise, OMV will closely monitor upcoming public consultations.

The Russian attack on Ukraine as well as the current developments in the Middle East and the national and global impact of the new U.S. Administration might continue to trigger unpredictable developments, which will require flexible solutions. As an important pillar for more sustainable energy, OMV will continuously analyze and engage in projects that contribute to accelerating the clean energy transition and circular economy – as well as the regulatory framework of such projects. OMV has constantly diversified its natural gas portfolio and is able to supply all its contractual customers with gas from diverse sources.



Review of Associations



Industry associations play an important role in developing and implementing industry standards and best practices in areas such as safety and environmental protection. They also provide a valuable platform for exchange and engagement with governments and regulators on issues such as sustainable development in the chemicals, fuels and energy sectors.

OMV participates in industry associations to engage in policy debates, enhance its understanding of issues, share knowledge, help develop standards, provide input to regulatory authorities on behalf of the sector and to have our business interests in line with our Strategy 2030 adequately represented. OMV's association activities make an important contribution to a broader debate on a sustainable, affordable, and secure future for chemicals, fuels and energy and are aimed at steering industry transformation towards a circular and net-zero economy according to OMV's Strategy 2030. This can only happen if all stakeholders – including legislators, businesses, and society – engage in productive debates. As a voice of business, associations participate in precisely these debates and contribute their proven expertise on various aspects of policy on behalf of the sector.

OMV values the exchange of positions within and facilitated by industry associations. Often, these debates are centered around the formation of consensus amongst members. Changes in the positions of associations are rarely fast and drastic, but rather achieved step by step and built on the lowest common denominator.

However, regulatory and business environments are changing, requiring companies to be conscious of and committed to effectively managing their sustainability risks, with a special focus on reducing emissions to net-zero. OMV is a company currently in transition, step by step moving away from its traditional fossil business towards activities that are lower in emissions, use fewer resources and are circular in nature. And as companies transform, associations eventually transform with them. OMV considers it essential to continue playing an active part in its associations and to foster the development of association positions that support its strategic objectives of becoming a sustainable chemicals, fuels, and energy company and a net-zero business by 2050.



OMV Association Memberships

OMV is a member of the following associations:

- Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries
- Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKO) / Austrian Economic Chambers (compulsory membership)
- Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie (en2x) / Business association fuels and energy (en2x)
- Foreign Investors Council (FIC)
- BusinessEurope
- Bundesverband Erdöl, Erdgas und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG) / Federal Association of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geoenergy
- Carbon Management Allianz
- European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)
- Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) / German Chemicals Industry Association
- Essenscia/ Belgian Chemicals Industry Association
- FuelsEurope / Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe (Concawe)
- Plastics Europe
- Plastics Europe Germany
- Senate for Circular Economy Austria (terminated 31.12.2024)
- International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)
- Romanian Association for Promoting Energy Efficiency (ARPEE)
- Hydrogen Europe
- FPPG (Oil and Gas Employers' Federation)
- Energy Traders Europe
- Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE)
- Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP)
- The European Organisation for packaging (EUROPEN)
- A circular economy for flexible packaging (CEFLEX)
- Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI)
- ChargeUp Europe
- European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

The associations listed and evaluated here are exclusively those that were most relevant for OMV's strategy implementation in respect of their policy-shaping function, and in which OMV is actively engaged. This includes 26 associations.



Review Methodology

Associations in Scope

The Senate for Circular Economy Austria will not be included in the review, as the membership was terminated on December 31, 2024. Borealis discontinued the membership following a review of resource allocation. We will not be reviewing our membership with Plastics Europe Germany since, from a legal point of view, it is part of Plastics Europe as a whole. Consequently, only Plastics Europe will be reviewed. We also did not review the Carbon Management Allianz since the association has only been founded in November 2024 and no major advocacy actions have been taken before the end of the year.

The associations in scope for this review were assessed by an interdisciplinary team including representatives from Public Affairs & International Relations, Investor Relations and Group Sustainability at OMV as well as from Regulatory & Corporate Public Affairs at OMV Petrom and Sustainability & Public Affairs at Borealis. The output of this process was also reviewed by members of our Executive Board and presented to the Supervisory Board.

Assessment Criteria

OMV supports the goals of the Paris Agreement and the EU climate targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. These targets are cornerstones of OMV's Strategy 2030, in which the company laid out the key transition levers it plans to implement to decarbonize its business and contribute to these climate targets.

Consequently, the analysis of OMV associations is based on whether key associations are supporting either the Paris Agreement or the concrete and ambitious EU targets based on the Paris Agreement. Additionally, it was assessed whether associations are generally supportive of OMV's positions on its key transition levers, sustainable aviation fuels, chemical recycling and circular economy, as well as renewable energy such as geothermal energy.

We considered publicly available statements by the associations, or by representatives of the association clearly made on behalf of the association.

The results fall into three categories:

- Aligned
- Partially aligned
- Not aligned

We assessed associations as **aligned** if they had publicly stated their support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, national targets set to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, and, for associations active in Europe, the climate targets set by the European Union.



Associations were assessed as **partially aligned** if they had not publicly declared their support of either the Paris Agreement or EU targets but had voiced their support for technologies or policies that we deem as contributing to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement or the EU goals.

Associations were considered **not aligned** if they did not publicly support the Paris Agreement and the EU targets, or technologies or policies that would help achieve the Paris Agreement targets.

Limitations of this Review

The views and conclusions expressed in this review are those of OMV. We recognize that the nature of a review of policy positions and activity involves interpretation. We have aimed to provide a consistent and fair summary of the positions of each of the associations included in the scope of this review. However, potential alignment or misalignment may occur at a level of detail or nuance not readily captured by the approach presented in this report. We considered only publicly available statements made by the associations or by association representatives clearly speaking on behalf of the association to media sources. The relevant source for each association position mentioned in this document was last accessed on June 2, 2025. Web links might change over time. In this case, please refer to the home page of the respective organization.



Association Review

Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries

Details of IV's position on the Paris Agreement: The Federation of Austrian Industries (IV) supports the Paris Agreement and the European targets set within this framework of a 40% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2030 compared to 1990. The idea of climate neutrality – in the long term – is also recognized. „After all, industry is part of the solution to provide important answers to the climate change problems that still need to be addressed. Only if Europe makes use of its innovation, development, and research potential can the technologies needed to achieve the goal of climate neutrality be developed “, says IV Secretary General Neumayer. Find more information on IV's position [↗ here](#).

Details of IV's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: When it comes to the future of Austria's energy and location policy, IV demands an appropriate regulatory framework in order to unlock the country's energy potential through hydropower, geothermal energy, natural gas, climate-neutral hydrogen and carbon capture and storage. Find more information on IV's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain member of IV.

Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKO) / Austrian Economic Chambers, compulsory membership

Details of WKO's position on EU climate targets: The Austrian Economic Chambers (WKO) support the European climate target of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. Find more information on WKO's position [↗ here](#).

Details of WKO's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: WKO is advocating for a coherent EU strategy to promote pilot projects and create a regulatory framework aiming at increasing the production and use of sustainable aviation fuels by targeted funding for pilot projects, the creation of a regulatory framework as well as long-term investment security for the increase in production and usage. Find more information on WKO's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of WKO (compulsory membership).



Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie (en2x) / Business association fuels and energy

Details of en2x's position on the Paris Agreement: The Business association fuels and energy (en2x) considers climate protection to be one of the biggest challenges of our time and acknowledges the need for measures to rapidly reduce CO₂ emissions. It is therefore supporting the Paris Agreement and is working together with its members towards achieving its targets. Find more information on en2x's position [↗ here](#).

Details of en2x's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: En2x acknowledges the importance of Sustainable Aviation Fuels in reducing CO₂ emissions and the formation of contrails which are harmful to the climate. Its member companies aim to make a substantial contribution to achieving the air transport sector's climate targets. Find more information on en2x's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of en2x.

Foreign Investors Council (FIC)

Details of FIC's position on EU climate targets: The Foreign Investors Council (FIC) is a Romania-based association. It considers it necessary for the authorities to fully support the decarbonization of the economy by all means, including co-financing. Effective and transparent planning as well as an enabling legislative framework are recommended by FIC in this regard, including on how to achieve the various mandatory EU objectives, on how to prepare and adapt the country to the new implementation technologies (CCUS, Biomethane, batteries/flexibility assets, hydrogen etc.) that would foster innovation and knowledge sharing and enable the most cost-effective solutions to be found in all economic sectors, but also in the public sector. Find more information on FIC's position [↗ here](#).

Details of FIC's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: FIC also underlines that Romania's energy transition is closely tied to EU regulations, which necessitates a focus on sustainable energy production and efficiency. Find more information on FIC's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of FIC.



BusinessEurope

Details of BusinessEurope's position on the Paris Agreement: BusinessEurope applauds the landmark Paris Agreement, as it provides the single most important signal that global efforts are the only option to limit average temperature increases. The association stands behind the EU ambition of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (climate neutrality) to reach the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Find more information on BusinessEurope's position [↗ here](#).

Details of BusinessEurope's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: The topic of Circular Economy is highly important to BusinessEurope, as can be seen in BusinessEurope's priorities for 2024-2029 on EU Circular Economy Policy. According to the association, improved resource efficiency at an EU level is critical for preventing biodiversity loss and water stress, along with achieving climate neutrality and a toxic free environment by 2050. BusinessEurope emphasizes that the EU's circular economy and net-zero ambitions should go hand in hand. Find more information about BusinessEurope's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of BusinessEurope.

Bundesverband Erdöl, Erdgas und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG) / Federal Association of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geoenergy

Details of BVEG's position on the EU climate targets: The BVEG supports the targets of the European Green Deal aiming at achieving climate neutrality by 2050. It holds the view that a combination of several technologies in the field of carbon management is necessary in order to reach the EU's climate targets. Find more information about BVEG's position [↗ here](#) and [↗ here](#).

Details of BVEG's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: The BVEG supports – in cooperation with other associations active in this field – the use of deep geothermal energy. The association stresses that geothermal energy is not only considered an inexhaustible source of energy, but it also has the decisive advantage of providing environmentally friendly, weather-independent energy. The energetic use of geothermal energy in Germany can make a valuable contribution to climate protection. Find more information about BVEG's position [↗ here](#) and [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of BVEG.



European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)

Details of Cefic's position on the Paris Agreement: Cefic members support the Paris Climate Agreement and a strong action on climate change in line with the scientific advice provided by the IPCC. Cefic also supports the European Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. The association argues that reaching this goal will only be possible with the help of climate-neutral and circular economy solutions developed by its industry. Find more information about Cefic's position [↗ here](#).

Details of Cefic's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: The European ambition to transition from a linear economy towards a sustainable circular economy calls for an array of complementary innovative recycling solutions and business models. Chemical recycling enables the production of chemicals including plastics from End-of-Life plastic waste streams that are currently being incinerated, landfilled or exported. Cefic calls for the acceptance of chemical recycling as an integral solution in the definitions and functioning of a circular economy for plastics. Moreover, it stresses the need for the development of an enabling policy framework which supports and duly integrates chemical recycling. Finally, Cefic advocates for the enabling of investments into the scale-up and further advancement of chemical recycling. Find more information about Cefic's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of Cefic.

Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) / German Chemicals Industry Association

Details of VCI's position with regards to EU climate targets: The chemical and pharmaceutical industry in Germany supports the political goal of a climate-friendly, secure and affordable energy supply and is making its contribution to the energy transition and the reduction of greenhouse gases. In 2019, the German Chemicals Industry Association (VCI) published a study showing how the German chemical industry can technologically achieve greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. This requires 628 TWh of renewable electricity at a price of 4 cents/kWh. A viable concept is needed to secure this amount of electricity. Find more information about VCI's position [↗ here](#).

Details of VCI's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: VCI acknowledges the importance of chemical recycling and the need for EU-wide incentives in order to stimulate investment in different recycling technologies. Find more information about VCI's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of VCI.



Essenscia/ Belgian Chemicals Industry Association

Details of Essenscia's position on EU climate targets: The ambition of Essenscia is – in accordance with its mission statement and values - to accompany its members in the best possible manner, so the sector can continue to deliver its contribution to society's welfare, whilst operating within the framework of sustainable development as expressed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the European Green Deal. Find more information about Essenscia's position [↗ here](#).

Details of Essenscia's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Essenscia stresses that it is important that governments recognize chemical recycling as fully-fledged recycling technique, which complements mechanical recycling, and takes this technology into account in the recycling rates and in reports on the share of recycled plastics used in new objects. Find more on Essenscia's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of Essenscia.

FuelsEurope / Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe (Concawe)

Details of FuelsEurope's position on the Paris Agreement: FuelsEurope represents the industry manufacturing and supplying liquid fuels and other products. FuelsEurope stands behind the Paris Agreement and embraces the net-zero GHG objective. The association believes that significant policy improvements are needed to unlock investments and technologies to meet the 2050 target and is ready to cooperate with the EU to impact-assess the relevant regulations. Find more information about FuelsEurope's position [↗ here](#).

Details of FuelsEurope's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Concawe, which is the scientific branch of FuelsEurope, published a study on technologies and fuels to support climate ambitions towards 2050 which includes a detailed bottom-up analysis of sustainable aviation fuel production pathway capacities. Find the study [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of FuelsEurope.



Plastics Europe

Details of Plastics Europe's position on the Paris Agreement: Plastics Europe supports the EU's ambition to become climate-neutral by 2050, contributing to the global climate objectives of the Paris Agreement. Within its responsibilities and competencies, the association will work towards this common ambition, which it argues will require new technologies and an enabling policy framework. Plastics Europe's members will collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to find and implement adequate solutions aimed at helping the EU reach this objective. Find more information about Plastics Europe's position [↗ here](#).

Details of Plastics Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Plastics Europe's vision is to create a sustainable plastics system that continues to meet consumer and societal demands, supports the transitions of many downstream industries, and remains a strategic asset for the European economy. Plastics Europe argues that in order to realize this vision, [↗ the European plastics system needs to shift from a linear fossil-fuel based feedstock model to one based on circularity](#): the circular plastics economy. Chemical recycling complements other plastic recycling options like mechanical, dissolution and organic recycling. Since it can deal with complex plastic waste streams, like films or laminates, chemical recycling can be used for plastic waste which would otherwise result in incineration or landfill. Find more on Plastic Europe's position on chemical recycling [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of Plastics Europe.

International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)

Details of IOGP's position on the Paris Agreement: The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) is the voice of the global upstream oil and gas industry. IOGP Europe represents the interests of its members by engaging with European policymakers setting the necessary conditions to enable the oil & gas industry [↗ to play an optimal role in contributing to the achievement of the EU energy transition](#). The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers supports the EU's objective to reach climate neutrality by 2050. The European oil and gas industry is committed to reducing its own emissions to play its part in the transition towards a climate neutral EU. Find more information about IOGP's position [↗ here](#).

Details of IOGP's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: In 2024, IOGP released its recommendations on the acceleration of the deployment of geothermal energy in Europe, together with the European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC). In its recommendations, IOGP calls upon the EU to consider a variety of measures in order to accelerate the deployment of geothermal energy projects. Find more information about IOGP's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of IOGP.



Romanian Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency (ARPEE)

Details of ARPEE's position on the Paris Agreement: As a result of its collaboration and discussions with OMV Petrom, ARPEE reinforced its position in 2024 by explicitly committing to the Paris Agreement. One of the targets of the Romanian Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency (ARPEE) is to promote the best measures and technologies that are energy efficient and aligned with the objectives related to the global phenomenon of climate change, such as those stipulated in the Paris Agreement. Find more information about ARPEE's position [↗ here](#).

Details of ARPEE's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Although ARPEE has not explicitly mentioned topics related to OMV's lighthouse projects in its publicly available statements, the association did support an event on the topic of circular economy in the past. Find more information about the event [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of ARPEE.

Hydrogen Europe

Details of Hydrogen Europe's position on the EU climate targets: Hydrogen Europe considers it to be imperative to set targets for clean hydrogen to ensure essential investments are channeled towards hydrogen applications in time to meet 2030 climate targets. The association also argues that, with the Green Deal, the European Union has produced the tools that can shape a climate-friendly future. Moreover, it states in its [↗ Hydrogen Europe Manifesto](#) that electricity and hydrogen are both urgent and vital prerequisites for the achievement of climate goals, for the retention of Europe's industrial base and competitiveness, and European energy security. Hydrogen Europe acknowledges that, in order to meet the set EU climate goal for transport emissions, while at the same time maintaining the industry's global competitiveness and affordability, we are relying on revolutionary clean technology in aviation. Find more information about Hydrogen Europe's position [↗ here](#).

Details of Hydrogen Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: According to the association, sustainable aviation fuels are considered to have the most potential to offer emissions reductions in the short term – while alternative propulsion technologies and zero emission aircrafts (like hydrogen propulsion) are not yet matured enough for commercial operations. Find more information about Hydrogen Europe's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of Hydrogen Europe.



FPPG (Oil and Gas Employers' Federation)

Details of FPPG's position on the Paris agreement or EU climate targets: [↗ The Oil and Gas Employers' Federation \(FPPG\)](#) is the framework for the development, dialogue and efficient management of resources in the energy, oil, gas and energy mining sectors in Romania. There is no public statement with regards to its commitment to the Paris Agreement. However, the association has launched an initiative called "Viitorul Energiei" focusing on several pillars which include decarbonization technologies, such as biofuels, CCS or geothermal energy that are crucial for the achievement of climate targets. In its statement on [↗ biofuels](#), the association emphasizes that they are an emerging technology that is important for achieving Romania's and global climate goals by decarbonizing the transport sector. Find more information about FPPG's position [↗ here](#).

Details of FPPG's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: With its initiative "Viitorul Energiei" FPPG aims at contributing to Romania's climate neutrality goals through a just transition with sufficient, affordable and clean energy. One of the initiative's pillars is [↗ geothermal energy](#). The initiative stresses that the exploitation of the Earth's core temperature can make a significant contribution to meeting climate neutrality targets and to supplying domestic and industrial beneficiaries with competitively priced energy. Find more information about FPPG's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Partially aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of FPPG.

Energy Traders Europe

Details of Energy Traders Europe's position on the Paris Agreement: Energy Traders Europe does not directly comment on the Paris Agreement as they are more focused on the functioning of the market. Energy Traders Europe holds the view that competitive, continent-wide energy markets help Europe's energy customers for the following reasons: They create more choice and greater competition; they improve security of supply; and they make it easier and cheaper to decarbonize. Energy Traders Europe's mission is to make Europe's energy markets work even more effectively. The association stresses that it does so by, among other things, applying its experience from the liberalization of gas and power and carbon markets to the development of new markets – particularly for green gases, hydrogen and attribute certificates. Find more information about Energy Trader Europe's position [↗ here](#).

Details of Energy Trader Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Energy Traders Europe's focus areas do not include OMV's lighthouse projects given the thematic nature of the association.

Alignment: Partially aligned.

Action: OMV will remain a member of Energy Traders Europe.



Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE)

Details of PRE's position on EU climate targets: According to the Manifesto of Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE), the introduction of further legislation to scale up plastics recycling capacities and the development of a strong market for secondary raw materials are paramount for the achievement of the EU's ambitious circular and climate targets. Find more information about PRE's position [↗ here](#).

Details of PRE's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Safeguarding the EU plastics recycling industry would be integral to the success of the EU's green and digital transitions. Policies shall therefore focus on safeguarding EU circular economy and climate targets by ensuring that the same legislative requirements to which the EU industry is subject to also apply for imported products into the EU single market. In its manifesto, PRE emphasized that accelerating the transition from a linear to a circular economy in the EU has never been a more pressing issue. Find more information about PRE's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of PRE.

Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP)

Details of PCEP's position on EU climate targets: The Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP) states that it is on a mission to help the polyolefin value chain achieve Europe's circular economy and net-zero ambitions. The association's aim is to transform the entire polyolefin value chain into a circular ecosystem. Find more information about PCEP's position [↗ here](#).

Details of PCEP's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: PCEP works with all relevant stakeholders to establish ways to enhance collection and sorting systems, an essential step towards quality recycling. Find more information about PCEP's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of PCEP.



The European Organization for packaging (EUROPEN)

Details of EUROPEN's position on the EU climate targets: The vision of the European Organization for packaging (EUROPEN) is based on the commitment to climate neutrality by 2050, the protection of natural resources, the acceleration of circularity and the strengthening of EU competitiveness. Find more information about EUROPEN's position [↗ here](#).

Details of EUROPEN's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: EUROPEN members are leading the transformation of the packaging value chain to deliver sustainable packaging solutions. Achieving a strong and resilient single market for packaging and packaging goods is a key priority of EUROPEN to continue to drive investments in innovation in the packaging industry and support its sustainable transition. Find more information about EUROPEN's position [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of EUROPEN.

A circular economy for flexible packaging (CEFLEX)

Details of CEFLEX's position on the Paris Agreement or EU climate targets: A circular economy for flexible packaging (CEFLEX) is a [↗ project bringing together the entire value chain](#) to tackle the complex technical and business barriers to a circular economy. Project stakeholders represent the full flexible packaging value chain. CEFLEX does not directly refer to the Paris Agreement or EU climate targets in its publicly available statements. However, it emphasizes that by making an even stronger contribution to realizing more sustainable production and consumption, it will also help reduce the impacts of climate change and eliminate plastic leakage into the environment. Find more information about CEFLEX's position [↗ here](#).

Details of CEFLEX's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: CEFLEX drives collaboration, innovation and implementation of a Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging – equipping its stakeholders, decision-makers and targeted wider industry with the analysis and information required to accelerate progress. A 5-step roadmap to build a circular economy for flexible packaging has been endorsed by CEFLEX stakeholders, together with a set of actions needed by each part of the value chain to make it happen. Find more information [↗ here](#) and [↗ here](#).

Alignment: Partially aligned.

Action: Borealis will remain a member of CEFLEX.



Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI)

RCI's position on the Paris Agreement: According to the Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI), using fossil resources is the main reason for global warming. This means that a drastic shift away from fossil carbon is a core element of any strategy seriously aiming to reduce climate change to a minimum and [👉 stay within the 1.5° goal of the Paris agreement](#). The EU has set itself an ambitious net-zero goal by 2050. RCI believes that to achieve true net-zero, material-related emissions need to be urgently addressed. A shift to renewable carbon sources from biomass, direct CO₂ utilisation or recycling is the corresponding strategy. Find more information about RCI's position [👉 here](#).

RCI's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Renewable carbon circulates between biosphere, atmosphere or technosphere, [👉 creating a carbon circular economy](#), according to the RCI. RCI holds the view that chemical and physical recycling are essential for the realization of the Green Deal and the circular economy. They are core technologies for the green transition. Different chemical and physical recycling processes are needed to keep the carbon embedded in plastics, other materials, and chemicals in the cycle to achieve the required volumes of the circular economy. Find more on RCI's position [👉 here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: Borealis will remain a member of RCI.

ChargeUp Europe

ChargeUp Europe's position on the EU climate targets: ChargeUp Europe holds the view that the electrification of the transport sector – through renewable power – will be vital for the EU to reach its EU climate ambition but also overall to contribute to a better-quality environment for all EU citizens and at the same time support the transition of the automotive industry in Europe. Find more information about ChargeUp Europe's position [👉 here](#).

ChargeUp Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: ChargeUp Europe does not directly refer to topics related to OMV's lighthouse projects in its publicly available statements given the focus of the association on the market and infrastructure of the EV charging industry. Find more information about it [👉 here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of ChargeUp Europe.



European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

EGEC's position on the Paris Agreement: For an ambitious and coherent 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, binding targets are needed for energy savings, renewable energy and GHG emission reduction. This is the successful triangle for an 80%-95% GHG emission reduced Europe by 2050 and to be [in line with the Paris Climate Agreement](#), according to EGEC. Find more information about EGEC's position [here](#).

EGEC's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: The association's [objective](#) is to facilitate awareness and expansion of geothermal applications across Europe by shaping policy, improving investment conditions and steering research. EGEC stresses that it is impossible to meet the 2040 climate targets without mass deployment of geothermal which would be unique renewable energy. Find more information about EGEC's position [here](#).

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of EGEC.

Summary of Key Findings

Of the 23 associations analyzed, we found:

- 20 were aligned
- 3 were partially aligned
- None were not aligned

Handling Misalignment

Associations aim to adopt positions that reflect a consensus view among members, and thus may not always reflect the view of each individual member. We continuously monitor our membership of associations and their positions on issues so we can consider whether our memberships remain appropriate. As part of our commitment to transparency on climate action, we report not only on our own position and action on climate change, but also on the position of the key industry associations of which we are a member.

In cases of misalignment, particularly partial misalignment, we will first advocate for changes to the association's position. Where OMV and an association's position continue to fail to align, especially in cases of complete misalignment, we will reassess our membership. OMV plans to annually assess and publish an update on its public policy engagement and industry associations.

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